

# New Zealand Tabled

VOL. I.—No. 9.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

Supplied to the Public without EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**J. T. ROBERTS,**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**THOS. J. LEARY,**

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

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

**NOAH'S ARK STABLES,**

Market Street Dunedin.

**PATRICK POWER** begs to inform his numerous 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.

**CITY COAL DEPOT.**

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

**MARTIN AND WATSON,**  
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

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  
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,  
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.

**LADIES** are respectfully solicited to patronise a new Dressmaking Establishment, recently opened in Rattray Street by Mrs. CANEY, whose experience and competency is second to none in the Colonies.

**A. M. C. D. G. N. N. E. L. L.**  
**PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**I. MARTIN,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,  
Dunedin.

**W. SINGLAIR,**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

**H. PALMER,**

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

George Street, Dunedin. Designs furnished and executed for all kinds of Tombstones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone; iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on application 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.)

**JAMES KENNEDY,**

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S  
BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

**I REANY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Reval

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER,**

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

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

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

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**

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

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

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

**R E E V E S & C O . ,**

Manufacturers of  
 British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters,  
 And

**I M P O R T E R S O F**

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

**IN CASES, HDDS., & QR-CASKS:—**  
 Ginger Wine      Quinine Champagne  
 Ginger Brandy      Bitters  
 Raspberry Vinegar      Peppermint Cordial  
 Orange Bitters      Clove Cordial  
 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.**

**L O N D O N P I A N O F O R T E A N D M U S I C S A L O O N .**

For Sale or Hire—

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

**B E G G & A N D E R S O N ,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
 Princes Street North.



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).

**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.

**P A P E R H A N G I N G S ,**

**PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.**

**R. T. SMITH,**

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

**J A S . H I C K E Y ,**

Grainer, Writer,

**PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER**

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

**J O H N H I S L O P ,**

(LATE A. BEVELLY)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

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

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

**GEORGE YOUNG**

Princes Street

**J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E ,**

Wholesale and Retail

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,**

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,  
 Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

**P . M I T C H E L L ,**

**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
 Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

**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.)  
**D U N E D I N .**

**W . H . N E A L E ,**

**CITY BOOT MART,**  
**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
 Established 1860.  
 All Goods of the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

[A CARD.]

**J . M . J . L . N . E . R . ,**  
**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**

and

**GENERAL SALESMAN.**

**M A X . M E N D E R S H A U S E N ,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO-NIST.**

**IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARS.**

Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.

**DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**  
 George street.

**A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.**  
 Importer of first-class Chromos, Otago-graphs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

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

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

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

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

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

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

**T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .**

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

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

Agents Otago Branch.

SECOND EDITION

"BEHIND THE TOMB,"

And Other Poems,

BY THOMAS BRACKEN:

Neatly Bound in Green Cloth—Price 2s.

By Post, 2s 6d.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

The poet is no mean rhymster, 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, Arcade.

J. A. MACE DO.

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

Agent for

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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

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 Bunny, Mr Fleming, Dr O'Donoghue, Mr Loughnan.

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

Secretary—Mr Williamson.

Treasurer—Mr Fleming.

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

The Directors consider that the sum of £1,500 will be sufficient (though not too much) to purchase the plant if necessary, and to pay working expenses for twelve months; and they hope that after that time the paper will not only be self-supporting, but prosperous. Therefore, that the Company may begin their work free from debt, the Directors have thought it desirable to call up all the capital before making a start; consequently it will be understood that the whole amount payable on each share will have to be forwarded with the application for allotment.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHAPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.

Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY, STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

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.

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

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

GUNS! GUNS!!

NOW ON VIEW

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

To be seen at

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

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

ROBIN AND CO., Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY & LETTING STABLES, High street, Dunedin.

HENRY SCOTT - Proprietor.

Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, &c., always on hire.

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

A. J. BURNS & CO., WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

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.

D. WOODS,

CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, MORAY PLACE.

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

W. 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.

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

**A. R. HAY'S**

**LIST OF DEPARTMENTS**

FOR

**AUTUMN AND WINTER,**

**1873.**

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

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

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

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

**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,**



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAMST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

**CAUTION.**

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & 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, Crinolines, Furs, Flowers, Feathers.

**SHIPPING.**

The Langstane has arrived at Lyttelton, from London, with 19 passengers, all well, and the Joliba and Velocidade have cleared for Auckland with breadstuffs and produce.

The crew of the George A. Holt have waited upon the Resident Magistrate, Wellington, with the intention of preferring various charges of ill-treatment against the captain. His Worship, however, refused to entertain the charges unless a formal complaint was made in the usual way, and recommended the men to make the matter known to the Customs authorities, who would probably cause an inquiry to be made into the grievances complained of.

The tug-steamer Titan has been purchased in Melbourne by the Westland Steam-tug Company for £6100, to be employed in the Hokitika river, and also at other ports on the West Coast.

The four gunboats built at Sydney for service in the suppression of kidnapping in the South Seas have been placed in commission. Each vessel has a Lieutenant-commanding, a sub-lieutenant, a gunner, and twenty-five men.

The Murray has had a narrow escape at Hokitika. A case of nitric acid had been shipped, but one of the bottles burst, and the acid at once ignited the sawdust with which it was surrounded. The case had been placed in the hold, but Captain Whitwell fortunately discovered the danger before sailing, and landed the case, which continued to burn till thrown into the river. The other bottles were taken out unharmed.

The smart little s.s. the Waipara performed a feat which not only speaks well for the qualities of the vessel and the energy and skill of her captain and crew, but emphatically for the condition of the port of Hokitika. It is this. The Waipara left Greymouth, arrived in Hokitika river, discharged her cargo and passengers, ran out to the Tararua, took out 10 tons of that boat's cargo, and ran into the river again—all on one tide.

At the United Service Institution at Whitehall yard, Capt G. W. Bremner delivered a lecture upon a new steam-steering screw which he has recently invented. The object of his screw is to effect the turning, manoeuvring, and revolving of a ship, and it claims to do this without the necessity of headway. The invention was described in detail by Captain Bremner.

Messrs Caird & Co, the eminent shipbuilders of Greenock, have launched for the Inman Company's service between Liverpool and New York, a magnificent screw steamer named the City of Chester. Length 480ft, breadth of beam 44ft, depth from spar deck 36 feet, being upwards of 5000 tons. This is believed to be, with the exception of the Great Eastern, the largest steamer afloat. This steamer has superb accommodation for saloon and steerage passengers, and is expected to make her first passage to New York the last week in May.

On the 17th March a new line of steamships was to commence a direct service between Belfast and Canada. The Canadian government are at present, and have been for some time, giving every encouragement to emigrants from Ireland, especially in the northern province, and the steamers from Belfast will certainly largely stimulate emigration from Ulster. The direct line is promoted by the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, and by its assisted passages are granted to approved emigrants of the agricultural and mechanical classes.

The ship Jubilee has arrived at Wellington from London after a passage of 98 days. Captain Ferguson, brother and A.D.C. to the Governor, is a passenger by her. She also brings 47 steerage passengers, mostly Government immigrants; all well.

The Tararua arrived from Melbourne at the Bluff on the 24th, after a passage of four days twenty-one hours, having experienced southerly winds. She brings thirty-seven saloon and eighteen steerage passengers, 426 tons cargo, thirty-four horses, and three ponies, for all ports.

**MAIL NOTICE.**

British mails via Suez will be despatched from the Post Office, Dunedin, on the 8th July.

**MARRIAGE.**

At the Catholic Church, Brackenfield, Canterbury, Mr Alexander Koch to Mrs Mary Smith, relict of the late Mr John Smith, of Brown's Bridge Colonial and German papers please copy.

**COMMERCIAL.**

MR F. MEENAN, George street, Dunedin, reports the following as the latest quotations:—Potatoes, L2 15s to L3 per ton; flour, L12 10s to L13; oatmeal, L25; pearl barley, L32; pollard, L5; bran, L3 30s; chaff, L3 5s; hay, L4; turnips, L2; carrots, L3; oats, 4s 3d per bushel; wheat, best milling, 5s 3d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s; butter, 11d to 1s 2d per lb; cheese, 9d; bacon, 7½d; hams, 9d.

MR F. H. EVANS, Dunedin, reports:—South British shares, £2 6s, probably to reach a higher figure before next report; National Banks, 6s premium; Bank of New Zealand, none in this market, although there are buyers. Dunedin Water Works are in statu quo; there is no disposition to sell on the part of holders at buyers' prices. In Forbury Parks, a sale has been made at £20 each, the top figure they have reached. Shotovers have taken quite the lead amongst mining companies. Arrows and Albion Coal Company's shares have been largely applied for in Dunedin, and they have every prospect of success. There is but scanty news from the Carrick reefs. The Star of the East is having a month's crushing, and it is hoped the result of the wash-up will gladden the hearts of the Dunedin shareholders.

MR EVANS reports having sold freehold half-acre extending from George to Great King streets, with buildings thereon known as the York Hotel and stables, for £2,500.

The traffic returns of the Port Chalmers Railway for last month show the receipts to be:—For passengers, £789 7s 9d; for goods, £644 1s 3d; total, £1433 9s 0d.

THE land sales at Christchurch on the 19th inst. amounted to 5078 acres, as follow:—Waitangi district, 3307 acres; Ashburton, 710; Timaru, 380; Ashley, 283; Upper Christchurch, 238; Lincoln, 80; Banks Peninsula, 60; Malvern, 29;—realising £10,156.

THE traffic returns of the Canterbury railways for the month of May show the total receipts to be £7273. The chief items were passengers and season tickets, £2235. The total receipts for the corresponding month in 1872 were £5974.

THE report of the Auckland Steam Packet Co. shows a net profit of 20 per cent. This money has been applied to the reduction of the Company's overdraft.

Coleman's station, Hawke's Bay, comprising 10,000 acres of good agricultural freehold land, subdivided into paddocks, and laid down in English grass, with 900 superior class sheep and 900 head cattle, has been sold to Watt Brothers for £30,500.

The 'Hawke's Bay Herald' understands that Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore's station, Rissington, has been sold to Messrs Miles & Co., of Canterbury, for the sum of £50,000. It comprises 90,000 acres. About half of it is freehold, and a considerable extent is in good English grass. The number of sheep is 28,500.

MR SAUNDERS, Auckland, under date the 22nd inst., reports buyers of shares as follows:—Caledonian, £18; Tooke's £9 15s; Thames, £5 10s; Tokatea, £1 12s; Bismarck, £1 12s; Albion, £5; Imperial Crown, £2 10s; Royal Oak, 12s; South British Insurance, £2 4s.

**A GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of the New Zealand TABLET COMPANY (Limited) will be held in St. Joseph's School-room, Dunedin, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st July, for the purpose of appointing permanent directors.

**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 for the town, and Wednesday evening for the country edition.

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.

The TABLET is delivered in Dunedin on payment of 12s 6d per half-year, in advance, to the Secretary.

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

It is particularly requested that any irregularity in the delivery of the TABLET be made known to the Secretary with as little delay as possible, in order that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the annoyances.

**New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

**WHAT NEXT?**

THE elections are over. What next? The Superintendent has made a successful coup d'état. Will his administration be equally successful? He has now an Executive to his own heart, who are supported by a decided and able majority in the Council; and there is now nothing to mar his future but the absence of wisdom and honesty, or either. Great success is often a very intoxicating stimulant, and none require more self introspection and control, or greater watchfulness on the part of others, than great conquerors. The Superintendent's victory over his opponents is a decided one, and his triumph signal. How will he use these?

