

New Zealand Tablet

Vol. I.—No. 5.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 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. L E A 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,
O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to.
Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves
Rennets for sale.

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

L O K E O N G.
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
—
O U L Y D E.

**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 KENNEDY
THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S
BOOTMAKER,
Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Rattray 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-ross,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes.
M. Fleming
With *Bunion's* "Pilgrim," to the Goal
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.
Thanks, Fleming.
Princes Street, (next West's music shop),
Dunedin.

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

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

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

Business Notices.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

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

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Acts of 1170, 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

I M P O R T E R S O F

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

I N C A S E S, I H D S., & Q R - C A S K S : -

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 Kirksman
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 North.

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.

PA P E R H A N G I N G S.

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

R. T. S M I T H,

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

JA S . H I C K E Y ,

Grainer, Writer,

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JO H N H I S L O P ,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GE O R G Y O U N G

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

G. YOUNG has to arrive per "Wild Deer"

28 Cases New Goods
and per "William Davie"
20 Cases New Goods
and per Suez Mail

1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG
Princes Street

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

JO S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E ,

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. M I T C H E L L ,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

J. A . M A C 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 Vade Mecum,	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, Formby'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, Shields', 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.'

SE C O N D E D I T I O N .

"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 "Guallin 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, Are. &c.

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 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
- WINEYS
- 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.

A. R. HAY'S,

PRINCES STREET (NEAR OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN.

D A V I D R . H A Y ,

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSSON, 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

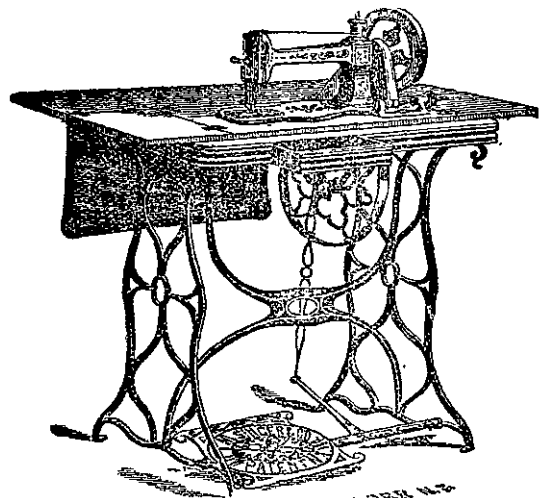
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

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,



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

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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

Alpacas, Coburgs, Merinos, Muslins, Prints, Damasks, Sheetings, Blankets, Flannels, Dresses, Silks,

Under Shirts, Costumes, Silk Aprons, Children's Dresses, Chinolines, Furs, Flowers, Featherers

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH HARBOUR DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to come before you again, asking you, in the present crisis, to re-instate me in the honorable position I have held as your Representative in the Council.

Although believing the views I entertain on local matters and general politics are sufficiently well known and appreciated by you, still I hope you will meet with me in various parts of the district. The time and place of meetings will be duly announced.

ED. M'GLASHAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to intimate that it is my intention to ask for a renewal of your confidence, and to solicit your suffrages in my support as one of your representatives at the ensuing election of Provincial Councilors.

When you did me the honor of returning me on a previous occasion, I was not pledged in favor of any party, but I undertook to promote generally a wise and liberal administration of affairs, and I gave my support to the late Executive under Mr Reid, and assisted in the settlement of the vexed question of the waste lands. I have found that otherwise that Executive had not the capacity for government, or foresight and breadth of view which were requisite for the prosperity of the country, and I have, therefore, been desirous to see the reins in the hands of men who appeared to be more capable, from their enterprise and ability, of rendering efficient service in the onward progress of the Province. The policy indicated in the opening address of his Honor the Superintendent at the recent session of the Provincial Council, fully justified my preference. That policy would have received my hearty aid, and I regret that upon any pretext impediments should have been thrown in the way of its practical operation for a single day. In the event of my being returned the measures proposed will have my energetic support.

There is no doubt that the burlesque of responsible government, which makes the Provincial Council a field of intrigue for personal ends, is very detrimental to the public interest. I shall willingly co-operate in any movement which shall have for its object a remedy for such an evil, and which may enable the business to be better and more expeditiously transacted.

To secure a continuance of our present prosperity we must not be slow in extending our railway system, in improving our roads, in reopening our harbor, in affording facilities for settlement, in encouraging local industries; and if you again place me in the honored position of your representative these matters will command my earnest attention.

A judicious expenditure of our means on reproductive works just now, will not only make employment abundant at present, but will be the best guarantee in the stimulated development of our large resources, that we need have no anxiety for the future.

Owing to the exigencies of the public service, I may not have the opportunity of meeting with you personally before the election, but I rely with confidence that my numerous friends will exert themselves in my behalf, and that my absence will not be in any way prejudicial to my success.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN BATHGATE.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CAVERSHAM DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of a number of the electors—including some of those who voted for my opponent at the last election—I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the Provincial Council.

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing the electors of the various portions of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. LEARY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to intimate that I am again a candidate to represent you in the next Provincial Council. If it is your pleasure to re-elect me, I have to assure you that it will be my constant endeavor faithfully to fulfil the duties devolving upon me as your representative. Other public duties require my presence in Wellington; I trust, therefore, that you will excuse my not addressing you again in person before the election.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

Dunedin, May, 1873.

TO JOHN DAVIE, ESQ.

Of Messrs McLandress, Hepburn, and Co.

SIR,—We request you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of the Members in the Provincial Council; and in the event of your standing, we pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure your election.

(Signed)

Robert Wilson	David Proudfoot
Charles Nichols	Alexander Burt
David Baxter	T. C. Matheson
George Mathews	H. C. McCormick
A. T. Dunning	Norman Wood
Wm. Wright	Robert Low, and
	G. F. Reid
	And 353 others.

TO MESSRS. ROBERT WILSON, CHAS. NICHOLS, DAVID BAXTER, GEORGE MATTHEWS, and the other Gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I accede with pleasure to your request to allow myself to be nominated as one of the City members in the new Provincial Council.

With reference to my political views, I may say that I approve of a progressive policy; and a policy as shall tend to the speedy development of the country, and the development of its varied resources. To this end I advocate a judicious system of immigration, and the construction of railways, especially the Main Trunk Line.

I will take an early opportunity of meeting the electors in the different districts of the City, and explaining the views I hold on various questions affecting the well-being of the City and Province.

If I should have the honor to be returned as one of the Representative of the City, no effort on my part shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIE.

Dunedin, May 28.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (LIMITED),

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

Manager—Mr Connor.

Directors—Mr Reany, Mr Scanlan, Mr Grogan, Mr Murphy, Mr Bunney, 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.

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

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 farther 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 Plaids	Shepherd Tartan 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
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Yarn	Fingering
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Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

THOMAS ALLAN,
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, Hoyles Filberts, Walnuts, Sweet Chesnuts, Horse Chesnuts, and Beech. 200,000, conifers, 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.

J O H N H E A L E Y,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets,)

DUNEDIN.

W. R. E. I. D.,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

Princes street, Dunedin.

Has on Sale, a very large stock of all kinds of Fruit Trees from 1 to 6 years old. A large variety of Pines and other kinds of Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Flowers; Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. All orders well packed free of charge.

H O W A R D & B A Y M O N D,
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin

SHIPPING.

PORT CHALMERS, May 24—Arrived: Wallabi, 101 tons, from Bluff; Naomi, 712 tons, from Liverpool. Sailed: Wanganui, 129 tons, for Napier and intermediate ports. At the Heads—Duke of Edinburgh, collier, 540 tons, from Newcastle. May 25th—Paterson, 200 tons, Kennedy, from the North. May 25th—Arrived: Lyttelton, collier, barque, 685 tons, Hosmer, from Newcastle; Lady Bird, ss, 283 tons, Daniels, from Manukau, 20th instant, via intermediate ports. Sailed—Frowning B-vant, barque, 303 tons, Black, for Newcastle. May 27—Arrived: Black Watch, 491 tons, barque, from Batavia. At Heads—Michael Angelo, 1,174 tons, from London, Sailed—Lady Bird, 283 tons, for Northern Ports. 28th—Arrived: Stormbird, 68 tons, from Southern Ports; Michael Angelo, from London; Beautiful Star, 125 tons, from Lyttelton; Cora, schooner, 43 tons, from Havelock. Sailed: Thomas and Henry, brig, 215 tons, for Newcastle. P.C.E., barque, 291 tons, for Newcastle. May 28th—Sailed: Eleanor, 393 tons, for Newcastle. All the Newcastle bound vessels left in ballast.

The Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle, made a fine passage of ten days to the Heads.—The frigate-built ship Naomi left Liverpool on the 24th January; put into Holyhead, and took her departure from there on the 30th, with strong easterly winds. On the 4th February, in the Bay of Biscay, had a sudden shift of wind from the east to the north-west, which blew a perfect hurricane, carrying away all the sails, starting the starboard main chains, and straining the ship considerably. Moderate easterly winds then carried her to the Line, which was crossed on the 2nd March, in long. 21 west; the south-east trades were light. On the 22nd March encountered a typhoon, which lasted for three days, starting from E.S.E., then to N.W., and on third day back to E.S.E.; but luckily no serious damage was done to the ship. The meridian of Greenwich was passed on the 8th April, in lat. 30.30; the Cape passed on the 14th, and from thence had fine moderate weather. Her easting was run down between the parallels of 45° and 48°. On the 8th May, off Cape Leuwin, in lat. 46.6 south, long. 123.8 east, Alfred Williams, one of the apprentices, fell overboard and was drowned. The accident happened about nine o'clock at night, the first intimation of the lad being overboard being his cries astern. Orders were immediately given to wear the ship, and everything was done to save him. A strong breeze was blowing at the time, with a nasty broken sea, and the ship was going about eight knots. At ten o'clock all hopes of finding him were given up, and the ship was put on her course again. The Scares were sighted on Monday, May 19; was off the Ocean Beach the following Wednesday, and the Heads the next day, arriving in Port Chalmers as above. She brings thirteen passengers, who have enjoyed good health during the passage.—The Black Watch, whose arrival is noted, is a fine-looking iron-built barque of 419 tons register, from Batavia, with cargo and 176 Chinese steerage and a few cabin passengers ex ship Whirlwind, which put into Batavia, leaky, from Hong Kong, bound for this port, and was afterwards condemned.—The ship Michael Angelo, from London, brings 140 passengers, all well.

Auckland, May 27th—Emulous, from Dunedin; Prima Donna, from Tahiti. Greymouth, May 27th—Elizabeth Curle, for Lyttelton; Amaranth, for New Plymouth, with coal.

Lyttelton, May 27th—Scotsman, from Newcastle; Ocean Wave, from Picton. John Knox, for Sydney; Princess Alice, for Newcastle.

Wellington, May 28th—Wanganui, ss, to Lyttelton; Wellington, ss, from Picton. The Wellington sails for the South to-morrow.

On the 16th the Elderslie, and on the 20th, the Cyrene left Melbourne for Dunedin.

Sydney—Arrived: 17th, Celestia, from Otago; 19th, Energy, from Auckland. Newcastle—Arrived: 18th, Alice Cameron, from Auckland; 20th, Elsgrove, from Lyttelton; Cyrus, from Wellington. Sailed: 10th, Sovereign and Scotman, for Lyttelton; 11th, Pauline Cohen, for Napier; Australia, for Timaru; 13th, Velocipede, for Auckland; 14th, Duke of Edinburgh, for Dunedin. Melbourne—Arrived: Alhambra, early on the morning of the 21st; and Raugitoto, with the mails, a few hours later. Both had bad weather. The Cyrene sailed for Dunedin on the 22nd.

The Scotsman, which has arrived at Lyttelton from Newcastle, reports being in company with the brig Australia and her total loss on a reef at Cape Campbell. The crew were lost.

The Fawn has cleared from Lyttelton for Auckland with the following cargo:—603 sacks wheat, 1,870 do potatoes, 493 do flour, 90 do grass seed, 30 do peas, 30 do oats.

The Cynthia took the ground at the Buller bar, and was in a dangerous position, but has since got off.