What next? is a question which thinking men now ask themselves: the excitement of battle is over, and calm dispassionate reason again resumes her sway. The party in the ascendant, is not by any means free from the suspicion of selfishness, and nothing but a frank and just policy can remove this suspicion. Men will narrowly scan the acts of the Superintendent and Executive, and the first discovery of crooked ways and a tortuous policy, tending in the direction of class-legislation and the promotion of class interests, will cause such a revulsion of feeling, as will undo the victory and triumph of the late elections.

The signal defeat of the late Executive only a few months ago so strong and so confident, is a warning to all politicians. It is clear the people cannot and will not be trifled with.

It is instructive, and not a little singular that men even now, so soon after the contest, should begin to feel somewhat alarmed at their own success, and ask themselves have we made Mr MACANDREW too powerful? Such a frame of mind shows that the public is ill at ease, and that after all the Superintendent's victory is owing more to the disgust excited by witnessing the cabals of petty party politicians, than to any very great confidence reposed in him and the TOLMIE party. And this suspicious and watchful tone will continue till the acts of the Executive will, by their justice and impartiality, reassure the public mind.

It cannot be denied that there is sufficient foundation for this state of feeling: and so sensitive is the feeling that a false move on the part of the present Government would at once reinstate Mr REID in his former position, and make him stronger than ever. Indeed he has only to wait and criticise sparingly and judiciously, in order to render the seats on the Government benches very uncomfortable. For his own interests, this is also the best policy.

**HAWKES BAY EDUCATION BILL.**

A COPY of the Hawkes Bay Education Bill of 1873 has reached us. It demands £1 per year from any householder not otherwise rated for education, and £1 per year from every unmarried man not otherwise taxed. It promises a rate-in-aid, not to exceed within three years £100 in any case, for building or repairing common schools. "Provided that no government aid or assistance shall be given towards the erection of denominational schools." It engages to give a certain sum per head for children between five and fourteen years, attending school and satisfying the Government Inspector in his requirements. This clause applies equally to common and denominational schools. Why not be generous enough to make no exception? The Government

undertakes to aid in building common schools. How? By taxing the denominationalists, and making them contribute their share to build the common schools; whereas, if they wish for denominational schools, the entire amount for building them must be forthcoming without any aid from Government. Generous Government, that makes one bear his own and his neighbor's burden, leaving his neighbor to use his advantage to good purpose against his overwrought fellow-colonist! If the Government of Hawkes Bay wish to set an example of doing justice to all, they will give equal aid to all that comply with the necessary conditions. To all wishing for common schools, let aid be given to build schools and to educate the children; but let the very same terms be granted the denominationalists. Fair play and no favor ought to be the motto of a just government. Why should it not be so? All are taxed alike; all are expected to bear every State burden alike. If the Hawkes Bay Government pass the bill as it is now before them, a gross injustice will be done to the denouminationalist, who is to be taxed for common schools, to which conscience forbids him to lend aid or send his children; and compelled if he wish for schools of his choice, to contribute all the money for building it. Evidently this common school system, with its skeleton religion, dreads fair competition with the denominational. If equal rights were granted to all—if justice and equality and respect for conscience, and aid upon the same conditions, were the principles of the Government, without doubt a wholesome spirit of emulation would stimulate the different portions of the country to procure for themselves the proffered aid, and thus the education of the youth of the Province would progress, and all right-minded men would be satisfied.

Let us now turn to Otago and its school system. The Government of Hawkes Bay may fairly say, We are doing more than our Otago friends are doing or promising to do for the denominationalists. True; but to act unjustly towards your fellow-man, only with half the effect and half the evil consequences that follow from your friend's misdeeds, is a wretched justification for your evil-doings. The Government of Otago gives all the education revenue to the Presbyterian school system, and then compels the denominationalists to pay their proportionate share of that revenue. Under the Otago system, some teachers and local committees make an effort not to do injustice to those sending their children to them, by excluding the reading of the Bible from their schools. Mind, the law requires the reading of the Bible, but these know the injustice of the system, and they endeavor to avoid the observance of this law. What a system! In other cases, orders are given to intimate to the denominationalists that it is optional to allow their children to be present at the religious instruction, yet the teachers will continue to act contrary to these orders, without the knowledge of the local committee, and in violation of the orders given. How can the denominationalist rely upon impartiality from a system so organised? The Province is paying some tens of thousands for the support of this one-sided organisation, and yet a large portion of the community is debarred from sharing in the use of this money, though burdened with the payment of it. To all who like the Bible as taught by Presbyterians; to all who like the secular system; to all who like the mixed system, with its skeleton religion, give a share of the public revenues for the education of their children, if the Government Inspector be satisfied as to the secular instruction; but in the name of justice, do not keep from the Catholic denominationalist the like privileges and rights.

#### IMMIGRATION.

IT WAS stated in Wellington some time ago, that orders had been sent to the Agent General to establish an Agency in Dublin, for Ireland. We were amongst these simple enough to believe this; and thinking there might possibly be some special difficulty in carrying out the order, waited patiently for the news that this order had been complied with. Mail after mail we looked carefully into the Dublin newspapers in the hope of seeing advertisements calling public attention to the Office of the New Zealand Immigration Agent—but in vain. There are no such advertisements to be found. Was the report a canard, or is the Agent General too strong for the New Zealand Ministry, and able to carry out his vaunted policy? Be this as it may, there is, as far as we can discover, no Irish Agency whatever, and emigrants from Ireland instead of being encouraged are discouraged.

#### FREEMASONRY—ITS SECRETS.

MONSIEUR DE SEGUIN has written a treatise on this subject, which it is our intention to epitomize for the instruction of our readers. It is unnecessary to state our reasons for doing this—they are obvious. Wherever it is possible we shall give the very words of the author—that is, a literal translation of his words, for the work was written originally in French, and treats principally of Freemasons as they are at present on the Continent of Europe:—

"In this pamphlet I shall not consider Freemasonry in a political nor yet in a social point of view; my sole object shall be to explain its moral and religious dangers. A formidable propagandism which is daily increasing and covering, like an immense network, not only Europe, but the whole world, renders vigilance and resistance more and more necessary. There is scarcely a diocese where Freemasons are not organised. According to their last reports, they numbered more than eighty-eight millions, with nearly five thousand lodges, without counting the Occult or Inner Lodges. In France the number of Freemasons at present exceeds sixteen hundred thousand.

"In general the name explains the meaning. Here it is quite the contrary. The Freemasons are neither freemen, nor are they masons. That they are not masons it is useless to demonstrate: that they are not free is no less clear, because the basis of their society rests on secrets and mysterious initiations which may not be revealed under pain of death. With regard to the profane, the Freemasons pretend to be merely 'a convivial philanthropic society, occupying themselves in eating, drinking, singing, and good fellowship.' We shall see if there is nothing beneath this. If by Freemasons we must understand free mason, the veil of the Association would soon be raised. Free with what liberty? Free with regard to whom? Free to do what? We shall soon see this; and these are the terrible mysteries.

"This absurd name of Freemasons they appear to have received from Scotland. After Pope Clement V. and Philip le Bel, King of France, had very justly abolished, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, the Order of the Templars, many of these infamous persons took refuge in Scotland, and there organised themselves into a secret society, vowing an implacable hatred and an eternal vengeance against Papacy and Royalty. To disguise their plots better, they affiliated themselves to a body of masons, taking their insignia and technical terms, and spread themselves soon after over all Europe. Their definite organisation seems to date from the first years of the eighteenth century. In order to blindfold the vulgar, they pretended to go back to the Temple of Solomon, the Tower of Babel, the Deluge, and even to the Terrestrial Paradise; and many of their adepts were silly enough to believe their follies.

"There is a Freemasonry before the world, and a Freemasonry behind the scenes, and the two constitute but one. A certain Brother Ragon, one of the most confidential organs of the sect, said so not long since. This Brother Ragon wrote a book, by order of the Chapter Lodge Orient de Nancy, which was officially reprinted, and called the Sacred Edition for the use of the Lodges and Masons only. The Grand Orient, in approving of his writings, proclaims that they contain pure Masonic doctrine. We shall often refer to them.

"To the Freemasonry before the world, the immense majority of Freemasons belong. Of the eight millions of adepts there are not more than 500,000 active numbers." This confession slipped from the journal 'Maçonnique,' in its number of August 1866. These five hundred thousand are the Masons in active service, the *élites*; still, these are not the Masons of the "Inner Lodges," the impious Masons, who know what they do, who wish deliberately to destroy Christianity, the Church and society, and who, under different names, compose what they call secret societies. These, then, are the Chiefs of the Revolution who wish, as it were, to upset the world, and substitute everywhere the rights of men for the rights and reign of God. The eight millions of men initiated into exterior Masonry, are for the most part led, and know not where they are going. They are the dépôt from which the recruits are chosen; like good milch cows which they milk at will; like trumpets, always sounding the praises of Masonry, developing its influence, and attracting sympathy. Behind this multitude who drink, sing and moralise, the real Masons most skilfully hide their plots. Among the exterior Freemasons there are, without doubt, honest men according to the world, with devoted and generous hearts, who would be christians if they knew anything of religion, but whom ignorance has led astray. They allow themselves to be imposed upon by the appearances of fraternity and good fellowship, and are honestly indignant when the Church denounces and brands the Masonic Order. The men who predominate among the Masons on the Continent, are large and small shopkeepers, without any religion. The ambitious are also there; lawyers without brains or conscience, self-conceited fools and revolutionists, ideologists, philanthropists according to the present day—in fine, and above all—men of pleasure, who ask nothing better than pretended moralising and saving mankind by eating, drinking, and singing. The military abound in Freemasonry, also Jews and publicans."

"Secret of the usual mode of recruiting Freemasons! This, it may well be said, is the devil's secret. Listen, reader, and judge. "The essential point, wrote one of the occult chiefs, surnamed the 'Little Tiger,' is to separate a man from his family, and train him to lose the morality it teaches. The natural bent of his character leads him to eschew all domestic cares, and seek easy and forbidden pleasures. He loves the conversations of the club, and the idleness of the theatre. Lead him on, and make him of some importance in his own eyes; teach him quietly to grow tired of his daily work, and by these means, after separating him from his wife and children, after showing him, how laborious are all his duties, you excite in him a desire of a new existence. Man is born a rebel; fan this desire of rebellion into a flame, but the fire must not burst out. This is a preparation for the grand work which you have to commence. When you have infused into a few souls a disgust for family relations and religion—for one nearly always follows the other—casually let fall a few words which may excite a wish to be affiliated to the nearest lodge. This vanity of city folk and middle class men to join Freemasonry is a thing so common-place and universal that I am always lost in wonder at man's



stupidity, and I am astonished at not seeing the whole world knocking at the doors of the venerables and asking of these gentlemen the honor of being one of the workmen chosen for the reconstruction of the temple of Solomon. The unknown exercises, so powerful an influence over men, that they prepare themselves tremblingly for the phantasmagorical trials of initiation and the fraternal banquet. To find oneself a member of a lodge; to feel beyond the reach of wife and children; to be obliged to keep a secret which will never be confided to them, are, for certain natures, a pleasure and an ambition."

Another Mason, Brother Clavel, exposes well, but with no less impudent audacity, the same mode of recruiting. Here are his own words:—"Freemasonry, say to those whom you wish to enrol, is a philanthropic, progressive institution, the members of which live in a brotherhood of perfect equality. A Freemason is a citizen of the world; there is not a single place where he will not be received by brothers, without being recommended in any other way than by his title and the mysterious signs and words, adopted by the great family of the initiated. To bring lookers on to the point, let it be added that the society preserves a secret which is not and can never be shared by any but by Freemasons. To induce men of pleasure, talk of frequent banquets, where good cheer and generous wines aid pleasure, and tighten the bonds of brotherly intimacy. To artisans and merchants say, that Freemasonry will be useful to them by extending the circle of their customers and business. Thus we have an argument for all tastes, for all vocations, for all minds, for all classes." Virtuous reader, once again, what say you?