A telegram from London, May 9th, says:—Arrived: Malay, from Wanganui; Queen Bee, from Auckland.

The screw steam collier Fidella, Swanston, master, a fine vessel of 1600 tons burthen, fitted with all the latest improvements, sailed from Cardiff during March last for Dunedin, N.Z., via Newcastle, N.S.W. The vessel is owned at her port of destination, and it was intended that she should run in the trade between Dunedin and Newcastle. She was totally wrecked off Port Elisabeth, Cape of Good Hope. The crew were saved.

The schooner Mary Ogilvie that went ashore at Oamaru has been successfully winched and kedged to an anchorage.

The balance sheet of the Wanganui Steam Navigation Company shows a debit balance. The Profit and Loss Account has been reduced from £1128 to £131 4s 8d during the half year.

The American whaler California has arrived at Russell, Bay of Islands, with 709 barrels of oil, the produce of a nine months' cruise. The Eliza, which has also put in at Russell, has been cruising unsuccessfully for three years.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Zealand Tablet Company (Limited) will be held in St. Joseph's School-room, Dunedin, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st July, for the purpose of appointing permanent directors.

NEW AGENTS.

NEW AGENCIES for the TABLET have been established at—Temuka, Auckland, Otahuhu, Thames, Onehunga, Taranaki, Napier, Wanganui, Nelson, Brighton (W. C.), Charleston, Westport, Invercargill, Riverton, Bluff, Ahaura, Greymouth, Ross, Reefton, Notown, Goldsborough, and Hawksbury.

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. Remittances to be made payable to the Secretary to the Company.

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

Mr Bracken has resigned the office of canvasser for the TABLET.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTI IA.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

OUR WELLINGTON CORRESPONDENT AND BISHOP MORAN'S LETTER.

Our Wellington correspondent concluded his communication last week with these words, in reference to the terms of agreement between the Catholics of that city and the Educa-

has signified his approval of these terms, provided that the teachers are appointed by Catholics." This is not an accurate statement of the case as far as the Bishop is concerned, as will be seen from the following letter, which we are authorised to publish:—

Dunedin, 5th May, 1873.

MY DEAR F. PETIT JEAN,—I have, this moment, received your telegram asking me if I will consent to you placing your schools under the Education Board on the conditions on which the Church of England schools have been made Board schools.

My answer is I can do nothing calculated in any sense to give even an apparent sanction to a mixed or godless system of education. At the same time, if the schools remain the property of the Church, and if you and the other priests be permitted and authorised to superintend and control the schools so far as to be enabled to exclude objectionable school books, give religious instruction to Catholic children, and call teachers to order should they conduct themselves in a manner unbecoming good Catholics, I shall not interfere with your discretion in the matter.

Under these circumstances, therefore, whilst not approving, I shall permit you to act as you may think most prudent, reserving to myself, however, the right to withdraw this permission at any time, should I find it necessary to do so.

I am, my dear F. Petit Jean,

Yours, &c.,

† P. MORAN.

It would appear from our correspondent's letter that the conditions—13 in number—ultimately agreed on were drawn up and proposed by the Catholic clergy and laity. This, we think, may be inferred from the words he uses, viz: "But after several meetings proposals were at length drawn up, and, with but slight alterations, were accepted by the Board." Such being the case, the sense of justice displayed in condition No. 7 is highly creditable to the Catholics of Wellington, and shows how well they have learned the principles and imbibed the spirit of the Church. Condition No 7 runs thus: "No children of different denominations will be permitted to receive religious instruction except at the written request of their parents."

What a contrast this is to the insensate bigotry of the Education Ordinances of Otago and Canterbury and other places. In these the law is the very reverse of the regulations voluntarily proposed by the Catholics of Wellington. In Otago and Canterbury, for example, all children—no matter to what denomination they may belong—must receive religious instruction from the teachers for the time being, be they Turks, Jews, Atheists, or Christians, unless the parents or guardians object. With us, the State steps in between children and their parents, and usurps the right to teach a sort of hybrid religion, which is not the religion of anybody, perhaps—parents or children—but only of the teacher. To us, it appears the force of absurdity can no further go. The course pursued by the Catholics of Wellington is the only rational and just course. It presupposes, as a first principle, that parents do not wish their children to be brought up in a faith opposed to that of their own, and refuses to believe the contrary unless on written testimony. The regulation, therefore, is founded on a presumption that is reasonable, just, and in accordance with fact. Not so, however, the education law in Canterbury and Otago, which has for its principle the right of the state to teach children any religion it pleases. It is true, indeed, it graciously condescends to make an exception in favor of children whose parents object. But if parents neglect, through ignorance or otherwise to do so, then their children, if Catholics, must be taught a religion opposed to Catholicism. This is the justice and religious liberty meted out to Catholics! As we said above, what a contrast between Catholics and their opponents; and yet we shall no doubt hear again the hypocritical cry, that the Catholic Church is tyrannical, and that the patrons and advocates of mixed and godless systems of education are the lovers of freedom and justice!

A CANTERBURY LEGISLATOR AND THE CHRIST-CHURCH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A STATEMENT was lately made in the Canterbury Council which is calculated to startle people who know that Christ-church contained, in 1871, a population of only 12,466. The gentleman to whom allusion is here made—we do not know his name, else we should certainly hand it down to an admir-

them the world at large, that there were 2,000 children in Christchurch alone who did not attend any school whatever. He meant, of course, 2,000 children of an age to go to school, else there would be no argument in favor of the New Education Scheme.

In the first place, the statement is its own refutation in the minds of all who know the facts, and would be considered such by every reasonable man, unless, indeed, he were assured that there was not a school of any kind in the city. But what are the facts. At the date to which reference has been made above, there were in Christchurch only 2,001 children between five and fifteen years of age—the school age, that is, in the proportion of about 1 to 6 of the population. It will be found, also, by looking into the census returns, that the Catholic population of the city was 1,043; and we can state it as a fact, ascertained by our own personal observation and investigation, that 200 children attended the Catholic Schools—that is about 1 in 5.

Now, the other denominations of Christchurch are more numerous and wealthy than the Catholics, and it is a well known fact that they have numerous and well attended schools. Under these circumstances, it will not be either presumptuous or disrespectful to say that the honorable Councillor's statement is at least a very great exaggeration. Indeed some people, and we must say we are of the number, would be disposed to disbelieve it altogether. The probability is, in truth, that the number of children attending school in that city is larger in proportion to the total population than in the most favored countries of Europe.

But it may be asked what was the object of making such a reckless statement, and one so easily refuted? It is evident—secular, or mixed, education must be established *per fas aut nefas*, and, therefore, the character of denominational education must be damaged if possible.

For the sake of argument, however, let this untrue statement be supposed to be true, what then? A reasonable man would say, do not destroy the existing schools, which are so well attended, rather help them to give additional accommodation. This, however, is not the course adopted by a large majority of the Council. Destroy is their motto, and their acts amount to this—there are two thousand children who ought to be at school, but are not, and the way to cure the evil is to annihilate the schools at present in existence.

Others can speak for themselves, we must confine ourselves to what regards Catholic Schools. And are we not justified in denouncing the grievous injustice done to Catholic children and Schools? There is no allegation that the Catholic Body has failed to do its duty, or to provide amply for its own members. Nor can such a charge be made. The figures given above prove that about 1 in 5 of the Catholic population is going to school, and consequently no more need be said on this point.

What is the inevitable conclusion of all this?—That the advocates of the secular and mixed systems are not really anxious for the spread of education. Those who are zealous for the education of the people do not destroy existing and efficient schools. What, then, is the object? Simply the destruction of Catholic Schools, and the securing for themselves the exclusive possession of all Schools. Practically, in Otago, all Government schools are Presbyterian, under the new law in Canterbury they will be all Wesleyan and Presbyterian.

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY.—ITS SOLUTION. A CONTRAST.

It is fortunate for Mr Stafford and his party that they are not in office. Did they now administer the affairs of the Colony, the present unhappy state of many amongst the Maories would be attributed to them, and they would find it hard to persuade the public no blame attached to them. The fact of their being in opposition at the present moment proves the charge would be groundless; and such evidence is of great value to them as a political party. On the other hand it may be said: had they been in power, such a state of things could not have arisen. But the answer would be: when they were in power such a state of things, and even a worse one, did exist.

Some, particularly in the north of the Colony, blame the policy of the party in power. This, however, does not seem just and reasonable. This party has not done anything to provoke war. They have not been guilty of any injustice towards the Natives; on the contrary, they have done everything in their power to serve them, and, as it appears to us, left nothing undone to conciliate them.

In writing thus, it must not be supposed that we mean to insinuate that the Opposition when in power acted either unjustly or with want of due consideration towards Maoris. Our only wish is to state facts, with the view of bringing out our own ideas and establishing our own theories, which are the result of long experience of savage tribes.

It appears to us, neither of the contending political parties is, or ever has been, to blame for Native wars. These have been the inevitable result of circumstances which it was not in the power of Government to overrule, though it might perhaps modify them to some extent. Savage tribes cannot compete with civilized man, and cannot, consequently endure him. To get rid of him, therefore, and to recover what they fancy they have lost solely through his instrumentality, they invariably have recourse to the vulgar means of fight and slaughter whenever it appears to them they have a chance of success.

But let it once be made apparent to them that they have no chance of succeeding in ousting the white man, they will submit and become peaceable neighbours. The policy, which, whilst it acts patiently yet firmly with the Natives, opens up the country by means of roads, and fills the districts inhabited by them with immigrants, is the only wise humane and efficacious policy. If the Natives arrive at the conclusion that are out-numbered by determined Europeans, ready to punish aggression with due severity, there is an end to Maori wars. The blame of the present state of the Waikato, if blame be due any one or any thing, except the Maoris themselves, must be attributed to the delay that has taken place in settling a sufficient number of white people in the country.

The break down of the immigration scheme may have been inevitable, but it is a great calamity. Immigration is not only the cheapest way of developing the resources of the country, but also the cheapest and most efficacious mode of solving the Native difficulty. It is to be regretted, therefore, that narrow-minded national and religious prejudices have stood in the way of the success of a measure so necessary for the peace and prosperity of New Zealand.

What a contrast between this folly and the conduct of the Brazilian Government for example! Brazil is a Catholic Empire; the Catholic religion is established there, and the people almost without an exception Catholic. Yet this Empire seeks for immigrants to the number of three or four hundred thousand in England. National and religious prejudices are not permitted to blind the statesmen of Brazil, and render a great scheme abortive. It is reported that one who has much to do with our immigration scheme solemnly declared that he would be no party to the introduction of Irishmen into this Colony, that he would not help to establish Popery here. There can be no doubt that the manner in which the scheme was worked for a long time renders the truth of this report extremely probable; and the following declaration, which has been placed in our hands, will show the animus of those who manage the Provincial immigration of Otago. The document is authentic, but we omit the names, because the person who made the declaration before witness, after a few days, returned and requested his name should not be published, as he feared its publication would prevent him from getting employment.

"I, —, a native of County Derry, Ireland, having applied for an assisted passage to New Zealand, to —, of —, was told that I could not get an assisted passage, as no Catholic would get it. He, the agent, said if — (the person applying) went under the name of a Protestant he could get assistance, but not otherwise."

This man refused to call himself a protestant, and paid the full passage money to Dunedin.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for establishing a Catholic school at the Arrow. It is expected to open in a fortnight, and there are already 25 intending pupils. Arrangements are also being made for the erection of a church in this rising district, and the efforts of the people towards providing school and church accommodation are most spirited.—Preparations are being made for the erection of a church at Lawrence; a site is being excavated, and stone is being quarried.—The number of Catholics in the Wakatipu electoral district is 656; in the Mataura district, 344; Wakapuaka, 223; Riverton, 204; Invercargill, 254; Wallace, 129. We give the numbers of Catholics in a few of the Canterbury districts:—Slands road, 200; Rangiora, 300; Bracebridge, 210; and Leeston, 300, being over 1000, to whom there is but one priest.