To finish the picture, we may add that, in order not to shock Christians, they deceive them with fair words and tell that Freemasonry does not exclude any religion; that there are even priests who join them. A good woman, the mother of a family, came one day to consult a priest, a friend of mine, and very seriously asked him if it were true that the Dominican Fathers were at the head of the Freemasons in France. "They torment my husband to join them," she added; "and as I opposed it with all my might, they came and told me that these good Fathers belong to the society and direct it. Is it true?" These are the upright secrets of Freemasonry recruiting!

"The first exterior grade of Freemasonry is that of *Apprentice*, the second that of *Fellow-craft*, the third that of *Master*." We pass over for the present the ludicrous ceremony of initiation, and come at once to the oath taken by the apprentices. "Before taking the oath, there is yet another little ceremony. The neophyte, with eyes still bandaged, is conducted to the Altar of Oaths, white Br. Master of the Ceremonies places on his left breast the point of a compass. On the altar there is an open Bible, and on the table a glittering sword. "Arise, my brother," cries out the Venerable, "the neophyte is about to take the terrible oath." Terrible, indeed! Now all jesting ceases, and real Freemasonry begins. All present rise, draw their swords, and the postulant takes the following impious oath. This is the form used on the Continent; we shall give afterwards the English form from Carlile.

The oath—"I swear, in the name of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, never to reveal these secrets, signs, touches, words, doctrines, or usages of Freemasonry, and to keep concerning them an eternal silence. I promise and I swear to God never to betray them by pen, sign, word or gesture; never to write, lithograph, or print; never to make public anything which has been confided to me up to this moment, or that may be at any future time; and I engage to submit to the following penalties if I break my word: Let my lips be burned with a red-hot iron, let my hand be cut off, let my tongue be plucked out, let my throat be cut, and let my corpse be hung in a lodge during the admission of a new brother, to be the brand of my infidelity, and the terror of others; let it be afterwards burned, and its ashes thrown to the winds, in order that no trace of the memory of my treason may remain: So help me, God, and His Holy Gospel. Amen."

The following is the ceremonial usual in English Freemasonry: "This preparation"—we quote from Carlile's "Manual of Freemasonry"—"consists in the candidate being divested of all money and metal, in having the right arm, left breast, and left knee bare, the right heel slipshod; in being blindfolded, and a rope, which is technically called a cable tow, is put round the neck, with a sword pointed to the breast. In this state the steward leads the candidate to the tiler, or outer guard of the Lodge door. The tiler examines and sees the candidate properly prepared, and announces his approach by three knocks." Then after some idle questions and the mockery of a prayer, and advancing to the chair in due form—that is, 'by three irregular steps'—the following order is given by the W.M.:—"Then you will kneel with your left knee, keeping your right foot in the form of a square; place your right hand on this book, which is the volume of the sacred law, while, with your left, you will support one point of these compasses to your naked breast, so as not to hurt yourself, and then repeat the following obligation:—

"I, Mr N., in the presence of the great Architect of the Universe, and of this warranted, worthy, and worshipful lodge of free and accepted Masons, regularly assembled and properly dedicated, of my own free will and accord, do hereby and herein, most solemnly and sincerely swear, that I will always hale, conceal, and never reveal any part, point or points, of the secrets and mysteries of, or belonging to, free and accepted Masons in masonry, which have been, shall now, or hereafter may be, communicated to me, unless it be to a lawful brother and brothers, and not even to him or them till after due trial, strict examination, a sure information from a well-known brother that he or they are worthy of that confidence, or in a body of a just, perfect, and regular lodge of accepted Freemasons. I further solemnly promise, that I will not write these secrets, print, carve, engrave, or otherwise them delineate, or cause, or suffer them to be done so by others, if in my power to prevent it on anything movable or immovable under the canopy of heaven whereby or whereon any letter, character, or figure, or the least trace of a letter, character, or figure may become legible or intelligible to myself, or to any one in the world, so that our secrets, acts, and hidden mysteries may improperly become known through my unworthiness. These several points

I solemnly swear to observe without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind, under no less a penalty, on the violation of any of them, than to have my throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the root, and my body buried in the sand of the sea at low water mark, or a cable's length from the shore, where the tide regularly ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, or the more efficient punishment of being branded as a wilfully-perjured individual, void of all moral worth, and unfit to be received in this warranted lodge, or in any other warranted lodge or society of Masons, who prize honor and virtue above all the external advantages of rank and fortune: So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my great and solemn obligation of an Entered Apprentice Freemason."

Third Degree—the Master Mason. "We are still speaking of exterior Freemasonry only. Of this the degree of Master Mason is the third and last; because the dignity of Grand Orient, and the other accessory dignities which compose the exterior Council of the Masonic Order, are not, properly speaking, degrees. A general is not advanced in rank when made Minister of War; he has merely an additional dignity and direction. There are in Freemasonry, several rites and ordinances between which there is only a shade of difference. In France we rejoice in three Masonic rites—the rite of the Grand Orient of France; the Scotch rite; and the Misraim rite. Misraim is the name which cabalistic science has given in all ages to a very powerful and very wicked demon. The Misraim rite claims as its first parent the pious Cham, the accursed son of Noah. But to return to our Fellow Craft, who is burning to become a Master. The ceremonial becomes more and more solemn. The Lodge itself is no longer called Lodge, but *Middle Chamber*. This Middle Chamber is hung in black, with death's heads, skeleton, and cross bones embroidered in white." After much ceremony and several interrogations, a knocking is heard at the door: "It is our Fellow Craft, who presents himself barefooted, with his left arm and side also bare. From his right arm hangs majestically a square, and round his waist a cord is tied three times. Enquiries are made as to the cause, and, as all is known beforehand the affair is not very complicated. 'Why does the Master of the Ceremonies come to trouble our grief?' says the Most Respectable, in a gloomy tone. 'Could this Fellow-Craft be one of those miserable beings whom heaven has given over to our vengeance? Be expert, arm yourself, and see if he has been an accomplice in the crime that has been committed.' This crime is the pretended death of the Architect Adoniram, murdered by three companions, whilst he was directing the works of the Temple of Solomon—in reality it is the execution of the Templars, the spiritual forefathers of the Freemasons.' After examination and another series of questions, 'The Most Respectable narrates to the future Master Mason the story of Adoniram's murder by three Masons named Jubelus, Jubelus, and Jubelus. Then follows 'The mysterious walk of the Master Mason, during this time the Mason who had been in the coffin escapes; when the candidate, to imitate Adoniram's death, takes his place. Here he remains till the Most Respectable raises him to life by saying in his right ear, *Mac*; and in his left, *Benac*. He then renews the Masonic oath to reveal nothing to inferiors, or the profane, receives the Masonic Catechism, and the sign of a master. This consists in closing the four fingers of the right hand, and placing the thumb on the stomach, while the back of the left hand is held, thumb downwards, before the eyes: this is called the sign of horror, to express the horror Masons felt on seeing the dead body of Adoniram. The initiation is now over, and the candidate is now a Master Mason."

"The High Degrees of Freemasonry. This name is given to a number of initiations independent of the other, and which vary with both time and place. Some Masons receive them, others reject them. In no case, however, do they form part of the secret Freemasonry. These high degrees are more advanced initiations to the grand end of the conspiracy—to the soul of Masonry. This grand end is the universal destruction of all royalty and religion—the revolt of the world against God and His Christ. A portion of this horrid secret has been discovered by surprise. Vainly do half honest Masons disown it. "The End of the Order" said, in 1774, the great Lodge of Germany, should always remain its first secret; the world is not yet strong enough to bear it." Even some Masons are not, it appears, strong enough to bear it. For in the initiation to one of the high degrees of the Scotch rite, the Master of the Lodge says: "By this degree a thick wall is built up between us and the profane, and even between us and some amongst us. What you have learned to-day is nothing to what you will learn hereafter." "The best known of these high degrees—in all the rites together there are about a thousand degrees—are those of Philosophic Judge, Grand Commander Unknown, Elect, Ancient, Knight of St. Andrew, Knight of the Sun, of Kadosch, and of Rose Cross." "In the ceremony of initiation to the first of these degrees the legend of Adoniram's death is stripped of its disguise, and the true meaning given. The following words are taken textually from B. Ragon's work *Orthodoxie Macconique*. "Have not," he writes, "the degrees through which you have passed taught you to make a true application of the death of Adoniram, to the tragic and fatal death of Jacques Molay, Philosophic Judge and Grand Commander of the Order? Has not your heart been roused to vengeance? and feel you not the implacable hatred which we have sworn against the three traitors on whom we must revenge the death of Jacques Molay? Here, brother, is true Masonry, such as it has been handed down to us." Practically these traitors are (1) the Pope, (2) the King, (3) the Army. "You are now," adds the M.R. "on a level with those zealous Masons who devote themselves for us to the common vengeance—carefully conceal your high destiny from the vulgar." He then gives the Philosophic Judge the token of his high office, together with the word which is to make out his peculiar work. The token is a poniard, this word is *vengeance*."

"The high grade of Chevalier Kadosch! I do not know why these call themselves Chevaliers Kadosch. Their initiation is seasoned with the strongest scent of blood, murder, vengeance, revolution, and impiety. When Louis Philippe Egalité (see Montjoie Histoire de la Conjuration de Louis Philippe d'Orleans Egalité), the only Grand Orient of France who has ever been admitted to the dark secrets of

"real Freemasonry," was advanced to the grade of *Chevalier Kadosh*; they made him stretch himself on the ground like a corpse, and then renew all the oaths he had previously taken in the inferior grades. A sword was then put in his hand, and he was ordered to strike a crowned image which was placed beside a skeleton in a corner of the room. A blood-colored liquid gushed from the wound, covering the candidate and inundating the pavement. He was then ordered to cut the head off this figure, and hold it raised in his right hand, whilst he held the blood-stained sword in his left. All this he did. Then he was told that the bones which he saw there were those of Jacques Molay, Grand Master of the Order of Templars, and that the man whose blood he had just shed and whose bloody head he held in his hand was Philippe le Bel, King of France. It was understood that Philippe le Bel being dead nearly five hundred years, it was not to his person that the vow of vengeance was addressed, but really to his royalty. Thus the new Kadosh, as a faithful knight, was one of the principal assassins of Louis XVI. Nearly all the regicides of the Convention were Freemasons.

"The Masonic Ritual expressly says that the newly elected Knight must revenge the condemnation of Jacques Molay, either figuratively or on the authors of the punishment—in fact, on those who should by right pay for it. 'Whom do you know?' they ask him. 'Two wretches,' is the reply. 'Name them.' 'Philippe le Bel and Bertrand de Goth—Pope Clement V. According to Brother Ragon, 'the Sacred Author,' it should not be merely a crowned figure which the Knight of Kadosh ought to strike on the day of his initiation. It is a serpent with three heads, of which the first bears a tiara, or a key, the second a crown, the third a sword, symbols of the Papacy, of Royalty, and of Military Force; which united to destroy the order of the Templars. 'This three-headed serpent denotes the bad principle,' remarks the same Brother Ragon, in his 'Philosophical and Interpretive Course of Ancient and Modern Initiations,' p. 388. The secret of the sect becomes more and more clear."

### WEEKLY EPITOME.

It is reported on excellent authority that an influential Company is making preliminary arrangements to bring out a morning journal in Dunedin, and intends to devote to that special purpose no less a sum than £11,000. The 'Morning Star' is, it is said, to be incorporated into the new journal. The latter will no doubt support the Government, and is meant as a genuine rival to the 'Daily Times.'

ALL kinds of rumors are afloat (the Southern Cross says) in the Waikato, with reference to Native questions. Amongst others it is stated that the friendly Natives are afraid of the action Te Kooti may take, as they believe him to be specially inspired.—A correspondent of the 'New Zealand Herald' states that one reason why Tawhiao may feel considerable delicacy in handing over Purukutu to the tender mercies of European law is the fact that he is a blood relation, being own cousin to Purukutu. Tawhiao refuses to comply with the Government's demand for the surrender of Ruru, Mackay's assailant, but offers assurances that he will prevent any further murders or outrages.—Instructions have been sent to collectors of customs throughout the Colony to prevent the exportation coastwise, except as dutiable goods, of the small pieces of iron punched out of boiler plates, the authorities having reason to suppose that disaffected natives are collecting them to serve in lieu of bullets for rifles.—The latest news from Auckland states that the chief Paul has returned from Te Kuiti, and says that there are a thousand armed natives there. The chief priest had dreamed that there would be no war, and this dream was firmly believed in. The Kingites were busily cultivating their land.

THE Rev J. O. Andrew, one of the Council of the New Zealand University, has been appointed to inspect the affiliated institutions, and to report upon their organisation and general efficiency.

PROSPECTING for manganese is going on at Wharake, on the shores of the Hauraki Gulf, where that metal is believed to exist in considerable quantities.

THE 'Southern Cross' says that it is expected by the telegraphic authorities that the second telegraphic wire connecting Auckland with the Southern Provinces will be in working order by the end of July.

A telegram from Grahamstown gives the gold returns for Monday and Tuesday as follows:—Bright Smile, 636 ozs.; Queen of Beauty, 290 ozs.; Moanatairi, 90 ozs.; The yield of the field for the fortnight is over 3000 ozs.—The week's return of the Caledonian mine is 536 ozs of gold.—There are said to be strong indications of another excitement respecting mining stock at the Thames. For some time the mines have been improving greatly, and it is now generally believed that many mines are on the eve of rich discoveries.

OUR UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.—The following extract from a letter written from Big Bay, may be cited as a proof of the valuable fishing ground that exists on the west coast of Hokitika.—"About two years ago two large whales were washed ashore—on a sperm whale—valued at £200 and £300. As there was no means of saving the blubber, it all went to waste. The other whale was of the bottle-nosed species, and valuable for oil. The bottle-nosed whale measured eleven feet across the head, the length of the skeleton being a hundred feet; the diameter of the backbone was one foot seven inches. I caught twenty kelp fish, weighing on an average 10 lbs each, in less than half an hour. While I was fishing a seal made his appearance, and the fish would not bite for some minutes, but when he left they took the bait greedily. Musse's, six inches long, are very abundant, and good eating; they can be picked up in heaps at low tide. Cray fish are very plentiful, and can be readily landed with a slaucing fork."

A MAORI FESTIVAL.—The South Canterbury 'Times' thus describes Maori rejoicings at Arowhenua: During the past few days a great assemblage of the Maoris has taken place at the Pah, at Arowhenua, owing to the opening of the new "Big Building," or Native Town Hall, on Wednesday last, when the principal Natives, from most of the districts in the Middle Island were present, including those from Kaikoras, Kaiapoi, Lyttelton, Akaroa, Waikouaiti, Waimate, &c. The Hall itself is a very handsome structure, and the inside is very tastefully

decorated with a sort of cane, resembling bamboo. Prayers and addresses being made, a grand banquet was served up in true Maori fashion. The white people were invited by written notices. Some little curiosity was displayed at the opening of the "Maori Copper," which contained the good things, consisting of pork, mutton, and beef, while the boiler was full to the brim, with plum puddings. After dishing up, the respective dishes were taken into the Hall, where upwards of 200 persons were prepared to do justice to the spread. Unfortunately rain set in, and the sports that were premeditated were put off. The next day a bullock was roasted, and another great dinner was provided. The Temuka Volunteer band attended in the evening and played several marches, &c. We might mention that the hall is 52 feet long by 21 feet wide, and has been built almost entirely by the Natives themselves.

NEW GOLD FIELDS' DISCOVERIES REWARDS.—Acting on a resolution of the Assembly last session the Executive have agreed to the following conditions under which rewards will be given for the discovery of new gold fields from the date hereof till 31st December, 1874:—1. That the person be deemed the discoverer who shall first find gold and notify the same in writing either to the Superintendent of the province or the Chairman of the County of Westland, or the nearest Warden or Resident Magistrate. In such notification the discoverer shall state as nearly as practicable the exact locality and distance from the nearest gold workings or nearest town. 2. If two or more persons simultaneously discover gold in the same locality, or places immediately adjacent, and each severally comply with the conditions above mentioned, the sum proper to be awarded will be divided amongst the several persons who have discovered the gold field in such manner as shall be determined after due investigation by the Secretary for Crown Land or his appointee. 3. Rewards will only be given for discoveries made public subsequently to the publication of this notice. Conditions applicable to the North Island. (a) The newly discovered goldfield must be distant at least thirty miles from the nearest gold workings. (b) A reward of £500 will be given for the first newly discovered goldfield that yields 25,000 ounces between the date hereof and the 31st December, 1874. Should the yield not amount to 25,000 ounces, the reward will be reduced according to the following graduated scale:—£4000, if the field yield 20,000 ozs before 31st December, 1874; £3000, if it yield 15,000 ozs.; £2000, if it yield 10,000 ozs.; £1000, if it yield 5000 ozs. (c) No prospecting to be allowed on Native land without the consent of the Native owners previously obtained, and the approval of the Native Minister. (d) Prospectors going on Native land without the consent of the owners, are liable to the penalties imposed by the Acts relating to the goldfields, and will forfeit all claim to reward. (e) Native owners will be entitled to the rewards, provided that if the discovery be made on their own lands, they enter into arrangements with the Government for throwing such land open for mining purposes to the public. Conditions applicable to Middle Island. (a) Newly discovered goldfields must be distant at least ten miles from the nearest gold workings. (b) No reward shall exceed £2000. (c) Rewards not exceeding in the whole £5,000, will be given in accordance with the following scale:—£2000 if the field yield 20,000 ounces before the 31st December, 1874; £1000 if it yield 10,000 ounces. 4. The words "nearest gold workings" shall mean gold workings on which miners are actually employed searching for gold.

THE Grey River Argus referring to the distress occasioned by the flood at Westport says:—"The disastrous intelligence of the great calamity which has befallen the people of Westport will, we are confident, be received with regret and commiseration by the inhabitants of this district. The news contained in the published telegrams is sufficiently distressing, but the details of the ruin which has fallen suddenly upon struggling families, which we learn from private sources are pitiful. When a similar misfortune happened to our community, the residents of Westport in common with generous sympathisers throughout the Colony, came forward to our assistance and relief; and it is now our opportunity to show our gratitude by at once and in a practical manner making an effort to alleviate, with material assistance, the distress and, we fear, the destitution which will be occasioned to our neighbors by this terrible visitation of Providence." It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to carry this suggestion into effect.

Writing on the subject of the Pope's health, a correspondent of the 'Wellington Independent' referring to His Holiness, says:—"Victim of perfidy and robbery, the Pope sees the fall, one after the other, of those who have injured or betrayed him. Alexander II., [of Russia,] whose reign has been sufficiently illustrated by religious persecution, is lying seriously ill at Vienna; Amadeus, the son of Victor Emanuel, has fled from Spain leaving a crown behind him; Thiers, of the Left Centre, has been hurled out of the presidential chair; Napoleon that doubtful protector who once dictated so imperiously to his Holiness, sleeps in a cold grave in an ordinary English cemetery; whilst Pius IX, free and independent in his soul and conscience, waits with tranquility for the accomplishment of whatever Providence may have decreed *non prevalebunt*."

The Catholics of Sydney, have resolved on a fresh effort to go forward with the erection of St. Mary's Cathedral. The building has been for a long while at a standstill, the sums due to the contractor being in excess of the amount subscribed. The idle time has been employed in collecting subscriptions to make this deficit good. That has now been accomplished, principally owing to the labours of Dean McCarthy, who has been on a special mission for the purpose. About £38,000, has already been spent. It will take an equal sum to complete the walls and put on the roof. Archbishop Polding has expressed his hope that he may live to see this achieved, and it is thought that as the colony is in an improved position, subscriptions might take a fresh start, and a committee has been formed to commence a new canvass.

JUSTICE, a correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' and who is no unprejudiced witness to Catholicity, in the course of a letter stuffed with thread-bare calumnies, admits, in the following words the claims of the Catholics in regard to education:—"Roman Catholics plead 'that we ought not to take their money and apply it to teach doctrines subversive of their principles.'" This objection is unanswerable; and were our



positions reversed, viz, they the majority, and we the minority, we should use the very same argument. Therefore, I feel it my duty respectfully to submit for the consideration of our rulers, that the only practicable solution of the difficulty appears to be, to have separate schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic, both subject in secular matters only to the control of the Education Board. In country districts a little difficulty may be experienced, in the centres of population there would be none. Let me not be misunderstood, and charged with advocating State support to Popery. Nothing is further from my intention. I would not give them one shilling of public money for separate educational purposes except what was directly contributed by them; let them have their fair quota, but no more. The State, acting as guardian of the public weal, ought to know nothing of religious differences, but to act with strict impartiality, if the law is respected and obeyed. Education cannot be disunited from religion; it meets us in history continually.

**MILTON.**—On Sunday last, Bishop Moran, accompanied by the Rev J. Lenihan, paid a visit to this rising town, for the purpose of making arrangements for paying off the debt of the church, and providing a residence for the clergyman who will be appointed to this mission in a short time. The Bishop celebrated Mass at 9 a.m., and Father Lenihan at 11 o'clock. After the Gospel at last Mass, the Bishop explained the object of his visit, and said he would undertake to provide money to pay off the present debt on condition the congregation would repay the amount in annual instalments. He added he knew in undertaking to do so, he was doing what would cause him great anxiety and trouble for years; and that his motive was to secure them an efficient school. On this subject he spoke at considerable length, and ended by saying that his sole reason for undertaking such a serious responsibility was a desire to establish a Catholic School in the place. After this he read and explained the Gospel of the day. The school is held at present in the church, and is regularly attended by 42 children. The Bishop examined the children in the Catechism at 3 p.m., and preached again in the evening at half-past six, immediately after the usual devotions. Before leaving for Dunedin on Monday, he examined the school, and tested the proficiency of the children in reading, writing, tables and spelling. We understand that some sections near the church, on which stand two cottages, have been purchased as a residence for the new Pastor. We are anxious to know the name of our future P. P., but his name has not yet been mentioned. We should have said that after last Mass on Sunday, a collection was made for the objects stated by the Bishop, and the sum then collected, together with money handed to F. Coleman the previous Sunday, amounts to £50. Several persons put down their names for various sums, and collectors were appointed to canvass the district for aid towards the good work.

We would draw attention to the advertisement announcing the art union in aid of the Catholic Church, school, and cemetery at St. Bathans. The prizes include a harmonium, pictures, watches, revolvers, gold rings, and valuable books. The tickets are 5s each, and the drawing is to take place at Naseby on July 3rd.

**CABLE TELEGRAMS.**

**LONDON, June 16th:** The Baroda arrived at Galle on the 12th, with the Suez mails.—The rule nisi against Mr Plimsoll obtained by the shipowners has been discharged.—Mr Russell has introduced a Bill for the better government of Ireland.