AN Auckland correspondent informs us that the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been spoken of in the Auckland churches with an earnest recommendation of it from the Right Rev. Dr Croke, Bishop of Auckland.

land, to the Catholic people, and that it was mentioned the Bishop would feel most happy to learn it has been largely subscribed to.

OUR Wellington correspondent writes:—"The Appendix to the report of the Education Board says 20 Catholic children are attending the schools of the Board, whereas, since our own school at Te Aro has been opened, only two Catholic children have attended the other schools. Our boys' school is finally placed under the Education Board, but the Reverend Mother refuses to place the Convent School under its management. The Rev. Father Cummins is now making some arrangement in regard to the other female schools."

WE learn that Father Nivard, O.S.F., the much-respected Priest at the Thames, will probably leave that district soon, as it is understood to be the intention of his superior general at Rome to send him on missionary labor into the Province of Shang Tung, China.

A THAMES correspondent writes to us:—"The absence of a paper to refute the calumnies and baseless charges that are being continually hurled against our old Church in this country has been sadly felt, and the news of the establishment of such a paper in this Colony will be gladly welcomed by all Catholics who have the welfare of their faith at heart. Your remarks in the article, 'Our Objects and Principles,' about the character of the Press, I regret to say, are also applicable to this part of the Colony. I am proud to learn of the rapid strides of Catholicism in Otago. I was one of the 20 or 30 Catholics, the number then in Dunedin, who many years ago commenced the building of the Church upon Bell Hill. When the usefulness of the TABLET will be known, I trust it will meet here with that support which it unquestionably merits."

OUR Wellington correspondent, writing of the Catholic Young Men's Society of that city, says:—"This Society has long been established, but in 1871 it was revived and organised in a permanent manner under the able presidency of the Rev. Father Cummins. The members meet regularly every Thursday evening, and, after having offered up short prayers, they observe the following order: The first Thursday in every month is devoted to declamation; and as every member is liable to be called upon, each must come with a piece committed to memory. The second Thursday is devoted to reading analysis and history, profane or ecclesiastical; the third to reading and general criticism of original composition; the fourth to natural philosophy, or other useful branches. If desired by the members, the first quarter of an hour is sometimes devoted by the president to Christian doctrine. Much real good is to be acquired by becoming a member. A meeting is held on the first Sunday of each quarter, when members wearing a blue badge with a gold cross receive the Holy Communion, seats in the Cathedral being vacated on these occasions especially for them. As many as 65 have attended Holy Communion, but the average number is about 40. The Society is under the special care and direction of the Rev. Father Cummins, assisted by a council of 12, elected annually by the general body. Every applicant for admission is to be proposed by one who is already a member. The president must feel satisfied that the person proposed is of a good moral character, and that he has approached the Holy Sacrament of Penance and Eucharist at least once within the previous six months. Especially belonging to this Society is a library containing upwards of 700 volumes of the best Catholic literature, and a reading room open to members every evening, where all the Catholic newspapers are filed. Occasionally the young men give entertainments for the promotion of some benevolent object."

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE Hon. W. H. Reynolds, M.H.R. and M.P.C. for Dunedin, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors, at the Masonic Hall, last Saturday evening. In his speech, he said:—"I have only to state that I supported—as I have no doubt all of you know—the Fox-Vogel Government.—(Cheers.) . . . They were a progressive Government, and I supported them as a progressive Government, in opposition to the Stafford Government who would have brought the Colony into a state of stagnation.—(Applause.) A great deal has been said about their being too progressive, and that they go in for borrowing largely. I quite believe in borrowing. I have always advocated that for a new country the proper policy is to borrow largely. Why should we, gentlemen, here at the present day, stand the whole heat and burden of taxation for the benefit of people who may arrive here tomorrow, or next year, or perhaps twenty years hence? To them and to our children we should leave a legacy, and the legacy I would leave is to pay the interest on the debt which we contract.—(Laughter.) They will receive the benefit of that debt, inasmuch as we are about to make for them public works which will benefit not only ourselves, but them. So long as the borrowed money is to be judiciously expended, I say it is the best policy for the Colony to go in for borrowing.—(Hear, hear.) There is no doubt but that the Colony can stand a large amount of debt. I have always opposed the Stafford Government.—(Hear, hear, and applause)—which, error since I have known Mr Stafford himself or his Government, has been opposed to the interests of this Province.—I will now refer to the Provincial Council, I supported the Tolmie-Turnbull Government. I did so, because I thought they were honest in their intentions, and able as administrators.—(Applause.) I have not the least hesitation in standing up here and saying that the opposition was not against them as a Government, but was generally, rather to annoy his Honor the Superintendent.—(Loud cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying that the present Superintendent has the good of the Province at heart, in opposing him the Opposition in the Council have been opposing the interests of the Province at large.—(Loud cheers.) I can only say that I have now been nearly twenty years representative of the City of Dunedin, and have sat in the Provincial Council during all that time, and I must say I have never met with a body of men so inferior as the present Provincial Council.—(Loud Cheers.) I have always felt it a disgrace to be associated with some of them.—(Renewed applause.) They do not study the interests of the Province, but study their own narrow-mindedness, and how they can obstruct the progress the Superintendent proposes.—(Hear, hear.) It is full time there should be a change. A vote of confidence in Mr Reynolds's conduct in the house of

Representatives and the Provincial Council was passed.—Mr Stout M.P.C. has received a vote of confidence at Caversham, and a pledge to support him at the forthcoming election.—The nomination and polling days for the following elections are respectively as follows:—Superintendency, June 4, June 18; Duaidin, June 5, June 12; North Harbor, June 6, June 9; Wakari, June 7, June 10; Taieri, June 9, June 13; Caversham, June 16, June 20; Peninsula, June 17, June 19; Kaikorai, June 21, June 24.—Addresses from Messrs Reynolds, Bathgate, and John Davie to the electors of Dunedin appear in our advertising columns; and from Mr R. H. Leary to the electors for Caversham; from Mr Mc Glushan to those of North Harbor district. Major Richardson will not contest the Superintendency, but it is understood he will stand for the Provincial Council. Mr Orbell is likely to come forward for Waikouaiti. A very large number of the electors responded to the invitation to meet in the Masonic Hall Dunedin, for the purpose of forming a committee for securing the return of Mr James Macandrew as Superintendent, and members to the Provincial Council in favor of his policy. Mr James Black was voted to the chair. After some discussion, a sub-committee of about eighty gentlemen was appointed to attend to the details of the election, and to report from time to time to the general committee.—The proclamation dissolving the Otago Superintendent and Provincial Council has been gazetted.

THE Christchurch examination for the University scholarships has commenced. There are nine candidates. For the Provincial Scholarships next month there are 95 competitors.—The machinery and plant for Messrs Brydgen's workshops arrived in Auckland by the Edinburgh Castle. The place where the plant is to be erected is not yet determined. Extensive workshops may be necessary in Auckland and Dunedin.—Over 1,000 shares have been taken up in the N.Z. Coal Co., and a steam collier will be immediately ordered from Home.—At a meeting of settlers at Gisborne, it was resolved to form a company to work the petroleum springs about thirty miles from Gisborne. 253 shares were taken.—Ironstone is said to exist in immense quantities at Riwaka, Nelson, and if rich the discovery is a very valuable one.—Private advices from England received by the Wanganui Meat Preserving Co., state that the salt meat sent home by the Company has been favourably reported on by the Inspector to the Navy. The meat arrived in splendid condition.

THE poor fellow Prince, a miner at Hyde, who was thrown from his horse, is progressing favourably in the Hospital, and is pronounced to be out of danger. This is a most distressing case. He left Hyde for Naseby with his wife and a sick child. The child died in its mother's arms in the coach, just before reaching Naseby. The mother was returning in the coach the following day with the corpse, and the father riding a young and restive horse when the accident occurred. The mother reached home, and knew nothing of the accident until the following day, when the shock of the news caused premature confinement. The infant survived only three days, and the mother now lies in a precarious state at Hyde, with three small children in the house. The circumstances have excited great commiseration, and a subscription list has been opened to assist the family, which has been, owing to a scarcity of water, in poor circumstances for some time past.

IN the Canterbury Provincial Council, immigration resolutions proposed by the Government were carried against a proposition to strike out the third clause, which provides that the expenses of the Agency shall be defrayed out of the Immigration loan. In the course of the debate the Provincial Secretary stated that all the Government wanted was that the Province should be placed in the same position as Otago in the matter of immigration. He warmly denied that there was a want of accord between the General and Provincial Governments, but when they were told that 3000 immigrants would be sent out in the year to Canterbury, and it was found that only 150 came out in the first four months of the year, it seemed as though the General Government were not doing justice to the necessities of the Province in the matter of the supply of labor.—The Nelson Council has rejected the proposal to borrow money for making roads, railways, and water-races.—The Superintendent of Marlborough, in his opening address, said that the progress of the Province had been satisfactory. Its exports and imports and population had increased. Communication by wheeled vehicles had been opened between Nelson and Blenheim. The survey of the valley was nearly completed. It showed 12,000 acres to be available. Among the new works proposed was a suspension bridge over the Clarence river. He complained of the stoppage of the capitation grant by the General Government.

IN reference to Native matters, Mr Mackay has presented Rewi with his own watch, chain, and locket, of the value of £50, as a memento of his gratitude to Rewi for saving his life. At a banquet Mr Mackay said he had great hopes that the murderers would be given up. The Maories are reported to be very short of lead. They are buying up coppers, with which, it is believed, they purpose making bullets. Government is vigorously preparing for war. Immense stores of warlike material are being collected in the Waikato district. The general feeling is that war cannot be avoided, and the Natives entertain the same opinion. New rifles have been served out to those members of the Armed Constabulary who are stationed in Auckland. Marsh-Brown, the leading chief of the Ngapahis, offers to place the whole of his fighting force at the disposal of the Government. The aspect of the Ohinemuri Natives is threatening. Mr Simpson, the survivor, has been warned off, and his life threatened. The Natives report that any messenger to Te Kuiti going with Government letters will be shot. The present state of matters is not encouraging. It is reported that a European named Anderson will be killed by the Waikatos. He has for many years lived with the Ngatimaniapotos, and having visited the township, he is suspected by the Natives. Rewi has gone to Kopia, to meet Mr Mackay. The Natives are again assembling to discuss matters. Rewi is determined not to fight on account of the murder, but if Tawhiao is attacked, he will aid him. Tawhiao has received the letter of the chief Paul, demanding the murderers. Te Ori Ori has arrived at Cambridge with 15 men; 31 of the Kukutais arrived this morning, and they are now dancing

their war dance. There are now 70 of the Native Contingent here. Signal fires have been seen in the ranges. Twenty Armed Constabulary have left New Plymouth for Auckland to-day. Recruits are being called for. The Taranaki Natives are quiet. The settlers at Ngaruawahia demand that a redoubt should be built for their protection. The Natives at Coromandel threaten to rob the powder magazine. Tanroa, the chief of the prisoners lately confined in the Dunedin Gaol, having interviewed Tito Kowaru, his leader in the late rebellion, is now putting up at Waitotara.

LATEST AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAMS.