**London, June 17th:** The commercial panic at Vienna has abated.—The Shah of Persia has arrived in London, and has been introduced to the Queen.—The Czarowitch and Czarina are in London, in view of the approaching marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.—The Carlist insurrection is progressing. Don Carlos' chances are improving, owing to dissensions in the Government.—New Zealand Consolidated Fives are at 104½. Meats are less active. Pig iron at Glasgow is at £5 10s, and is advancing. Copper is firm at £91. Wool is firmer, and better prices are expected at the opening sales on 11th July. Flax is dull.—The Alexandra Palace, near London, together with several very valuable works of art, has been destroyed by fire. The building cost £600,000, and was insured for £120,000.—Mr Macarthur's motion in the House of Commons, for annexing Fiji to the English Colonies, was lost by 86 votes to 50. Mr Gladstone said that England did not require any extension of territory.—Mr March, ex-British consul in Fiji, has been appointed consul in Peru.—One hundred and ten witnesses have been examined for the prosecution in the Tichborne case. About forty will not positively swear that the claimant is not Sir Roger. About as many declare him to be Arthur Orton.—Cremorne won the Ascot Cup, Flageolet being second.—M. Thiers has retired from public life.—The ex-Empress Eugénie is in Switzerland.—Spanish affairs are in a critical state. Margall is President. The country is in a dangerously unsettled state.—The Emperor of Germany is ill.—Important concessions have been made by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, which constitute him almost an independent sovereign.—The conflict still continues between the Russians and the Khivans. The latter defeated the Russians, who lost severely.—The African slave trade at Zanzibar has been abolished by the Sultan.—A Colonial Court has been opened at the Vienna Exhibition. A Colonial Court will be opened at the Exhibition at Kensington after tomorrow.—The new French Ministry have a majority of seventy.—The tax on raw material has been repealed in France.—The Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent. Money is easier.—Wool is active and firmer. Wheat, easier. Mutton tallow is at £42 to £43 per ton. Leather is ½d lower.—Arrived: Somersetshire.—The Nebraska's mail was delivered in London on the 8th of June.—A new Meat Preserving Company has been floated in London, to work Postle's refrigerating process.—Prince Napoleon has arrived in Paris.—Adelaide wheat is at 61s per quarter.—Count Arain, the German ambassador to France, has been received by President McMahon.—The next wool sales take place on the 10th of July.—General Chanzy has been appointed Governor of Algeria.—The French commercial treaties with England and Belgium are to be abolished.

**AUSTRALIAN NEWS.**

**MELBOURNE, June 19th:** The Governments of New South Wales and Queensland have finally declined the Suez mail service proposals of Mr Francis. Both agree for a Californian and a Torres Strait temporary service. The first begins in January.—The Government having overridden the judgment of the Chief Court of Mines regarding the claims jumped at Stawell, both parties are expected to come to blows. 200 armed shepherds hold the claims against the jumpers. The position of the Government on this matter is critical.—Mr McBain's want of confidence motion relative to the postal contract is pending. A similar motion regarding the waterworks policy of the Government has been tabled. A Permissive Bill is to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly.—Dr Müller has been appointed government botanist, at a salary of £300.—Mr McKenzie, coal viewer in New South Wales, is inspecting the Victorian coal seams.—The farmers are demanding assisted immigration.—Goodwin, the ledger keeper in the Colonial Bank, pleaded guilty of defrauding the Bank of £10,700, and was remanded for sentence.—In the great squatting property case, Degraives v McMullen, Inspector of the Union Bank, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for £10,200.—The first shipment of meat frozen by Harrison's process, goes home by the Norfolk, which sails in July.—Tasmanian hops are being shipped to India.

**SYDNEY:** A loan of Half-a-million, at 4 per cent., is called for in instalments.—Heavy floods have occurred.—The Customs Revenue is increasing.—The Chief Justice has resigned.—Exchange on London has been raised one per cent.—A further advance in the price of coal is likely.

**ADELAIDE:** The new Governor, Mr Musgrave has arrived.—Considerable speculation in mining stock in the Northern territory is going on.—Heavy exports of wheat have taken place, and the market is firm.

**Brisbane:** Resolutions have been passed by the Assembly approving of the laying of a telegraph cable between Sydney and New Zealand, and another from Normantown (Gulf of Carpentaria) to Singapore. The cost is estimated at £2,000,000.

**HOBART TOWN.**—Parliament has been opened.—Arrived: Chanticleer, from Lyttelton; sailed: Bella Mary, for Auckland.

**MELBOURNE, June 19:** Mr Vogel's despatch to Mr Francis, relative to the Suez mail service, is confidential, and therefore the contents are unknown. It is believed it contains counter proposals. Despatches go from Mr Francis to Mr Vogel this mail, concerning the service. No concession on the original proposal need be looked for from Mr Francis.—A want of confidence motion has been tabled against the Ministerial mining policy.—A sum will be placed upon the Estimates for subsidising the Cable, and probably for free Press messages. The motion was tabled by a private member, and supported by the Government.—Goodwin, the bank clerk, has been sentenced to seven years' hard labor on each count brought against him.—Flour, silk-dressed, is quoted at £14 5s to £14 10s. Oats are firm, notwithstanding large imports. Prices rule from 4s 9d to 5s 6d per bushel. Wheat is at 6s 8d to 6s 10d.

**WOOLONGONG:** The Victoria sails for Auckland to-day.  
**ROOKHAMPTON:** Captain Moresby, of M.M.S. Basilisk, has taken possession of New Guinea, in the Queen's name.

**ADELAIDE:** Wheat is active, at 5s 11d to 6s per bushel.—A number of old pensioners propose forming a body guard to the Governor.

**THE OTAGO SUPERINTENDENCY ELECTION.**

The following are the returns that have as yet come to hand:—

|                      | M.   | G.  |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Dunedin              | 1019 | 477 |
| Bluff                | 35   | 3   |
| North east Valley    | 20   | 39  |
| Port Chalmers        | 216  | 17  |
| Hawksbury            | 51   | 38  |
| Cromwell             | 25   | 27  |
| Alexandra            | 53   | 51  |
| Caversham            | 75   | 25  |
| North Dunedin        | 120  | 69  |
| Riverton             | 96   | 6   |
| Mornington           | 11   | 3   |
| Balclutha            | 39   | 84  |
| Hampden              | 68   | 41  |
| Waikari              | 39   | 23  |
| Clyde                | 54   | 19  |
| Palmerston           | 36   | 57  |
| Naseby               | 78   | 18  |
| Invercargill         | 243  | 202 |
| Queenstown           | 104  | 42  |
| Winton               | 25   | 37  |
| Tokomairiro          | 74   | 141 |
| Southbridge          | 3    | 19  |
| Glenore              | 3    | 23  |
| Waihola              | 15   | 42  |
| Oamaru               | 132  | 104 |
| Papakaio             | 21   | 11  |
| East Taieri          | 80   | 49  |
| Green Island         | 59   | 32  |
| Mavis bush           | 5    | 25  |
| Gunnies bush         | 30   | 0   |
| Blueskin             | 27   | 47  |
| Arrow                | 45   | 27  |
| Portobello           | 59   | 18  |
| West Taieri          | 29   | 46  |
| Anderson's bay       | 35   | 24  |
| Kaikorai schoolhouse | 13   | 6   |
| Kaikorai drill-shed  | 26   | 17  |
| Moke creek           | 42   | 14  |
| North-East harbor    | 24   | 2   |
| Tuturau              | 4    | 45  |
| Mimihau              | 12   | 28  |
| Lawrence             | 129  | 32  |

|                                | M.   | G.   |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| Bluespur                       | 57   | 13   |
| Waitahuna                      | 63   | 14   |
| Wetherstones                   | 64   | 1    |
| Kawarau gorge                  | 3    | 12   |
| Bannockburn                    | 10   | 13   |
| Bendigo                        | 7    | 0    |
| Kaitangata                     | 6    | 46   |
| Warepa                         | 1    | 52   |
| South Clutha                   | 9    | 56   |
| Popotunoa                      | 6    | 27   |
| Otepopo                        | 27   | 30   |
| Waipori                        | 49   | 21   |
| Beaumont                       | 16   | 2    |
| Otakia                         | 18   | 33   |
| Hillend                        | 2    | 8    |
| Hamiltons                      | 0    | 32   |
| St Bathans                     | 22   | 4    |
| Hyde                           | 28   | 9    |
| Serpentine                     | 8    | 1    |
| Cardrona                       | 8    | 26   |
| Nevis                          | 3    | 0    |
| Newcastle                      | 0    | 1    |
| Blacks                         | 20   | 7    |
| Drybread                       | 26   | 6    |
| Merton                         | 28   | 28   |
| Teviot                         |      |      |
| Miller's Flat                  | 59   | 19   |
| Daore                          | 16   | 10   |
| Flint's Bush                   | 32   | 16   |
| Ryal Bush                      | 2    | 13   |
| Orepuki                        | 3    | 0    |
| Wallacetown                    | 9    | 20   |
| Waikaka                        | 0    | 10   |
| Havelock                       | 63   | 14   |
| Gibbstown                      | 3    | 21   |
| Tapuanui                       | 18   | 30   |
| Hazel's Store                  | 2    | 0    |
| Macetown                       | 20   | 20   |
| Skipper's Point                | 25   | 0    |
| Switzers                       | 1    | 26   |
| Pleasant River                 | 19   | 5    |
| North Taieri                   | 6    | 38   |
| Maungatua                      | 2    | 48   |
| Mount Fairfax                  | 11   | 2    |
| Wairuna                        | 3    | 14   |
| Hokonui                        | 3    | 2    |
| Wrey's Bush                    | 4    | 1    |
| Total                          | 4055 | 2762 |
| Present majority for Macandrew | ...  | 1293 |

## ROLL OF COUNCILORS.

The following table shows the result of the elections so far as they have gone:—

|                |                     |    |
|----------------|---------------------|----|
| Waihola        | A. Mellison*        | O. |
| Waikari        | H. Driver*          | G. |
| North Harbor   | E. M'Glashan*       | G. |
| Riverton       | T. Daniel*          | G. |
| Dunedin        | J. Davie            | G. |
| "              | G. Turnbull*        | G. |
| "              | W. H. Reynolds*     | G. |
| "              | H. S. Fish*         | G. |
| "              | G. K. Turton        | G. |
| "              | B. C. Haggitt       | G. |
| "              | J. Bathgate*        | G. |
| Port Chalmers  | H. M'Dermid*        | G. |
| Oamaru Town    | J. M'Lean*          | G. |
| Milton         | J. L. Gillies*      | O. |
| Oteramika      | A. Kinross          | O. |
| Taieri         | J. Shand*           | O. |
| "              | D. Reid*            | O. |
| "              | J. Allan*           | O. |
| Clutha         | J. L. C. Richardson | O. |
| "              | J. M'Neil           | G. |
| Waikouaiti     | J. Mills            | G. |
| Matau          | H. Clark*           | O. |
| Waitahuna      | G. F. C. Brown*     | G. |
| Mount Ida      | R. Oliver           | G. |
| "              | C. A. DeLatour      | G. |
| Oreti          | Jos. Rodgers        | G. |
| Lakes          | B. Hallenstein      | O. |
| "              | R. Clarke           | G. |
| Waihopai       | W. Wood*            | O. |
| Dunstan        | J. Hazlett          | N. |
| Oamaru Country | G. M. Webster*      | G. |
| Moeraki        | C. de V. Tschmaker  | G. |
| Tuapeka        | H. Bastings*        | G. |
| "              | J. C. Brown*        | O. |
| Caversham      | R. Stout*           | O. |
| Peninsula      | W. A. Tolmie*       | G. |
| Invercargill   | G. Lumsden*         | O. |
| Waihemo        | J. M'Kenzie*        | O. |
| Blueskin       | J. Green*           | O. |
| Aparima        | J. Cumming          | O. |
| Mataura        | J. A. B. Menzies*   | O. |
| Kawarau        | D. Mackellar        | N. |
| Makarewa       | — Wilson            | O. |
| Waitaki        | G. Sumpter          | O. |
| Kaikorai       | J. Roberts          | O. |

\* Sat in last Council.