SYDNEY.—The last four months' returns of the yield of gold shows a decrease of six thousand ounces on that of the previous four months. —Ex-British Consul Cairns has been arrested here on a charge of embezzling £2,000 of Government moneys at Hankow, and is to be sent to England by the outgoing mail steamer.—Two men, for the Woragoe murder, have been executed at Beechworth. —Melbourne, May 12. —The ten-mile race between Bird and Sansom came off to-day; the latter received a start of 500 yards. The race was won by Sansom. Bird pulled up lame after the 36th round. —Adelaide.—The crushing of half a ton of quartz, from the Lady Alice mine, yielded ten ounces to the ton.—Mr Mason delivered, yesterday, a lecture on wool-growing, which is highly commended.—3,500 tons of breadstuffs were exported last week.—A great mining mania in Northern gold stocks is raging.—wheat is firm at 3s 6d to 5s 6d —Melbourne, May 22.—Parliament was opened by the Governor on the 13th. Numerous measures are promised, the most important of which are the Electoral Bill, a Bill to alter the constitution of the Upper House, a Postal Measure, and Mining on Private Property. The address in Reply, after some brief remarks by Sir G. Duffy and others, was agreed to. The Assembly immediately proceeded to business, and several of the promised measures have been introduced and advanced through the initiatory stage.—The Baroda's passengers, after fourteen days' detention in quarantine, have been released. The steamer was quarantined at Sydney upon her arrival at the Heads. On her outward voyage it was reported that small-pox had again made its appearance aboard, in the person of the second officer. The Baroda was again quarantined, and mails, &c., were sent down by steamer to the Heads.—The cable between Penang and Madras was broken on the 11th inst. and since then occasional messages have been received from England by the Associated Press, via Siberia and China.—The divorce case of Villeneuve Smith against wife, and Armstrong, co-respondents was concluded, after a six days' hearing. The jury found that the respondent did not commit adultery, as alleged; but the petitioner had, and that he had acted with cruelty towards his wife. The case caused a great scandal, and the tables were completely turned on Smith.—Felix Kabat has been found guilty on two charges of forgery, and sentenced to eleven years on the road.—The steamship Northumberland sailed on the 17th, full of passengers.—A scandal has occurred in the Public Works Department, relative to officers of the Department opening tenderers' envelopes.—Mr Higginbotham will probably be defeated in his candidature for East Bourke.—The whole of the Sandhurst mining engineers will strike for the eight hours system on the 2nd June.—At a great meeting of seamen, a petition was adopted for the release of the crew of the Sea Nymph, who had been imprisoned for refusing to work for twenty out of twenty-four hours.—Sir George Bowen is becoming popular. The "Age" declares he is becoming too cheap.—A Gipps Land Magistrate, named Grosvenor, has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury.—An Eight Hours Sewing Machine Girls Factory Bill has been introduced into the Assembly.—Grain is very firm.—The New Zealand £200,000 loan proved unsuccessful, the minimum fixed being too high. Since the tenders were opened on the 16th, the brokers report sales of £40,000 worth at £90 10s, the official minimum.—Adelaide, May 22nd.—A general movement in favour of the eight hours' system is being organised.—The forger McMurdo was arrested on board the Coovong.—Nimblefoot is the favourite for the Cup.—Wheat is firm at 5s 7d.

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

Last Sunday, Dr Moran preached the usual mid-day sermon, taking for subject the "Epistle and Gospel of the day," the former from 1 Peter, iv. 7, the latter from John xv. 26, xvi. 1, 4. The discourse was a most instructive one; we give a few of the more salient points. The epistle is an exhortation to prudence, temperance, prayer, mutual charity, and hospitality, and the proper use of the charismata. The Apostle had just said—"The end of all is at hand," and he exhorts to the practice of these virtues as the best preparation for that end. Death is the end of all. The Apostle says it is at hand, for two reasons, 1st, because death cannot be far off from any of us, but a few years at most, and it may be but a few days, or even a few hours; 2nd, if we consider it as before the eyes of God, the most distant future is as the present. Therefore, as the end of all things is approaching rapidly for us, and we know not how soon it may be on us, we have a powerful motive to urge us to prepare for it. "Be prudent, and watch in prayer." The Apostle here uses the word prudence in the sense of temperance or moderation, and he recommends it to us, not only in our eating and more particularly in our drinking, but in all things else. "Be prudent, and watch" may amount to this: be temperate, be moderate, and be all this in order to prayer. Prayer is a duty imposed on us by our condition as dependant creatures; by it we ask for all things necessary for us, and we also offer to God those acts of faith, adoration, hope, charity, humility by which we worship Him. Now, there is nothing more conducive to a prayerful spirit than this temperance or moderation. These words are likewise an admonition against over anxiety or solicitude as to worldly affairs. The Christian should be careful in the discharge of his ordinary duties, but he should avoid over solicitude, and leave all things in the hands of Divine providence. "But above all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins." It is clear from the context that the Apostle here speaks of fraternal

charity; such a charity does not forgive sins. The charity which forgives is coincidental with justifying charity, and includes within itself necessarily, faith, hope, repentance for the past, and a determination for the time to come to obey every law which God established.

Though the charity now spoken of by the Apostle is only a part, and the least perfect part of this sublime virtue; nevertheless, fraternal charity is in itself a great virtue, and wherever it exists it will always cover a multitude of sins; for, if a man possessed of it hears or knows anything detrimental to his neighbor, he will let it die within him, he will not be the medium of transmitting his faults or failings to others, and so he will prevent a number of sins which would be committed did he act otherwise. He will also seek to avail of any favorable opportunity that may present itself of bringing his neighbor to repentance. But let no man deceive himself by thinking, that because he is kind and generous to his neighbor he is thereby justified, for there is an essential distinction between this fraternal charity and that perfect charity which reconciles the sinner to God. "Using hospitality one towards another without murmuring." This exhortation was necessary at the time. The Christians had to travel much, and neither the modes of conveyance nor the accommodation on the way were good; and besides, so violent was the opposition to the faith of Christ, that they were exposed to many dangers when obliged to lodge with pagans. St. Peter, therefore, entreats the Christians to assist each other, for there may have possibly been some murmuring amongst them on account of the expense and the inconvenience to families, that the entertainment of travellers would necessarily entail. He next proceeds to speak of the manner of using the Charismata, or special and extraordinary gifts which Almighty God frequently bestowed on the early Christians after baptism. Such as an intuitive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, of which they were previously quite ignorant; or the power of explaining them in various tongues, or other miraculous gifts, such as curing the sick, raising the dead to life. These gifts were not given on account of individual merit, but for the good of the whole Christian body, and to promote the diffusion of the faith. Nor did it follow that the recipients of these extraordinary favors were necessarily very holy, nor that they were evidences of superior sanctity in anyone. They were bestowed gratuitously to promote the propagation of the faith. But in course of time abuses arose in consequence of them. Poor, fallen human nature is very weak and selfish. Some began to assume airs on account of what they considered superior gifts; others became jealous, and therefore the Apostle Peter and others felt themselves obliged to speak of these abuses, and to point out the way of using these gifts according to the designs of God. "As every man hath received grace, ministering the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold gifts of God." He reminds them they had received these gifts for the edification of others, as stewards only; and he goes on: "If any man speak"—that is, if he has received the gift of eloquence to proclaim the Word of God—if he has received the gift of working miracles—"let him so use these gifts that there may be no doubt he uses them through the power of God."

The Apostle concludes: "That in all things God may be honored through Jesus Christ." Here he reminds us of the one great object Christians should always have in view, namely, the honor and glory of God through Christ. Therefore, during our whole life nothing should be done by us which is not for His honor and glory. If we attempt to separate our worldly duties from the duties of religion, we run counter to the designs of God. An idea has prevailed of late that they may be separate; an attempt is being made to separate education from religion. We can never consent to it. To do so would be to act in direct opposition to the teaching of the Apostle, who tells us that religion should pervade our whole life, inform our every action, and be the motive of all we do." For a Christian no wall of separation can be got up between the duties we owe the world and those we owe religion, and every duty of a Christian is a duty of religion.

Dr. Moran then proceeded to the explanation of the Gospel:—"Then the Paraclete cometh, whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, he shall give testimony of me." The word Paraclete signifies comforter, and these words of the Divine Redeemer mean, when the spirit who is to comfort you shall come, he is to do those things I have already told you of. This gospel is taken from the beautiful discourse of our Divine Redeemer, on the evening of the Last Supper. In it he had said many things calculated to sadden his apostles and even to fill them with dismay, and having done this, He considers it his duty to comfort them, and He says to them, notwithstanding all this, you shall have great comfort in the testimony which the Paraclete shall give of me. This testimony consisted (1st) in the interior grace, whereby he enlightened their minds to understand the teaching of our Divine Redeemer, which, till the coming of the Holy Ghost, was in many things unintelligible to them, and (2nd), in the wonderful exterior gifts, such as that of miracles, and with which he endowed them. These gifts interior and exterior, acting on the apostles and disciples will strengthen their faith and be a splendid testimony before the world of the divinity of Christ. The Divine Redeemer next tells his apostles why he foretells these things to them:—"These things I have spoken that you may not be scandalised," when you witness the ignominies of my passion. Then He proceeds to give a circumstantial detail of the sufferings his apostles themselves will have to endure. "They will put you out of the synagogues; yea, the hour cometh that whosoever killeth you." Here he foretells them first indignities and then physical suffering and disgrace before their people and nation. There is a great difference between the synagogues and our churches of the present day. Under the new law the great sacrifice can be offered in every church, and in every part of the world; before the coming of Christ, sacrifice could be offered but in one city and in one temple—the city and temple of Jerusalem. But there were synagogues in every city, and to them the people went for public prayer and instruction; and to be turned out of the synagogue was considered the last and greatest of indignities. Our Divine Redeemer sums up all by saying: "Yea, the hour cometh that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth a service to God." I question here

arises—Will a man be free from guilt because he thinks he does a service to God? We hear a great deal about conscience, and the rights of conscience. Conscience is a sacred thing, and should be respected. But has every man a right conscience when the truth is presented to him, is he ready to embrace it; is every man honest with himself? Alas, no! How many warp their conscience to suit their passions or their interests! Our Divine Redeemer had given incontestible proofs of His divinity by works which were beyond the power of any mere man. He had promulgated a code of morality superior to any that could emanate from mere human reason or wisdom. His whole life was a testimony that he had come from God, as He had over and over again told the people; and yet how few accepted his teachings, how many refused to believe. "Those things will they do to you because they have not known the Father." Will their knowledge or their want of knowledge save them from condemnation when they go before the judgment seat of God? Certainly not; for they had opportunities of knowing Him; and if they did not know Him, it was their own fault. Therefore, when they come to be judged, it will be in vain for them to say they acted in accordance with their conscience, for the question will be asked: Was your conscience a true one? Nor will they be able to answer. "These things I have told you that, when the hour shall come, you may remember that I have told you of them." Here our Divine Redeemer, looking into the map of futurity which lay stretched out before His all-seeing gaze, gave His beloved disciples another proof of His divinity, that their faith might not fail in the hour of trial. Who but a God could read the future? And if the trial He had predicted came upon them, were they not a pledge that the glorious promises he had also made them would be likewise accomplished. Dr Moran concluded: Let me exhort you to take to heart the great lessons the Church puts before you to-day, and to regulate your lives and consciences according to the teaching of our holy religion. We may deceive ourselves and we may deceive one another, but we cannot deceive the great Eternal Judge. Let us then be honest and truthful with ourselves to-day, that we may bear to stand before the judgment seat of God on the great accounting day.