MR LEARY is OUT for Caversham. The polling was:—Roslyn: Stout, 23; Leary, 29—Caversham: Stout, 142; Leary, 127—Mornington: Stout, 25; Leary, 23. Majority for Mr Stout, 11. The moral from this and Mr Barton's defeat is, that though the Catholic electors may not always put a candidate on the Education question in, they can always keep one who trifles with them out.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our Correspondent.)  
THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

June 16th.

FOR the last two or three days contradictory reports were abroad as to the time the Governor was to arrive amongst us, and even the reception committees were at a loss to decide what would be the exact day, but most were of opinion that his arrival would take place—as had been telegraphed—on Sunday. Consequently, they were taken somewhat unprepared on learning on Saturday morning that he might be expected that same evening. However, a little extra labor being employed, they succeeded in putting a finishing touch to the adornments before the eventful hour. At the end of the wharf a triumphal arch was erected, and it was one which was highly creditable to its designer, it being really pretty. The wharf was watered and swept clean, all obstructing packages of merchandise being placed in order on one side. At about a quarter to five the Luna was signalled from Mount Victoria, and for the next two hours the town was a scene of bustle. On a notice being given from the Wild Duck that the Luna was in sight, the sky was lighted up by a rapid succession of rockets and colored lights. On the wharf the various volunteer corps, firemen, armed constabulary and police took up their respective places in such a manner as to keep back the eager crowd, and preserve an avenue for Sir James Fergusson and his suite from his landing place at one end of the wharf to the carriage in waiting for him at the other.

Collected at the landing-place were Sir George Arney, the Mayor and City Councillors, Venerable Archdeacon Stock and several members of the Ministry, Colonel Reader, Captain Stack, Captain Pearce, and others—the captain and officers of the Rosario being of the number. The greetings of the legislative and civic dignitaries, who were headed by Sir George Arney, and which took place on the Luna, were of short duration, for in a few minutes Sir James Fergusson stepped on to the wharf, followed by Sir George Arney, who had given his arm to Lady Fergusson. Rounds of cheers were immediately given in honor of Sir James and Lady Fergusson. The legislative and civic escort followed, the Firemen, with their lighted torches, closing in two deep. The Vice-regal party stepped into the carriage, and were rapidly driven away amidst loud cheering. The Firemen, Volunteer Corps, &c., and the amalgamated forces of the two bands—the Artillery and the Veterans—proceeded to Government House. The swearing-in took place by torchlight in front of Government House, at eight o'clock. A large crowd was present. In front of the Volunteers, in a semicircular line, were ranged the Firemen, with their lighted torches, which certainly caused more smoke than was agreeable. At about eight, Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Sir George Arney, made his appearance, and was followed by the members of the Government of the Colony and the members of the Corporation. Sir George Arney then read the usual form, Sir James Fergusson repeating the words after him. The commission was then read by Forster Goring, Esq., after which the document was signed by Sir James Fergusson, and witnessed by Sir George Arney. Arms were presented by the assembled Volunteers, and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen."

The Hon. Mr Vogel then proposed three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, which were heartily given. Three cheers were then given for Sir James Fergusson, which were followed by three for Lady Fergusson. The ceremony then terminated.

## SUNDAY.

All Sunday the harbor and wharf retained their festive garb. As chance had it, no fewer than six steamers were in port, viz., the Albion, Claude Hamilton, Luna, Rangitira, Napier and Lyttelton, these, together with the William Davie, Lucerne and Wild Duck, and other vessels bearing flags of every design, contributed to the display in no small degree. Perhaps the lion's part was contributed by the triumphal arch. The substantial portion of this piece of work was entirely hidden by interwoven shrubs so placed as to give the appearance of a solid mass of evergreen interspersed with flowers. Over the arch was the word "Welcome" in letters composed of flowers and evergreens. All along the top of the arch were placed flagstaves with flags of every color and shape. For some distance along the side of the wharf large tree ferns and Nikau plants were placed.

## MONDAY.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Mayor, to-day was kept as a public holiday. The weather was everything that could be desired. Noon drawing nigh witnessed large numbers of people flocking in the direction of Government House, in front of which were ranged the Armed Constabulary, and behind them the Wellington Fire Brigade. The Artillery, mustered at the north end of the reclaimed land, were in readiness to fire the salute, the garrison and portions of the other volunteer corps being also on the ground. Twelve o'clock striking, the first gun of the royal salute of seventeen guns was fired from H.M.S. Rosario, the remainder following alternately from the Artillery corps and the Rosario, the band playing the national anthem. At the same time His Excellency, dressed in the Windsor uniform, appeared on the verandah at Government House, the guard of honor of the Armed Constabulary presenting arms. Mr Dransfield, the Mayor, accompanied by the Town Clerk and City Councillors then came forward and presented His Excellency with an address of welcome, in which they assured him that in any endeavors he might be pleased to make for their political and social advancement, he would receive the most hearty and loyal support on the part of the Colonists.

His Excellency replied in a distinct voice:—"Mr Mayor and gentlemen,—On behalf of Lady Fergusson and myself, I beg to thank the citizens of Wellington for the kind reception with which they

greeted us. I regret that, owing to the late hour at which we unavoidably arrived, we were unable to do full justice to all the preparations which had been made. But I feel, Mr Mayor, that our thanks are still more due to the citizens for the sacrifice of their convenience which they must have made to give us so gratifying, so cordial, and so splendid a reception at an hour so inconvenient to them.

To you, Mr Mayor and Councillors, I personally return my thanks for your own exertions in preparing for our reception; and I would ask you to express my acknowledgements to the two fire brigades who contributed so much to the good effect of your arrangements.

Addresses were then presented to His Excellency by the Freemasons and by the Oddfellows, to each of which His Excellency replied. The assemblage then gradually dispersed.

#### THE LEBEE.

The levee then following was largely attended. The following gentlemen were first admitted to the private *entree*:—The Lord Bishop of Wellington, the Chief Justice, Commander Challis, R.N., the Hon. J. Vogel, C.M.G., D. McLean, C.M.G., W. H. Reynolds, G. M. O'Rorke, J. Bathgate, W. Mantell, M.L.C., Wi Tako, M.L.C., J. Johnston, M.L.C., R. Hart, M.L.C., J. Pharazyn, M.L.C., G. Waterhouse, M.L.C., W. B. Rhodes, M.L.C., H. Sewell, M.L.C., Wi Parata, M.L.C., Dr Grace, M.L.C., F. Fraser, M.L.C., the Superintendent, the Attorney-General, the Archdeacon, the Audit-General, the Controller-General, the Clerk of Executive Council, Messrs W. Seed, G. S. Cooper, C. Badkin, J. Knowles, C. E. Haughton, Dr Hector, Dr Bennet, the Sheriff, Colonel Gorton, Colonel Reader, Major Heaphy, the Mayor, Consul for the North German Confederation, Consul for France, the Vicar-General, Rev. J. Paterson, and W. Mosley. Subsequently 200 gentlemen were presented.

#### THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

As a climax to the festivities, a torchlight procession took place. Long before seven o'clock large numbers made their way to the Queen's Wharf. Both Fire Brigades having their engines decked with flags, flowers, Chinese lanterns, &c., and the members with lighted torches, accompanied by the veterans and cadets, met on the reclaimed land, and, forming into procession, marched through the town.

There were also various illuminations and displays. The triumphal arch on the wharf was lighted up. Many of the vessels in harbor were brilliantly lighted up by the sailors burning vari-colored lights from the yards, accompanied with a large display of rockets. Altogether the reception may be considered as a success, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasure of it.

#### SERVICES.

In the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi, at Vespers, the Rev. Father Martion, of Hokitika, presided, and the Rev. Father Cummins preached. He delivered a short pithy soul-stirring exhortation to the congregation on the subject of their Easter duties, aptly applying the Gospel of the day to the point, and solemnly declaring that the discipline of the Church would be strictly adhered to with regard to such as neglect this command and die unrepenting.

On Sunday, June 15th, the Rev. Father Cummins visited Makara. It being a country district, there were many who, on account of the badness of the road and the distance into town, had been unable earlier to attend to their Easter duties. The people, wishing to show the appreciation of their pastor's services in securing for them a site for their chapel, surprised him by erecting a temporary one before his arrival. On hearing of his intention to visit them, the parishoners repaired to the bush, and soon constructed a spacious tent. Seats were made, carpets procured, and the whole ornamented with evergreens, giving it the appearance of a neat little bower. Such is the first chapel in Makara, where Mass has been celebrated. Before long, however, we hope to see, if not a prettier, at any rate a more lasting building, where the worship of God may be conducted. The Rev. Father Cummins, before celebrating Mass, blessed the ground, little children walking in procession, singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving during the ceremony. After the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Father preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion.

### REPORT OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the WELLINGTON INDEPENDENT.

SIR,—In the name of truth and fairness, allow me to caution your readers against believing the tales of persecution of Romanists against the Wesleyans on Rotuma Island, as stated by the Rev. J. S. Smalley in his report on the Wesleyan missions. He talks of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Polynesia being on board French man-of-war. That Roman Catholic Archbishop of Polynesia is a perfect myth; there is no such Catholic dignitary in the South Sea Islands. Ignorant and heedless of truth, what do they care about detail when they would make us believe the main affirmation against the priests concerning their persecutions against the Wesleyans? Priests persecuting the Wesleyans! who will believe this? I have not the means to control events that are reported to take place in a remote and obscure island. I may do so, and after a while produce the result of my enquiries. At present, as far as I can judge, solely from the report of the Rev. J. S. Smalley, appearances are against the Wesleyans. We are told that the French commodore drew up a treaty to secure religious liberty; certainly, for the protection of the priests of his own country; therefore the latter were persecuted, not persecuting.

This repeated charge of Catholic persecution against the Wesleyans in the South Sea Islands reminds me of a similar accusation which was brought at Auckland, thirty years ago, against the priests of Wallis's Island. A letter had come from a respectable correspondent of that island. Houses of Protestants had been burnt, at the instigation of a Roman Catholic Priest, and the same priest had been condemned by an English captain of the Royal Navy to rebuild, at his own expense, what had been destroyed. Soon after, the same commander, with his vessel, the North Star, visited the harbor at Auckland. I thought I should avail myself of this opportunity to ascertain the truth of these dreadful reports on which Wesleyan

audiences feasted. I wrote to Commodore Sir Everard Home (such was his name). These are some passages of the reply which he kindly made to me:—"I cannot answer for what others write in private letters. There is, however, no person on Wallis's Island who, I believe, can write, except the Roman Catholic priests, there being no person upon the island of any respectability except them. For the other part, as stated respecting the rebuilding of the houses at the cost of the missions, I beg to assure you that it is not true." Mr Editor, one must be slow in forming his opinion on events of recent date and reported as having taken place on an obscure island; but there are facts well proved, well authenticated, and as such stereotyped in history. Well, such are the characteristics of the persecutions of Wesleyans against the Catholic missions in the South Sea Islands 37 years ago at Tahiti and on Sandwich Islands. There, Catholic priests were permitted neither to preach nor to reside by the Wesleyans or Methodists, who there exercised a supreme and uncontrolled authority. Twice, on the same islands, the Catholic priests had their houses broken in, by order of Wesleyan governments, themselves carried by force on board passing schooners, committed to the mercy of the waves, until Providence would procure them some landing. At that time the Rev. Mr Bingham was the great adviser, and, as it were, the Prime Minister of His Hawaiian Majesty. Every islander trembled under the tyranny of that new apostle. He had a new gospel, and even those who would smoke an innocent pipe, were exposed to terrible lashes. Of course, those modern Calvinists would not strike the Catholic priests; they would be satisfied with throwing them into the sea, if they could. But how did they treat their followers, or those who simply refused to listen to them? The recital is frightful. Some were hung, their hands fastened to trees; others had to suffer hunger for days and nights in prison and chains; though the greater part were condemned to extract stones from the sea, or to work on public roads, confounded with the vilest criminals. In fact, they were no better treated than the Catholics of the old countries by those who labored to extinguish that inextinguishable creed, the Catholic faith. Noble civilisation of the 19th century could not close its eyes upon such barbarities. Men-of-war visited those islands, and by treaties forced upon the Wesleyans religious liberty and toleration. The Catholic priests were free to return to those islands. Great have been the fruits of their long labors and patience. Witness: a magnificent Catholic demonstration that took place at Hawaii, as related to me by a passenger that came to New Zealand by an American steamer. He saw with his own eyes a splendid procession of fourteen thousand Catholic natives, all clad in white, headed by their bishop and clergy. It was the time when the Catholic world was up to celebrate the Jubilee of 25 years of Pontificate of Pope Pius IX.—an event not realised since the days of St. Peter.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

### THE HAWKE'S BAY EDUCATION ACT.

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 11th June.