Dr Moran again preached after Vespers, taking for the subject of his discourse, "The life of the glorious Pontiff St. Gregory VII.," whose festival the Church celebrated last Sunday. His Lordship first alluded to the manner in which, till a very recent period, the memory of this illustrious Pope has been treated by the generality of historians. He then proceeded to give a brief outline of his life, as the strongest refutation of their calumnies. Pope Gregory the seventh, who is known in history as Hildebrand, was born in Tuscany, and educated in Rome. At a very early age, attracted by the piety of the monks of Cluny, he went to France and entered that celebrated monastery. There his sanctity and learning won him the esteem of his fellow monks, who elected him their prior; but soon after he was recalled to Rome and made Abbot of the Monastery of St. Paul's (outside the walls). It is one of the old basilicas given by Constantine to the Church; at the time Gregory was appointed to govern it, it had fallen into decay, but he restored it, and it is now one of the grandest churches in Christendom, second only to St. Peter's. During his stay in Rome, Hildebrand enjoyed the friendship of five successive Popes, and was the friend and trusted councillor of each. He labored indefatigably to correct abuses; and he was sent to France to take part in the Council of Lyons for the extirpation of Simony. At the time of the death of the third of these popes, Hildebrand was absent in Germany on affairs of importance; but the dying Pontiff enjoined the electors not to choose his successor till Hildebrand's return, and then begged them to be guided in their choice by his advice. They obeyed, so great was the estimation in which they held the wisdom and prudence of this truly great man. Had he been the ambitious man he is represented, conspiring and caballing for the papacy, here is evidence that the tiara was within his grasp did he wish to seize it. But soon, to his own sorrow, he was obliged to accept that burden. On the death of Alexander II, in 1073, exactly 800 years ago, he was unanimously chosen Pope. He used every effort to escape the dignity, and even wrote to Emperor Henry IV., begging him to use his influence to get the electors to change their decision, and to induce him to do so, he told him that should he be obliged to accept the Papal dignity, there would soon be dissension between them, for, as Pope, he would never tolerate the tyranny and excess of the Emperor. But Henry did not interfere, and Hildebrand became Pope, as Gregory VII. Personally Gregory was the meekest and most retiring of men, but, as head of the Church, he was the dauntless champion who fought unceasingly for the restoration of her liberty, the extirpation of scandals and false doctrines, and for the renovation of ecclesiastical discipline; therefore it does not surprise us that one so zealous had many difficulties to contend with in the discharge of his important duties, nor that the twelve years of his Pontificate, glorious as they were to the Church, were to him years of martyrdom. Though the Emperor had promoted his election, he soon ranged himself on the side of his enemies. He carried on a most shameful traffic in ecclesiastical dignities, bestowing them not on the most worthy, but on those who could pay him the highest price. The Pope entreated and expostulated, but in vain, the Emperor persisted in his wicked course. Meanwhile the tyranny of the Emperor had risen to such a height that it drove some of his own subjects into rebellion. The Pope at length excommunicated him, and declared him fallen from his royal dignity. Singular as the power may appear which Gregory then exercised, the general opinion of his contemporaries admitted that such power lay within the sphere of Papal jurisdiction, and it was supported by the civil and common jurisprudence of the time. Henry set up an anti-pope, and marched an army into Italy, even to the very gates of Rome. The Pope's condition was a deplorable one; he took refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, where he remained till the arrival of Robert Guiscard, the Norman Duke of Calabria, who compelled the Emperor to retire with his anti-pope. However, party violence rendered it unsafe for Gregory to remain in Rome, and Guiscard conducted him to the Monastery of Monte Cassino. Thence he retired to Salerno, where he consecrated the Cathedral Church of that city, and was soon after seized with his

last illness. He expired on the 25th May, 1085. His last words were, "I die in exile, because I have loved justice." Driven into exile, but not conquered, the cause for which he had suffered triumphed in his death, or rather Gregory triumphed in his cause, for he inaugurated a system in the government of the Church which was steadily pursued by his successors for five hundred years afterwards, and was the source of innumerable benefits to society, and scarcely had he breathed his last when victory came to the Church. The life of St. Gregory illustrates an episode in the Church, which is both useful and consoling to us in the present time. The life of the Church has been a stormy one; a life of trial and contests; a life of war against vice and wickedness; but her life, too, is a charmed one, nay, more than charmed, it is divine. Her Divine Founder lives in her, informing her as the soul does the body.

To-day, as in the days of Gregory, she is persecuted by the great and powerful; but we have no doubt she will come forth from these trials more glorious and vigorous than ever, for she is founded upon a rock against which the gates of hell shall never prevail.

AUCKLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.

THE first anniversary of the Auckland Christian Doctrine Society was celebrated on 7th May by a *soiree* in the hall of the Catholic Institute. Tea was partaken of by a large company, the band of the Hobson Corps playing at intervals. The Right Rev. Dr. Croke, the Chairman, gave a most appropriate address on the ends of this excellent institution, and the really efficient choir of St. Patrick's, under the able leadership of Miss Shanaghan, charmed the audience with a selection of sacred music. The President of the Society, P. Dignan, Esq., read a most gratifying annual report. The large gathering present were pleased to learn the progress made in the organization of teaching, &c., within one year. Among the benefits named in the report, not the least were a library of more than 500 choice works, and a singing class for the children, which results in the fact that 150 children now sing at the "Children's Mass" on Sundays. The clergy present were Rev. H. Fynes, Rev. J. A. Norris, Spiritual Director and founder, Rev. W. McDonald, F. Boibreux, and T. J. Ditworth. Dr. Wood, Past President, with the officers of the Society, occupied chairs on the dais. The gathering was a success.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

On 22nd April, an interesting and solemn ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of the faithful at St. Mary's, Conventual Church, Auckland. Miss Burns (in religion Sister Mary John Evangelist, Joseph) made her religious profession, receiving the black veil from the hand of the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, the revered Bishop of Auckland. The clergy in the sanctuary were Reverends Walter McDonald, Nivardo, Jordan, G.S.F., Joseph Gregory, O.S.F., J. Norris, and J. T. Ditworth. The proper music was well rendered by the choir, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. Norris.

THE CHURCH IN VICTORIA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

THE progress of the Catholic Church in Victoria during the past decade of years has been truly wonderful. It reminds one strongly of the supernatural vitality promised to his Church by her Divine founder; and whether we attribute her progress to that vitality, or to the mutual energy and zeal of pastors and people, or both combined, the results are equally surprising, and sufficient to excite a laudable emulation as well as an earnest desire to imitate so praiseworthy an example. The many beautiful churches—indeed, we may say cathedrals, relatively speaking—erected throughout that Colony testify to the faith animating both pastors and people, on whom they reflect the greatest credit, as they are so many lasting monuments of the zeal of the former and the generosity of the latter. These holy temples in every sheltered vale, on every hill top, holding aloft the cross—the emblem of salvation—seem solemnly and silently to invoke from Heaven a benediction on their pious founders. Any one who travels over Victoria must admit that, for beauty and style of architecture, the Catholic churches excel those of any other denomination. St. Patrick's Church, Melbourne, is a magnificent Gothic cathedral. It is the wonder of every visitor, and is acknowledged to be the finest ecclesiastical structure at this side of the Southern Hemisphere. No one considers he has seen Melbourne unless he has paid it a visit. We may say there are in Victoria five great cathedral churches—St. Patrick's, Melbourne; St. Patrick's, Ballarat; those of Geelong, Sandhurst, and Warnambool. The former challenge the admiration of every beholder, while the latter are still incomplete. In all, there are in the extensive and prosperous diocese of Melbourne, about 137 churches and village chapels. This successful state of the Victorian Church speaks volumes for the generosity of the faithful there; and, *en passant*, we may remark that it keeps pace with the temporal well Providence has bestowed. As regards the advance of the Catholic Church, another matter claims our attention; it is the extraordinary increase of its members during the last ten years. The Census returns sent in to the Registrar-General of Victoria for that time, prove beyond dispute that the Catholic population had relatively increased to nearly 70,000 members over all other denominations. The leading one, during that period, not only ceased to increase, but positively retrograded. Only one other denomination approached the Catholic Church in its relative increase, but it was by a sudden leap of 40,000, whereas the Registrar-General states that the Catholic increase was a steady one, not an ephemeral one, like the former, and we know that steadiness is a guarantee of performance. It is very surprising, yet still more consoling to reflect, that the supernatural vitality of the Church not only infuses itself into, but actually strengthens, sustains, and increases her members as long as they are obedient to her commands.

A TEMPERANCE orator in a recent speech at Ottawa, said that Canada expended \$13,000,000 a year for rum, and yet the Dominion is charged with having no enterprise.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Oamaru Times.)

THE St. John's Branch, being No. 76 of this Society, was opened in the Volunteer Hall on Tuesday evening last, by Mr M. C. Joice, the delegate from the Chief Branch, Victoria. At 8 p.m. the members to be initiated, forty-three in number, took their places at the head of the table, and Mr Joice, wearing the gold-fringed collar and scarf of the office, addressed them, explaining the objects of the Society, and urging upon all the necessity of making provision for the future. None could count on a day, and all were exposed to many accidents. Such a Society offered great advantages to its members, and had an influence for good on the outside public. He urged upon the members the necessity of guarding against anything that would cause scandal, and to see to it that the promises which they had made, in public, were fulfilled. They had no secret signs or passwords, all their proceedings were open to the light of day, as in the light of day their conduct would be judged. He wished to mention that at all their meetings—whatever business they had to transact, there was always a chair for a reporter for the Press. This was the 76th Lodge which was now open, and he could say with pleasure that it had as fair a prospect before it as any Lodge which he had had the pleasure of opening. He wished them every success. The collective strength of the Society now amounted to about 4000. None but practical members of the Roman Catholic Church were admitted to membership.

He then called the President (Mr M. Grant) to stand forward, and having given him the necessary instructions for the conduct of his duties as head of the Lodge, invested him with the collar of his order.

The Vice-President, Mr Jeremiah Markham; the Secretary, Mr J. Joice; the Treasurer, Mr James Markham; the Guardian, Mr James Hannan; and the Warden, Mr J. Cahill, were also invested in due form, and three cheers having been given for the delegate, this part of the proceedings terminated.

THE DINNER.

The approaches to the Hall and the Hall itself were decorated with evergreens and flags, among the latter being a banner cleverly painted by Mr Kennedy, on a green ground, with the Harp of Erin and the letters H.A.C.B.S., displayed thereon. The tables were liberally spread—poultry, and the more substantial refreshments still, in the shape of rounds and sirloins of beef, tastefully garnished, being in abundance sufficient for a host. Certainly the caterer (Mr Hanley) was determined that there should be nothing wanting on his part to secure the enjoyment of all present, and undoubtedly all did enjoy themselves. Nearly 150 persons sat down to the dinner, which was in all respects the most successful which has taken place in Oamaru for years.

Full justice having been done to the liberal repast provided,

The Chairman, before giving the first toast, read an apology from His Worship the Mayor, stating that he was unavoidably prevented from being present. He then briefly addressed the company, stating that he was pleased to see so large a gathering; not only because it showed the progress which the Catholic Church had made in the district, but because there were present members of many different denominations. A few years ago the Catholics in the district were but a handful, they might be counted by tens; now they were to be counted by hundreds. Some 13 or 14 years ago he remembered Father Moreau—who was one of the best men who ever trod New Zealand soil—(hear, hear,) visiting Mr Filleu's station, Papakaio, and that at that time there was only one Catholic to be found among all the hands, and he was almost ashamed to be in a minority of one, and travelled to Dunedin. (Laughter.) Times were changed now; the Catholics were numerous in the Province, and had now a complete Church organisation, and he was glad to say that he was one of the principal movers in the effort which had resulted in the founding of a Catholic See in Otago. However, he did not intend to make a speech, but would call upon them to respond to a toast which would be honored by all, whether Catholics or Protestants—"Her Majesty the Queen."

This toast having been duly honored,

Mr Joice sang the "The Irishman" in excellent voice, and being encored, gave "Rich and rare were the gems she wore."

"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family" was the next toast, and was heartily received.

Song—Mr Corrigan—"Pat Molloy."

"The Governor and Parliament of New Zealand," coupled with the name of Mr Steward, M.H.R., was drunk with musical honors.

Mr Steward, in replying, said that he did not believe in making an occasion of this sort a peg whereon to hang a political speech, and therefore should inflict no politics upon them. There was a time for everything, a time to speak and a time to keep silence, and he might add, a time to dance; and as they were all (himself included) looking forward to the pleasure of a dance that evening, he should not be the "jolly good fellow" they said he was if he took up the time by talking. He would, therefore, merely thank them, on the behalf of the Parliament of the Colony for the toast, and on behalf of himself for the manner in which his name had been received.

"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," proposed by the chair, and coupled with the name of Major Steward, was duly honored and replied to.

The toast "The Land of our Birth," was given by the Vice-Chairman, and drunk with cheers.

The toast of the evening, "Success to the St. John's Branch of the H.A.C.B.S.," was proposed by Dr. Gleeson, and received with three times three.

The hour being now advanced, the remainder of the programme was cut out, and three cheers having been given for the Chair, the room was quickly cleared for the Ball.

Dancing commenced about half-past eleven, and was kept up with spirit till about 5.30 a.m., there being nearly 200 persons present.

All seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and the whole proceedings passed off without a hitch. The H.A.C.B.S. must be congratulated upon the success which has attended their initial celebration, and when they hold an anniversary "May I be there to see."

BISHOP VIARD.