MR ORMOND, in moving the second reading of the Education Bill, said that the proposed measure was absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the Province; that the revenue raised by the household rate was insufficient, and had always to be supplemented by a vote; the total rates levied amounted only to about £900, and £2,300 had been expended. This must end soon. As for the religious clause, the same object was effected by the clause as that in the present Act. It was copied from the Nelson and Auckland Acts. Denominational schools received no aid, either under the present law, or the proposed law for buildings. If denominational schools were excluded from all benefit in Hawke's Bay, some of the very best of our schools would be shut out. He had never heard any complaints of proselytism, and the proof that there was nothing of the kind was this: that a great number of Protestants sent their children to the Catholic schools out of preference. He trusted that whatever else was done with the Bill, the Council would retain the denominational clauses.

Mr Lee said that holding, as he did, that it was the duty and privilege of parents, and those who stood in their place, to educate their children, he believed the state had no right to interfere in the matter, except where those duties had been neglected, and then only to such an extent as to remedy the evil. He was, therefore, pleased with the general principle of the Bill, as it did not change the existing law supporting denominational schools. He pointed to the fact that with 600 male Catholics (including children) in the province they accomplished results in the way of education, which no other body had attempted, even though they had three and four times their number. Were they to be left out in the cold?

Captain Russell thought the Bill faulty, as it placed too much power in the hands of the Superintendent; the Council was not justified in creating an autocrat. They should not put the onerous duty of the management of education into the hands of one whose time was already fully taken up, who, in the event of falling ill, would have to depute some one to perform it. He thought a Board would be far safer, and he saw no objection to Catholics being on that Board. The Catholic schools were of the highest credit to the province, and from the energy and zeal of the Catholics in the cause of education, he believed there would be more chance of success for our schools if members of that faith would sit on our school Board.

A GOOD story is told of Charles Dickens in connection with 'Household Words'—An undergraduate sent some verses with a note, "Understanding you insert rhymes in your serial, I send you some." Charles Dickens replied, "Sir,—We do not insert Rhymes without Reason."

THE Academy of Paris has refused to admit Mr Darwin, the author of the 'Origin of Species,' as corresponding member of the academy, on the ground, not of Christianity, but that the work was thoroughly unscientific; that it was not based upon sound argument, but upon received assumption.

## REQUIEM MASS.

(Auckland 'Evening Star,' June 10th.)

THIS morning a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Very Reverend Dr Croke, Vicar-General of the diocese of Cloyne, and parish priest of Charleville, County of Cork, Ireland. The celebrant was the Most Reverend Dr Croke, Bishop of Auckland, the deacon being the Rev Walter McDonald; sub-deacon, Rev T. J. Dilworth; master of ceremonies, Rev F. Boibieux. We also noticed in the sanctuary the Rev J. Paul, the Rev Stephen Hallum, and the Rev Father Joseph Gregory. A Full choir was present, and sang the Mass in an impressive manner. The church was draped in deep mourning, and the solemn service was witnessed by a large congregation.

The following appeared in the 'Cork Examiner' respecting the late Dr Croke:—

It is our painful duty to announce to-day the death of the Very Rev Dr Croke, parish priest of Charleville, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cloyne. His health, which was never the best, had of late years been extremely precarious; and he quietly succumbed on Saturday, 22nd, to a severe attack of bronchitis—a disease which had already proved fatal to more than one member of his family. For a period of more than sixty years Dr Croke has been prominent as an ecclesiastic in this country. He was advanced to the honor of the priesthood in the year 1811; and having successively served as curate in Fermoy and Administrator in Cove or Queenstown, he was appointed parish priest of Charleville by Dr Coppinger in July 1827. He lived to a rare old age, having completed his 90th year; and of his long, useful, and edifying career he spent forty-six years and more as parish priest of Charleville. Few, if any, of his college contemporaries survive him; and few then remain to tell of his first missionary doings, or of the estimate that was formed of him in his earlier years, whether as a minister of the Gospel or as a gentleman. But his brethren of latter times and his Bishop, and a wide circle of lay friends, and above all his parishioners, had learned to associate his name and character with everything that was pure and priestly in the Church, as well as upright and honorable in society. His charity was notorious. He founded a Convent of Mercy, and a Christian Brothers' establishment, and left all that he had on earth to religious uses. He was, in short, a really representative man, a grand old priest and a thorough gentleman. Even in his physique he was strikingly distinguished, his presence imposing, his figure erect, his step stately, his dress faultless, his demeanour dignified, and in fact as well as in seeming he was one of the most respectable ecclesiastics in any Church or country. Dr Croke was uncle to the Most Reverend Dr Thomas Croke, Bishop of Auckland; also to the Very Rev James Croke, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. Those are not, however the only members of the family avowed to the service of God. There are also Mother Mary Joseph Croke, Superiress of the Convent of Mercy, Charleville, County Cork, and Mother Mary Ignatius Croke, Superiress of the Convent of Mercy, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia, who are nieces of the deceased, and sisters of Dr Croke, of Auckland.

## IRISH WIT OF THE FIRST WATER.

A correspondent communicates the following to the 'Catholic Herald,' a paper recently started in Philadelphia.

## A NOVEL CONTROVERSY.

A gentleman, in whose word I have the greatest confidence, entertained me a few evenings ago with an account of a "controversy" that took place in his presence lately in one of the city cars. Many of the points made are excellent, but I have my doubts as to the originality; however, if they afford the readers of the 'Herald' either amusement or instruction, I shall feel sufficiently paid for noting them.

"As I was returning home from my office lately," said my friend, a gentleman who I afterwards knew to be an Irish Catholic, came into a rather crowded car where I was and managed to secure a seat directly opposite a modest looking man who wore a white neck-tie. The modest looking man, it seems, was very humorous; for no sooner had the gentleman taken his seat, then he asked in a rather loud voice, "If he had heard the news!" No sir," said the gentleman, "what is it? has anything strange happened?" "Yes sir," said the other, "and it is really frightful. The bottom has fallen out of Purgatory, and all the Catholics have dropped into hell." "I am very sorry indeed," said the Catholic. I pity the poor Protestants underneath: they must have been ground to powder."

The dispute was now fairly open, and the passengers became interested as to what should come next. "You are a minister of the Gospel, ain't you?" said the Catholic. "Yes sir I am at your service; what can I do to oblige you?" "I would like to know," said the Catholic, "why you have no altars in your churches?" "I presume you are an Irishman," said the minister, "so I will answer your question after your own fashion—that is, by asking another. The corruptions of Popery, are, of course known; but why do you have such costly pictures, or why do your clergy use such costly vestments of gold and silver?" "Do you forget," said the Catholic, "that the older the house the more grand and precious are its treasures and furniture?" But, my dear sir, would you be good enough to tell me where your church was before the reformation," "I answer you in your own style again," said the minister: "Where was your face before it was washed?" "If I had made that remark," said the other, "it would have some meaning; but coming from you it is fifteen hundred years behind the times: for when the Catholic Church after her work of converting the nations of Europe found that a few sores had been collected on her face, she took a little of the medicine that Christ had left to her and purified her countenance of all disease. Your friend, Dean Swift, has told the truth somewhat plainer by remarking, that when the Pope cleared his garden he threw the weeds over the fence. Perhaps your reverence can understand his meaning."

The passengers by this time had become all attention; the conductor even left the platform to listen to the debate; and it was

noticed that two old ladies who had come to their getting-off place, preferred a longer ride, in order to follow the drift of controversy. So far the Catholic had the first question. The minister thought it was now his time and he let off with what he considered a puzzler. "Why don't you eat meat on Friday?" said he; "it is as good on that as on other days, you must be a fool to think it is not." "Well," said the other, "I have no objection whatever to meat. I like it on Friday as on Thursday; and I tell you what it is, if I had the making of my own religion, too, as you had, I would have put meat in for every day in the week." The audience was delighted with the quickness of the answer, but the minister put in a very nice question on the same subject, which for a few seconds seemed to puzzle his opponent. "Your answer," said he "may satisfy yourself and those who think as you do; but you contradict your principles by your actions. You drink milk on Friday and milk comes from the cow: and may you not as well eat the meat as drink the milk, as they are both of the same substance?" "Were you a baby?" said the Catholic. "That needs no answer," said the other. "And you drink your mother's milk as often as you pleased?" "Certainly I did," said he. "Well, then," said the Catholic with a humorous smile, "is that any reason you'd eat her."

The laugh that followed that remark could be heard half a square off; and though many in the car did not sympathize with the Catholic's principles, his humor and argument were so capital that he became a general favorite.

"You superstitious Papist!" said the now pretty angry minister "you have no mind of your own. You are only led by the nose by your church and believe in things which you have never seen," "Well," said the Catholic, I could say a great deal of that very thing about yourself. There is this difference, however; I am led by the Church Christ founded, and I believe what she teaches; but you are led by every apostate priest or monk she has kicked out of her fold for their pride and disobedience; and as to believing in things I have never seen, I am not equal to yourself, for you believe you have brains and common sense, though neither you nor anybody else has ever seen them." "But," said the minister, "you believe in absurdities; you believe in the Sacrifice of the Mass. You believe the priest can forgive your sins. You believe that the Saints can hear you. You believe that the devil is a person. Why sir, this is nonsense. All these in the estimation of sensible men are foolish, they are exploded; show me the devil and I will give you fifty dollars!" "Don't get so excited, my dear friend," said the Catholic, "what you may call nonsense, I believe on the word of God, and on the word of his Church. I believe them to be truths revealed by God. As to your further objection about believing what I don't see, especially with reference to the devil, keep your money, wait awhile, don't change your life or creed, and, take my word for it, you'll see him for nothing."

The minister was by this time pretty well satisfied with the argument. He had more than he wanted, but thought he would make another effort, and try by it to carry with him the sympathies of the audience.

"Your church is opposed to natural freedom," he said "she is unchristian in her doctrines. She admits the truth of no sect whatever, and sends every man to hell that don't belong to her communion. I want you to tell this audience plainly, do you believe there is no salvation outside the Catholic Church?" "Yes," said the other, I believe it. There is but one God, consequently there is but one true religion. That religion was prefigured by the Ark; and as those who were saved from the Deluge had to get into the ark, so those who want to be saved when they die, must in this life belong to the Church which Christ our Lord has founded." "All then who don't belong to it will go to hell?" said the minister "If you say so," said the other, "let it be so, especially as you can't find any other place for them."