OUR Wellington correspondent supplies us with the subjoined sketch of the life of Bishop Viard:—The anniversary of the death of the good Bishop Viard being so near at hand, it may be interesting to many to read a short account of the venerable prelate's life. Mgr. Phillip Joseph Viard was born at Lyons on October 11th, 1809. He was curate at St Louis de la Guillotiere, in the town of Lyons; and, being seized with an ardent desire to preach the gospel to the savage tribes in the Pacific Ocean, he solicited admission into the Society of Mary. He pronounced his vows on May 19th, 1839, the Feast of Pentecost. In the following June he set out from Lyon for the Pacific Ocean, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers J. B. Petit-Jean, of the Diocese of Lyons, A. J. Chevrons, of the Diocese of Belley, and J. B. Comte, of the Diocese of Puy, and a brother coadjutor. Of these, the Rev. Father Petit-Jean is the only one still laboring amongst us. The Rev. Father Viard preached the Gospel successive to the large tribe of Tauranga, in the Bay of Plenty, to the natives of the islands of Wallis, and to the natives of New Caledonia. Called to Sydney by his superiors, he found a pontifical bull waiting for him, which nominated him Bishop of Orthoss, *in partibus*, and coadjutor to the Apostolic Vicar of the Pacific Ocean. He was consecrated Bishop by the Right Rev. Dr Polding, Bishop of Sydney, on January 6th, 1846, and he returned to his Maoris in New Zealand. He was not long coadjutor, the Holy See having divided the diocese into two. Mgr Viard was designated Administrator to the new Diocese of Wellington on June 20th, 1848, and on July 30th, 1860, he became titular Bishop. The discovery, in 1861, of the Otago gold fields drew a large European population into the Diocese of Wellington. Important towns arose in the place of the Maori villages, and it soon became necessary to build churches, and to establish schools. The priests of the diocese were not sufficiently numerous to supply the wants of the Colony. Mgr. Viard resolved upon going to Europe to seek for more aid. This was in 1868. To Bishop Viard's great satisfaction, the two southern Provinces of New Zealand, Otago and Southland, were formed into a Bishopric, and the new See was established at Dunedin. After the suspension of the Vatican Council, Mgr. Viard, taking advantage of the liberty which sad events gave him, again set forth for New Zealand, where he arrived in good health on March 19, 1872, accompanied by Rev. Father O'Reilly, M. L. Cummins, and J. M. Tressalet. The health of Bishop Viard seemed to us so good that we thought he would be spared to us a long while; but we soon perceived that his energy was not what it used to be—insensibly his strength failed. In March, 1872, illusion was no longer possible, and on the 2nd June, 1872, he breathed his last. The funeral took place on the 9th, and will not soon be forgotten. So large an assembly of people had never before been seen in Wellington, and Bishop Viard, first Bishop of Wellington, was buried in the Cathedral of this City, at the foot of the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, his patroness.

THE VICTORIAN PRESS ON MR DUFFY'S KNIGHTHOOD.

(Bendigo Independent.)

The telegraphic news from England confirms the report that the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer a knighthood on Mr Duffy, in recognition of his character as a man, and of his zeal and ability as a politician. A certain journal, which never misses an opportunity to defame and traduce Mr Duffy's character, both public and private, indulged in the wildest burst of disapproval when the dignity was first hinted at, but since the news has been confirmed it has maintained a prudent reticence upon the subject. The whirligig of time brings forth its revenges, and in this instance the operation has been one of a very swift character. We hear it stated that some countrymen of Mr Duffy, whose conduct cannot be looked upon in any other light than as judicious, have seen Mr Duffy upon the subject of his knighthood, deeming, if we understand their action aright, that Mr Duffy's connection with Irish politics would suffer if he accepted the honor held forth. But we submit that Mr Duffy can accept it without derogating in any way from principles which have always animated him—a desire to see his native land happy and great. He has lived to see great changes since the existence of the Young Ireland party, and having served so long as a statesman and a prominent colonist, the distinction might be accepted by him as a well-earned reward for work faithfully and earnestly performed. For his own sake, as a means, and the surest means, of silencing for ever the mouths of his cowardly detractors, he should accept it; and in justice to those who have been his warm supporters, who have struck by him through good report and evil report, he should permit this practical refutation of the slanders which have been hurled at him to take effect. Now that they see the politician in whom they have reposed confidence receive the highest mark of consideration and approval, it will never do for Mr Duffy to decline an honor which is equally shared by them.

(Geelong Advertiser.)

The Queen has determined to confer on Mr Duffy an honor which has been bestowed upon other colonists; infinitely less capable, and assuredly not more worthy of it. An able statesman, an accomplished man, a fine speaker, the foremost exponent of that Federation of the Colonies which the Imperial Government so much desire, the British Cabinet has thought fit to recommend him for this honor. Who is to decide his title to it. His enemies who denied him every virtue; his friends who exaggerate his merits; more dispassionate persons, who admit his faults but recognise also his great talents and lofty aims; or the Imperial Government, which, unflinching by dislikes or proclivities, swayed by no local or political antipathies, is able to form a judgement more just than friends or enemies? The 'Argus' is an admirer.

able witness to come into court assuredly, a witness who exhausted its ingenuity in trumping up charges against him only to abandon them when the object for which it uttered them was obtained.

(Nagambie Herald.)

The Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy—one of the ablest politicians and statesmen who ever visited the Australian colonies—has now conferred upon him the high and distinctive honor of knighthood. That our Sovereign conferred it as a recognition of the great services rendered in the colony of Victoria by the honorable gentleman whilst holding office, is a fact palpable to the most superficial observer; and the majority of the inhabitants of this fair and prosperous colony will hail with gratification such welcome intelligence. It is amusing to read an article which appeared in the 'Argus' of the 30th January last. That journal has the audacity to state that "Hundreds of people have taxed their ingenuity in vain to discover some valid reason for Her Majesty conferring the honor of knighthood upon the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy." We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the late Duffy Administration was one of the most just that ever reigned under the Victorian horizon: and well might the members thereof be designated, whilst in office, "the People's Ministry"—the friends of the farmer—the hard-working industrious man, and the promoters of the interests of the country in general. Had they remained in office two years the country would have prospered, and the condition of the people would have been improved. Prior to Mr Gavan Duffy undertaking the helm of Government, have any Ministry shown that they understood their legitimate business? In this country we have in years gone by had too many men, and too few measures. Mr Duffy's measures have been appreciated, and his actions will ever be remembered in the colony of Victoria as great and good; and it is a source of deep gratification to us to observe the honor of knighthood conferred by Her Majesty upon one who has ever been devoted to his country's cause, as well as the welfare and advancement of the Australian colonies.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

IN A LATE number of the New York Tribune we find an article that furnishes some statistics compiled from the returns of the census of 1870, well worthy of consideration. It appears that there are now in the United States 1,855,827 natives of Ireland and 1,690,410 natives of Germany. A little reflection will make evident the enormous loss the countries from which these emigrants come have suffered, and the immense gain the United States. Before the abolition of negro slavery the estimated value of able bodied men to their masters was about 1,000dols. The money value of the labor of a freeman to him self and his country certainly cannot be counted as less. It may be said that among the emigrant population from Ireland and Germany there are women and children and other persons unable to work. This is true, but, on the other hand, in the figures given above no account is made of the children born to these emigrants in America, and some of them grown to manhood. The value of the labor of these latter will fully compensate for any over-estimate that might result from not excluding the former from our computation. Taking, then, the aggregate number of emigrants from Ireland and Germany—3,546,237—and estimating their labor as worth on an average 1,000dols. for each emigrant, we have, as added to the wealth of the United States, and lost to Germany and Ireland, the enormous sum of thirty-five hundred millions of dollars, or upwards of three times the amount of the national debt. There is another item, too, that must be taken into account. But few of these emigrants come to the country absolutely penniless. We have seen it stated by those who have closely examined and studied the movement of German emigration that it may be fairly estimated that the Germans bring with them on an average 100dols. for each person. The Irish come with less money, but still they generally have a little. But, taking the amount brought into the United States by the Germans alone, we have upwards of fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Add this to the amount previously stated, and we have upwards of five thousand millions of dollars as the minimum sum which has been added to our national wealth by emigrants from Ireland and Germany now living in the United States.

Nor do these figures represent fully the value of this emigration. Labor not only creates wealth originally, but continually augments it after it has been created. It is labor that, year by year, fructifies the money of the capitalist and gives it the capacity of increase. Take away from our coal and iron ore mines, our quarries, our furnaces, our manufactories, and fields, the sturdy laborers that toil in them, and where would be the freight that employs our railroads, the commodities that fill our warehouses and stores? Where would the money of our banking corporations and capitalists find profitable employment? And who can estimate the depreciation of every form of monetary investment if the number of laborers—the producers—in the United States were diminished?

And yet there are men still living, and some of them holding offices of trust and honor who sought to induce the American people to exclude from this country the emigrants who have made so vast an addition to our national wealth, and who, along with native born Americans, are still laboring to add to our national resources and power.—American paper.

FAILING SUPPLY OF PRIESTS.—The Russian correspondent of the London Tablet says that the Russian Church is soon likely to be short of priests. A return just published shows that whereas the number of students in the seminaries was in 1869, 47,000, it is now diminished by 6,098. The cause assigned for this falling off is that it is no longer compulsory on the sons of priests to follow their father's profession. Formerly the son of a priest must be a priest, now, he may be anything he chooses. Nay, even the priests themselves are by the synod freed of their sacerdotal character with an incredible facility. As in the matter of divorce, it is only an affair of money. This is what they call progress.

CHAPTER I.—THE GOSPEL AND MODERN RATIONALISM.

SUMMARY.—I. THE GOOD TIDINGS.

1. In principio erat Verbum.—2. Divinity of the doctrine of the Word Incarnate.—3. The Good Tidings.—4. The "In principio" of Rationalism.—5. A page from Plato.—6. Superiority of the Gospel.—7. The Gospel Revelation is at the same time an act and a doctrine.

IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBUM.

1. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him, and without Him was made nothing that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men, and the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. . . . There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. This man came for a witness, to give testimony of the light, that all men might believe through him. He was not the light, but was to give testimony of the light. That was the true light, which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world. He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came unto His own, and his own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them He gave power to be made the Sons of God; to them that believe in His name, who are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made Flesh, and dwelt among us; and we saw His glory, as it were the glory of the only-begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. No man hath seen God at any time—the only-begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him." *

DIVINITY OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE WORD INCARNATE.

2. The marvellous depths of the adorable Trinity were partially revealed, for the first time, at the birth of the world; at the awful moment in which God, the immeasurable fecundity, called all things out of nothingness into life. Moses had linked the genealogy of worlds with the Creator, all powerful, infinite, eternal—Himself uncreated—from whom all that was to live should draw its being. Once again the splendour of the Divinity burst upon our view. "Beyond all terrestrial heights," says St. Augustine, "higher than ethereal regions and sidereal altitudes, above the angelic choirs, soars the Eagle, the Son of Thunder! From the point he has attained, measure the heights to which, in his lofty flight, he has ascended in order to reach it." It is even into the bosom of the Divinity that he introduces us. "In the beginning was the Word, the Word was in God, and the Word was God." He was not a confused element, a germ which will develop the principles of life under a laborious process; He was "the Word, the interior voice, thought, reason, knowledge, wisdom, internal speech, discourse without discussion, in which one thing is not drawn out of another by reasoning;" but the substantial Word, which is truth; the efficacious speech, which is Creator; permanent reason, which is the source of all life; for "the Word was God." Neither was it confounded, without distinction, in the divine essence, for "he was with God." Eternal voice—in the bosom of the Father—the Word, in time produced, created beings. "All things were made by Him." He has co-operated directly to the whole, as well as to each detail of creation. Without Him was made nothing that was made. But he himself was never made, since, before all beginnings, he was; He was God, in God, with God. To be self-existing, and at the same time to be the first cause of all that exists, behold the nature and the power of the Word. To have been called out of nothingness; behold the condition of all that exists by the Word. Thus the Word "was the life," not that contingent life which is in us and not of us, a perishable and limited life, full of darkness and decay; but life in its plenitude, in its very substance, in its indestructible integrity, in its radiant essence. "We call life," says Bossuet, "seeing, enjoying, feeling, going here and there as we are urged. How animal and mute is not this life! We call life hearing, perceiving, knowing oneself, knowing God, desiring Him, wishing to be happy in Him, enjoying his possession. This is true life. But, whence has it its source, if not in the Word? In Him was the life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it." We have measured the depth of this palpable darkness which covered the world since the day on which humanity, severing itself from that "life which is in the Word," seated itself in darkness in the shadows of death. From that moment, there opened, between the Word and His creature, an abyss of separation,—abyss more profound, more gloomy, more insuperable than a chaotic chaos. The light no longer penetrated those sombre vaults; man had no longer understanding. It was necessary that the Sun of eternal splendour should descend even to the depths of these dark and desolate regions. But its dawning had a precursory ray. "The messenger who was to prepare the ways" for the Word—the expected of Israel, and of entire humanity—"was a man sent from God; his name was John. He was not the light, but was to give testimony of the light. Then, "the Word was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us." The Word, only Son of the Father, eternal God, God Creator, God infinite, all powerful, immitable, He who never had a beginning—the Word was made flesh! Here we have no longer, as in the day of creation, God whole and entire, His thought, His wisdom, His providence, tracing every lineament of that unclean mass of clay which will go to form man. It is God wholly and entirely swallowed up, as it were, in the human slime called flesh! *Et verbum caro factum est.* Sentence which must be pronounced on bended knees,—which outstrips for ever all conceptions and aspirations of created intelligences,—annihilates every form of human pride, and which will enkindle even to the end of ages the ardors of an undying love. The word was made flesh! The bridge is cast across the yawning abyss that separated light and darkness. Men were not ignorant

* Joan, i.—14, 18.

such an abyss existed; they had Pontiffs everywhere to repair the gap. Men knew well that there was a breach between heaven and earth; they had constantly upon their lips the word "religion," to endeavour by its means to bind up humanity with God. But the true Pontiff, of whom Aaron was but the figure,—the consummator of all religion,—is the Word made flesh! He is the Mediator, at one and the same time piercing the clouds and plunging into the depths of the abyss; laying hold of man in his misery, and raising him up to God; uniting in his own person the two extremes, God to treat with God, man to reconcile man with God; Word made flesh to redress the ways of all flesh, and in a redemption more admirable and more fruitful than creation itself, giving power to be made sons of God, by a spiritual and numberless generation, to those who are not so by nature, as he is "the only-begotten of the Father," but who become so by the adoption of faith. "Behold," says St. Augustine, "the unspeakable mystery!"

THE GOOD TIDINGS.

3. It is not surprising that this revelation should receive the title *par excellence*—Good news, or Gospel—*Evangelium*. The heralds commissioned to announce it are about to set out. They will carry the good tidings into the ergastulum of the Roman cities, to thousands of slaves, whose flesh is torn with the lash, sullied by the caprices of a despotic voluptuousness, galled with irons, ground under the teeth of lions. The Word was made flesh! Leap with joy in your dark dungeons, or in the dens of infamy, ye nations, weighed down beneath the yoke of death! And you, souls buried in ignorance and error, degraded by a brutal sensuality, victims of unbridled passions, more enslaved to your own luxurious pleasures than are those wretched human victims of your tyranny, whom you purchase body and soul for some hundred sesterces, to cast them as fattening pasture to your favorite lampreys—be converted! The Word was made flesh! Manifestly this is the best, the grandest tidings that ever reached the ears of fallen humanity. It bears on its wings the title:—Gospel of Jesus Christ. Rhetorician! It seems to you a fitter name for it—Gospel of John, Gospel of Luke, of Mark, or of Matthew—as if these Good Tidings could have originated with a mortal man! What man could have spoken thus? Think you that the genius of man could have penetrated into the bosom of the Father, and described the generation of the Word, amidst the splendours of the Trinity? Think you that a man could ever have invented those mysteries of glory, love, and magnificence—the first term of which is the revelation of the divine essence in all its profundity, the last, the incredible affirmation of the tender love of God? *Et Verbum caro factum est.*

THE "IN PRINCIPIO" OF RATIONALISM.

4. When a man assumes the gift of revelation; when from the elevation of his solitary genius, he embraces at a glance the problems of humanity devoured by mighty aspirations, yet falling back upon its own nothingness through the limits, clouds, and uncertainties by which its understanding is surrounded, hearken to the great tidings which he brings to a whole century, and which the echoes of publicity reproduce in the midst of a general stupor. Draw a comparison if you have the courage! Here is the *In principio*, not of a Galilean fisherman—John, son of Zebedee—but of a lettered rationalist who thus expresses himself: "Man, from the moment that he had established a distinction between his nature and the mere animal was religious—that is to say, he saw in nature something beyond natural life, and for himself something beyond the grave. For thousands of years this sentiment took the strangest forms of bewildering error. Among many races it did not extend beyond the belief in sorcery, under which gross form we find it still in certain parts of Oceania. With some, the religious sentiment had its development in the shameful butcheries which form the character of the ancient religion of Mexico; with others, and especially in Africa, it reached pure feticism—that is to say, the worship of any tree, stone, or other natural object to which supernatural power was attributed. Just as the instinct of love, which at times transports the most ordinary man, is turned sometimes into hatred and ferocity; so this divine faculty of religion would seem to have been for a long time a canker which it was needful to banish from human society—a source of error and crime which the wise ought to seek to suppress (1)." Thus speaks the modern revealer. What a light cast upon the intellectual horizon! One day the primitive animal fell asleep a gorilla or chimpanzee; he awoke on the following day an intelligent man! Memorable epoch—the precise date of which we would gladly learn—it is time that it should be described on the first page of man's history. Man saw "nature"—delicious spectacle—the grosser features of which alone were perceptible to his ape's vision. These charms, suddenly revealed, infatuated him; he over-reached the mark—"He saw something beyond reality." Unhappy man, he was not aware, as are our rationalists, that the supernatural does not exist. From error to error he came at length to forge for himself "something beyond the grave." Soon he gives way under the terrors of an imaginary religion; his instinct of love is turned into "a religious canker, which must needs be banished from human society." Alas! why did not the primitive animal remain an ourang-outang? Why! the transformation had been effected—and it seems irrevocably—notwithstanding the little resemblance it bears to nature. Be consoled, Oh man! If thou canst, Behold here the Modern Gospel. There is nothing above nature; there is nothing for thee beyond the grave. The one misfortune of thy life has been that thou didst distinguish between thyself and the irrational creature. Is it, then, so difficult to recover thy lost happiness by returning to thy first state?

A PAGE FROM PLATO.

The distance between this revelation of baseness and the formula of Plato is as great as from Heaven to earth. Lend an attentive ear to this voice which paganism itself declared to be divine: "God, as ancient tradition teaches," says Plato, "being in Himself the beginning, the end, and the middle of all things, invariably does what is good, according to nature." He is always accompanied by justice, to punish the violators of divine law. Whoever wishes to secure a happy life,

conforms himself to this justice, and obeys it with an humble docility. But he who is puffed up with pride on account of his riches, his honors, or his beauty; he whose rash youth is inflamed with an insolent presumption, as if he needed neither sovereign nor master, thinking himself, on the contrary, capable of leading others, God abandons him entirely; and that miserable forsaken one, associating himself with others as miserable and abandoned as he, applauds himself in creating a general subversion of order; and there are not wanting people in whose eyes he appears to be something. But, punished, ere long, by the irreproachable judgment of God, he overturns, all at once, himself, his house, along with the whole city. Now, since such is the case, how should the wise man think and act? There is no doubt that the duty of every man is to seek out by what means he may be numbered among the servants of God. What then is agreeable to God, and conformable to His Will? One thing alone, according to an ancient and unchanging word, which tells us that friendship can only exist between beings of a like nature, and who withdraw themselves from every excess. Hence, the sovereign measure of all things for us ought to be God, much more than any man, whoever he may be. If, then, you will be the friend of God, strive to resemble Him as much as it is possible to you.*

6. THE GOSPEL.

6. Here we breathe a pure air, in a higher region. God, being in himself the beginning, the end, and the middle of all things, is presented to our intellect as the measure of sovereign justice, the supreme model and infinite recompense of human virtues. But, as much as the traditional doctrine of Plato is above the materialist dream of the modern revealer, so much does it fall short of the *In principio* of the Gospel. Such is, in effect, the miracle *par excellence* of the revelation of the Incarnate Word. The teaching of all human philosophy could not, and never will be, other than a debateable word, more or less accessible to different intellects; having its existence only in the mind of the master and of a small circle of his immediate hearers, or of, posthumous disciples, who, with much pains, and aided by the written book, controversy, and scientific labors, will seek out the truth. The Word made flesh is the Eternal Word, coming down into man and transforming him entirely. This is the verifying doctrine, implanted in all hearts, enlightening all understandings. The illiterate know not how to read; the poor have not the time; the lettered, who have both the ability and the power, have neither the same degree of culture, nor the same aptitude of genius to comprehend what they read: Humanity, in fine, in its *ensemble*, is disordered by a native infirmity which attacks all minds and all hearts. Philosophy has no remedy that we know of for this universal malady. Does its doctrine furnish strength while it gives light? Is it in itself a creative power, to repair man's intellectual vision, and make it strong enough to bear the lightning flash of truth; a new sense to recognise it; a new heart to embrace it; a new will to practise it? To reform the world is, manifestly, to form it a second time; that is, to create it anew in thought, in sentiments, in desires, in affections, in its whole being—moral and intellectual. This great work, this creation, more admirable than the first, does not in the least suppose an uninformed word, dead as soon as spoken, but a living, efficacious word, producing what it declares, bringing, on the one hand, light, truth, and life; on the other, developing in the bosom of humanity unknown energies to sustain the weight of these mighty things. Therefore, it is that the wisdom of Socrates, of Plato, of all the ancient philosophers, did not convert a single kingdom, a single city, a single borough; possibly, not a single one of those souls, hungering after truth and life, who pressed around the master, who listened to him with avidity, and presently ran to plunge anew into the luxury and vice sanctioned by long habit.

7. EVANGELICAL REVELATION IS AT THE SAME TIME AN ACT AND A DOCTRINE.

The Word was made flesh. There is here an act and a doctrine—an act, the most powerful, the most faithful, the most profoundly creative that thought can conceive. To straw the fields of space with luminous worlds, and people nothingness, is a power essentially comprised in the very notion of God. Who says Creator, says creation. We discern clearly the relation between the two terms, and although this Almighty Power infinitely surpasses our weak comprehension, reason, while it cannot explain it, still conceives its existence. Finally, in the first creation, God acted outside himself; in the second, that is, in the Incarnation, God acted even upon God. The creating Word makes himself what he was not before. Great God! what were you not, and what glory could be wanting to your glory? Can we imagine what you are about to do, to what new height infinite majesty will elevate its throne? No. God does not ascend; he does not exalt himself; and, how should the Immense, the Infinite, the Eternal, the Supreme Being grow or increase? But he can descend. He stoops, then, lower than angel, than spirit, than soul, than human utterance. The Word was made, not angel, not spirit, not soul. Being the Divine Word, he might have become the human Word. All that was too high for him. The Word was made flesh! Behold the act of God, in the extreme depths of abasement, human reason; wilt thou over fathom it? Human love, canst thou ever acknowledge it worthy, "this folly of the Cross," as says St. Paul? But, in inverse proportion to the Divine condescensions, man is elevated proportionably as God is humbled; he gathers strength from the total infirmity, he is enriched from the entire destitution, he is resplendent from the privations embraced by the Word. The Word was made flesh, and man received the power to become a son of God. All powerful in the splendours of the Saints, the Word still preserved His Omnipotence amidst the ignorance of the flesh. Creator upon the earth, as He is in heaven, He transmits to human nature his fecundity and his life. The Christian, in what is man, is about to disappear; it is Christ who will live and act in him. The divine act creates a new man, to know, love, and embrace the new doctrine. All the transformations are accomplished at once. Miracle invokes miracle in this marvellous gradation, where each new abasement of the Word is a further triumph for humanity.

MGR. STROSSMAYER.

(From the London 'Tablet')

WE have several times been asked whether a speech attributed to Mgr. Strossmayer during the Council, and published as his by certain Protestant and revolutionary papers, was genuine. We have at different times referred our readers to a denial of its authenticity by the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and to a disavowal of it by Mgr. Strossmayer himself, contained in a letter to the late Mgr. Fessler. The Bishop has now an opportunity of disavowing it again. There has been a great, though futile attempt to get up an extensive Dollingerist party at Constance, and in the interests of this agitation, a report was set up that Mgr. Strossmayer was favorable to it. A telegram was accordingly sent to the Bishop to ask whether he was really the author of the speech ascribed to him, and the answer received was: "Certainly not; and the decrees of 'the Council are published.'

THE SCHOOLS OF ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, ONEHUNGA.

(Daily Southern Cross' May 10th)

THE annual examination and distribution of prizes which are held in connection with the above schools, one a select and the other a common school, comprising 90 children, took place on Tuesday last, and gave more than ordinary satisfaction, reflecting great credit on all concerned. Indeed, there is ground for regret that our legislatures, in their anxiety to provide for education, do not, from time to time, personally attend the examinations and exhibitions which so often occur in schools of this class, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the system of teaching adopted, and the proficiency in sound knowledge obtained by the pupils: and they would then, in all probability, be rather inclined to assist all such existing schools than to have them closed, and replaced by others of an order which will be eventually found injurious and not beneficial to society at large. The Right Rev Dr Croke, Bishop of Auckland, who was accompanied by several of the clergymen from Auckland, and by those of the neighboring settlements, presided, and distributed the prizes. The pupils were put to a test in the different branches of good education, and proved that the time which had passed between them and their teachers had been profitably spent. In music, instrumental as well as vocal, great proficiency was shown; and the several well-selected pieces performed on the piano and the harmonium established, beyond doubt, the diligence of the tutors and the attention of the pupils. Before giving the prizes the Bishop addressed all present. His Lordship congratulated the scholars on their improvement in every branch, during the last twelve months, and complimented them on the style in which the pieces for recitation had been delivered. He thanked the parents and the many other visitors for the interest they had taken by their presence in education: to him a matter of heavy responsibility and one dear to his heart. He expressed a hope that, next year, not only they but many others would attend the examinations, so that the fine and commodious neighboring building, St Mary's Hall, in which the next annual meeting would be held, might then present as cheering and as happy an appearance as did the neatly-finished school house in which they were assembled. The Bishop then passed a high eulogium on the zeal and perseverance of their deservedly respected pastor, the Rev Father Paul, who had spared neither money nor labor to advance things to their present state. The Sisters of Mercy, under whose care and tuition these schools are placed, received next the warm thanks and compliments of his Lordship upon their efficiency and devotedness in the cause of education. All were reminded that the instruction of youth in the right way could not fail to bring down Heaven's blessing on parents, children, and teachers. The prizes, amidst much mirth, were then distributed plentifully to the scholars, both young and old. "God save the Queen" was effectually sung, and all then went forth to enjoy, in out-door pleasures, a fine and exhilarating day.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

As a great social reformer Archbishop Manning is now well known throughout England, and he is held in the highest esteem by the members of all denominations. He is a zealous laborer in the cause of temperance, and his efforts have been attended with the most happy results. Recently he has been engaged heart and soul in an endeavor to arouse an interest in the deplorable condition of the agricultural laborers of England, thus nobly and remarkably illustrating the paternal care which the Church takes in the poor. Its object throughout all time has been to raise and instruct the laborer and improve his heart, soul, and body. Inspired by the history and traditions of the Church of which he is a distinguished convert, his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster has come before his countrymen as a great social reformer whose aims are at the same time both good and practical. And he has been fortunate in winning the approval and sympathy of many of the best of English Journals. The great Catholic Bishop has not hesitated to expose some of the sores in the social system of England, and though his exposures reflect shame on the indifference and heartlessness of the great proprietors in relation to their tenants and the peasantry of the country, he has not been charged with provoking discontent amongst the working classes or inciting them to form illegal associations. Undeserved censure of that character has often been the lot of an Irish Bishop in Ireland who only did as Archbishop Manning is doing, but then England and Ireland are only one in theory, and what was culpable on the west side of the Channel is praiseworthy on the opposite side. From "Men of the Times" we take the following:—

"The Most Rev Henry Edward Manning, D.D., son of the late William Manning Esq., M.P., merchant, of London, was born in 1809 and was educated at Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford, where in the year 1830, he graduated as a bachelor of Arts with first class honors, and became a fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University at Oxford, and in 1834 was appointed Vicar of Lamington and Grafton, Sussex, and in 1840 Archdeacon of Chichester. These preferments he resigned on join-

ing the Catholic Church in 1851, in which he entered the priesthood and became Superior of the Oblates of St Charles Borromeo at Baywater. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, as were also the offices of Provost of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic prelate to his Holiness the Pope. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he became Archbishop of Westminster. Dr Manning has written several religious works."

Justus M'Carthy (a Protestant) in a sketch of Archbishop Manning, published in the 'Galaxy,' says:—

The man who has aroused all this emotion shrinks back almost as if he were afraid of it, although it is surely not new to him. He is tall, thin personage, some sixty-two years of age. His face is bloodless—pale as a ghost one might say. He is so thin as to look almost cadaverous. The outlines of the face are handsome and dignified. There is much of courtly grace and refinement about the bearing and gestures of this pale, weak, and wasted man. He wears a long robe of violet silk, with some kind of dark cape or collar, and has a massive gold chain around his neck, holding attached to it is a great gold cross. There is a certain nervous quivering about his eyes and lips, but otherwise he is perfectly collected and master of the occasion. His voice is thin, but wonderfully clear and penetrating. It is heard all through this great hall—a moment ago so noisy, now so silent. The words fall with a slow, steady force, like drops of water. Whatever your opinion may be, you cannot choose but listen; and, indeed, you want only to listen and see. For this is the foremost man in the Catholic Church of England. This is the Cardinal Grandison of Disraeli's "Lothair"—Dr Henry Edward Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, successor in that office of the late Cardinal Wiseman.

It is no wonder that the Irishmen at the meeting are enthusiastic about Archbishop Manning. An Englishman of Englishmen, with no drop of Irish blood in his veins, he is more Hibernian than the Hibernians themselves in his sympathies with Ireland. A man of social position, of old family, of the highest education and most refined instincts, he would leave the Catholic noblemen at any time to go down to his Irish tectotallers at the East end of London. He firmly believes that the salvation of England is yet to be accomplished through the influence of that religious devotion which is at the bottom of Irish nature, and which some of us call superstition. He loves his country dearly, but turns away from her present condition of industrial prosperity to the days before the Reformation, when saints trod English soil. "In England there has been no saint since the Reformation" he said the other day, in sad sweet tones, to one of wholly different opinions, who listened with a mingling of amazement and reverence. No views that I have ever heard put into living bodies embodied to anything like the same extent the full claims and pretensions of Ultramontaniam. It is quite wonderful to sit and listen. One cannot but be impressed by the sweetness, the thoughtfulness, the dignity, I had almost said the sanctity, of the man who thus pours forth, with a manner full of the most tranquil conviction, opinions which proclaim all modern progress a failure, and glorify the Roman priest or the Irish peasant as the true herald and repository of light, liberty, and regeneration to a sinking and degraded world. But the man himself is worthy of the profoundest interest of study and even of admiration. He is the spirit, the soul, the ideal of mediæval faith, embodied in the form of a living English scholar and gentleman. He represents and illustrates a movement the most remarkable, possibly the most portentous, which has disturbed England and the English Church since the time of Wyckliffe. No one can have any real knowledge of the influence at work in English life to-day, no one can understand the history of the past twenty-years, or even pretend to conjecture as to the possibilities of the future, who has not paid some attention to the movement which has Dr Manning for one of its most distinguished leaders, and to the position and character of Manning himself.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

(From the Spanish of Don José Alcalá Saliano.)

See how she leaneth o'er the sick man's couch—
How gently whispers; with what gentle care
Each little act—restoring laggard Nature's hope
By her sweet tact—on health is brought to bear.

Where sulphurous smoke shrouds the contending hosts,
Where shot and shell do shriek and whistle round;
She riseth drooping heads of those struck down,
Pressing with patient knee the blood-stained ground.

See her, who knows no mother's joy or care,
Lead gently by the hand the orphan child,
Teach him to know his God—his neighbours love,
To curb and tame the Satan spirit wild.

See how her presence purifies the air;
How blanches with her sinless robe all white,
Each soul she touches; how her white hood
Bespeaks the spotless saint—all light.

You see her not tombed within the cloisters' wall
Like sickly lily in a vaporous vault,
The shipwrecks of a crooked world she braves,
Flies not where Satan ever doth assault.

Waiting on worldly love with faith and hope
A rigid rock amid the sickly sea of life,
Her very presence doth perfume the air,
O'ershadowing sickly odors of fever's strife.

What lacks there, then, of Heaven here?
Naught but the sainted seraph's wings.
Hush! amid the illimitable ether there
Another voice God's praises sings.

Drapery.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

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.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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 18 0
No. 2 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 8 0	No. 5 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 6 0	No. 8 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 4 0
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, Moire Antiques, &c.

Patterns Free by Post.

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 Checked WinceysNew Aberdeen Winceys
New Twilled WinceysNew Saxony Winceys
New Mixed Winceys

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

Patterns Free by Post.

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. 250 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

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

Miscellaneous.**COUNTRY AGENTS:—**

Jn. Cramer and Co., Hokitika
— Eccles, Blenheim
F. B. Manning, Wellington
J. G. Baker, Christchurch
Thos. O'Driscoll, Timaru
— Odaille, Waitahuna
L. W. Busch, Naseby
K. Claffey, M'Cracs
Messrs Harrington and Gavin, Ophir
— Kümlich, Alexandra
— Marshall, Clyde
H. J. Burton, Oamaru
J. E. Tully, Queenstown
— Jeffrey, Lawrence
O. Louis, Palmerston
— Wright, Cromwell
— Taylor, Tokomairiro
R. Pritchard, Arrowtown
H. McCay, Waipori
J. Dale, Port Chalmers
W. Kott, East Taieri
Thos. Mulvey, St. Bathans
Jn Laverty, Hyde.

TOWN AGENTS:

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

GUNS! GUNS!**NOW ON VIEW**

JUST arrived from London. The Largest and Best Assortment of Double and Single Breach and Muzzle Loaders ever Imported.

To be seen at

ISAAC B. SHEATH'S, Colombo street,
Corner of Tuam street, Christchurch.

Miscellaneous.

HOTEL
AND GENERAL VALULATOR,
FREDK H. RYANS, 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 23s.
FERGUSON & 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.

Aclock's Prize Billiard table.

Country Advertisements.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA
J O H N M c G R A T H,
P R O P R I E T O R.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

Established 1862

R O B E R T P R I T C H A R D,
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

£50 WORTH OF PRIZES.

G R A N D A R T U N I O N

A 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.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality

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 Tuapeka 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. FANNING, 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.

WELCOMELINN,
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, Taraulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

ROBERT AITKEN,
BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT
NASEBY.

JOHN DILLON,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
NASEBY.

N. P. HJORRING,
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 GAY TAN,
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,
Ophir (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, CRELL

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,
NEW V I S.

DANIEL SCULLY . . . Proprietor.

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

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HORRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.
THOMAS O'DRISCOLL PROPRIETOR.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

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. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

A1 Accommodation.
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK AND THISTLE HOTEL,
Great King street,
F. SCANLAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

CHOICE SPIRITS AND AMBER ALES.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

MESSRS KELEGHIER & 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. PAVLETICH
(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 Tairi, 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.

GRANGE 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 DA VIES, 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 Australasian Hotel, and has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronizing him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging 18s per week. All meals, 1s, beds, 1s. Defy competition. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold, and shower Baths.



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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