"Now sir, I want you to press this matter further, and show those people here how uncharitable you and your church are. Do you believe that I will go to hell when I die?" "Oh, my dear sir," said the Catholic, "no; there is nothing further from my thought, I never imagined such a thing." "Well," said the minister, "what peculiar thing is it, or what qualification do I possess that will exempt me from the lot and fate of others?" "Invincible Ignorance!" said the Catholic, jumping from his seat and getting off the car, his smiling countenance beaming with satisfaction.

The clapping of hands, the hearty laugh and shouts of approbation that followed were joined in by all the passengers. The minister got off by the front platform. As he did so, a gentleman near remarked that invincible ignorance was a mighty mean way to be saved by, and he'd venture to bet that the modest-looking man with the white neck-tie would have felt better had he never heard that the bottom had fallen out of Purgatory.

When we Catholics look at the question and all around it, we conclude there is nothing to be frightened at in position of the Pope. There is no other Christ coming; and the Pope condemns the spirit of the age, which is not the spirit of the Christ who came. A Pagan would do the same were he alive to the necessities and weaknesses of human nature. As for the health of the Pope, thank God, by last report it was excellent. He is living down many enemies, and he is hale and strong yet. Palmerston has gone; Cavour has gone; Mazzini has gone; and these were only representative men. As for the Church we can say with Dr. Newman:—

Bide thou thy time!  
Watch with meek eyes the race of pride and crime;  
Sit in the gate and be the heathen's jest,  
Smiling and self-possessed.  
O thou, to whom is pledged a victor's sway,  
Dieth thou the victor's day!

The newly-appointed Bishop of Newark, the Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan, is the youngest Bishop in the United States.

The proceeds of a fancy fair recently held in aid of St. James's Church, Boston, amounted to 10,000 dollars.



## SCHOOL BOARDS,

THE Melbourne 'Advocate' has an article which applies equally to here as it does to Victoria in regard to voting for members of school boards. Catholics have voted for members of school committees, and have even become members of school committees, with the good intention no doubt of doing as much as they could towards protecting the faith of Catholic children in public schools. The 'Advocate' clearly points out the position in which they place themselves by so doing. It says:—"We have been asked by several Catholics if they should or may take part in the election of school boards; and as in some quarters there appears to be a doubt on the question, it may be useful for us to say more on the subject than we have heretofore done. In replying to such inquiries, we can speak with authority, for his Lordship the Bishop, in a recent occasion in the country, counselled the members of his flock whom he was addressing not to interfere in the elections. That advice we now repeat. Catholics, if they would be consistent and true to their principles, cannot assist in the operation of the Act. It is unjust and oppressive; it violates our rights and conscience, and was passed in spite of our protests by a Protestant majority; it is a measure that will surely wreck the faith of Catholic children exposed to its baneful effects, and it will defraud the Catholic ratepayers; and for all these reasons no Catholic can assist in its operation. It is evil in its design and in its construction, and will inevitably produce evil; and that being the case, it should not be necessary to tell Catholics that they should have nothing to do with it. In relation to it, abstinence is their duty. This is the only course that can be taken by a Catholic minority in all cases of the kind; if any of them assisted in the operation of a law that trampled on the rights of conscience and invaded ecclesiastical authority, they would be guilty of complicity in the persecution of the Church. Their position, from the enactment of the Education Act, has been that of a minority enduring an injustice under protest. They must maintain that position and continue their remonstrances; but they must rise with what strength they have under the burden imposed on them, and on no account must they compromise with those who are doing them injustice by encroaching upon their most sacred rights. Let them remember that they cannot serve two masters."

## A CALL FOR PERSECUTION.

THE 'Pall Mall Gazette' of Monday, March 17th, has an article on "Ultramontanism at Home and Abroad," in the course of which it makes the following caudid avowal of the intention of its party in Great Britain:—

It appears to us that, in this country at all events, there is such a creed (a definite and thorough-going one); that the enormous majority of rational men, whatever their nominal religion may be, believe it; and that the line of policy which naturally flows out of it is perfectly distinct and intelligible. This creed is that religion is matter of opinion and probability; that whoever claims to know much more about it than other people, and in particular whoever claims to be the exclusive guardian and authorised interpreter of a Divine revelation, it is condemned *ipso facto*, and that the fact that he makes such pretensions disentitles him to any advantages which he may claim from public authority. Upon this broad ground we would deal with a question like that of education. We would subject no one to any sort of disability for holding this or that opinion on religious subjects, so long as he showed by his conduct that in practice he regarded it merely as an opinion about a matter in which you cannot get beyond probabilities; but those whose conduct proceeds upon the opinion that they are the moral rulers of the world, the authorised interpreters of the will of God to men, are in fact struggling for political power, seeking to impose their own will on others, and when this becomes apparent they must of course be either resisted and defeated or submitted to. When the Ultramontanes, the Popish or Catholic party, whichever you please to call them, are as distinctly the enemies of all shades of Liberals as the Germans in the last war were the enemies of the French, the object of diminishing the influence and power of consistent Roman Catholics as such ought to be clearly understood to be one of the objects of the Liberal party. The opposition between Liberalism and Ultramontanism is political as well as theoretical. Ultramontanes themselves feel that this is the case, as their address to the Pope clearly shows. They say, and say truly, that his spiritual power is the real object of attack. This is the fact, and Liberals ought to recollect and act upon it when the occasion arises, instead of trying experiments in the direction of compromise and conciliation. The truth is that no compromise with a thoroughgoing Ultramontane is possible. When such people are in a majority they make matters as unpleasant as possible for those who do not agree with them; when they are in a minority they cannot expect to find it pleasant for themselves. The fact that the Papists are coming by rapid steps to occupy the position of a political party which other parties who have the power must try not only to withstand, but to weaken as far as possible, by such legislation as affects them, has several sides to it. If, on the one hand, the Ultramontane way of thinking shows greater vitality than many persons would have been inclined to ascribe to it at no very distant period, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that it will be defeated with greater ease and completeness in proportion to the degree in which its position comes to be understood and defined, especially in this country. The policy has produced and is producing its effects. An inarticulate growl is to be heard in many quarters which one day may swell into a roar to this effect: "Well, if you must have it, you shall have it. If we must either submit to you or cast off a great deal which we have hitherto treated with civility, our choice will not be difficult. Whatever may be true, you and your creed are unquestionably false; and by the heavens above and the earth beneath, may, by the British pocket and all that therein is—we will not only not be bullied by you, but we will consider very seriously how far we are justified in allowing you to bully your dupes." Once in its history the English nation had occasion to express in an emphatic way its opinion of the Pope and all his works. If it is baited beyond a certain point, it will be apt to express the same opinion

still more emphatically, and with a wider sweep; and if it does, it is to be hoped it will make much cleaner work than it did before.

[This article chimes in very happily with Mr Froude's fears of the necessity of the renewal of the persecution of the penal days. It is too outspoken for its meaning to be mistaken.]

## SWITZERLAND.

## EXPULSION OF MONSIGNOR MERMILLOD!

Monsignor Mermilod has been expelled from Switzerland for persisting in the exercise of his functions as Vicar Apostolic, and conducted across the frontier into France. When arrested by the chief of police, M. Mermilod assembled the priests in his house and dictated a protest. In this protest he says:—

"I protest in the name of the rights of the Catholic Church, in the name of the liberty of Catholic consciences violated in my person, in the name of my rights as a free citizen of the Helvetic Republic, against the decree of banishment by which the Federal Council puts me outside the territory of my country without having heard me in person, without judging me, and without any violation on my part of any law of the Constitution."

The police accorded Monsignor Mermilod only a few minutes' preparation, during which he was not allowed out of sight. Being conducted to the door, where a one-horse cab was in waiting, the Bishop wished to walk, but finally consented to enter the vehicle, to avoid all chance of disturbance. When asked where he wished to be taken, he replied that he had no orders to give. The Commissary of Police then directed the vehicle towards Ferney, four and a half miles from Geneva, nearly a mile beyond the French frontier, and the scene of Voltaire's exile. Upon reaching the frontier, Monsignor Mermilod left his cab and walked to Ferney, accompanied by four priests, who had followed in another vehicle. They entered the church of Ferney, where the curé of the parish came to offer hospitality, which was accepted. A crowded special service was held in the Church in the evening. The Bishop preached a short sermon. At a later hour another assembly was held in the curé's house, where Monsignor Mermilod protested against the violation of law and liberty. At Notre Dame, Geneva, at the evening service, the "Miserere" was sung. A great crowd was present inside and outside, but no disturbance took place.

Mgr. Mermilod, has addressed the following protest to the Conseil D'Etat of Geneva:—

Ferney, March 22, 1873.

"Monsieur le President and Gentlemen,—You will not be surprised, if, notwithstanding the illegal arrest and arbitrary banishment inflicted on me, I do, as the religious head of the Catholics of the Canton of Geneva, protest against the project of law which pretends to "organize" Catholic worship. That project is simply a device to produce schism: it was drawn up by a Council of State in which six out of the seven members are Protestants, it has been discussed and agreed upon by a Grand Council in which four-fifths of the members are Protestants, and it is now to be submitted to the vote of an Electoral body in which the majority is opposed to our religion.

"You will receive this my protest as one which I feel bound to make before God, who is my judge; before the Holy Church, which gave me my mission; before the Catholics whose spiritual guide I am, and before yourselves, gentlemen, whose duty it is to guard the right and to secure the public peace of our country.

"What I had already told you in writing on several occasions I repeated on the day preceding my unjust exile: My person is nothing; the rights of the Gospel and of the Christian conscience are everything. Between Church and State there is no other legitimate state of things than a pacific concord, or a real liberty. Failing these, the single alternative is oppression of souls under the bitter mockery of legality."

The 'London Tablet' remarks:—

It is satisfactory to see that the laity also have formed a general committee, and opened a subscription to supply the wants of the persecuted clergy and of their chief pastor. All the parish priests of the Canton have been mulcted in three months' revenue for having published the Pastoral of the Vicar-Apostolic; and many more measures of a like character are sure to follow, as the Bishop of Hebron will continue to govern his vicarite from Ferney, a few miles distance. The result which we hope for and look for from this persecution is, that the Catholics, who are at least one-half of the population, will combine so as to resist intimidation, and will not for the future allow their voting papers to be torn up, and themselves to be driven away with bludgeons from the polling place, as has been their regular fate hitherto. As they are forced into town to vote there, instead of in their own commune, each small group has been easily overpowered by the Radical mob; and their only chance of voting freely would be to come in a body. It is to be hoped that the indignation caused by the present proceedings will induce them to take the trouble of doing so.

IRISH MEDICAL HONORS.—In the list of candidates for the naval medical service at the competitive examinations held in London in August, 1872, and at Netley, in February 1873, after having passed through a course at the Army Medical School, Netley, and who will receive commissions in her Majesty's navy the Irish students held a very honorable place. The following is the list.—T. F. Sparrow, studied at Dublin, 4,337 marks; W. H. Boland, Dublin, 4,165; J. L. O'Keefe, Dublin, 4,105; J. O'Neil, Cork, 4,108; W. F. Spencer, Dublin, 3,921; R. W. Williams, Glasgow, 3,832; T. A. O'Donnell, Dublin, 3,752; J. H. L. Allen, Dublin, 3,665; A. C. Quaily, Dublin, 3,487; O. P. Browne, Dublin, 3,467; E. C. Thompson, Dublin, 3,359; A. Adams, Dublin, 3,332; F. H. M. Liffie, Dublin, 3,290; H. Thornhill, Dublin, 2,145; G. Gibson, Dublin and Edinburgh, 3,025; G. W. Smith, Aberdeen, 2,966; J. W. Scott, London, 2,843; A. H. Kelly, Dublin, 2,788; W. C. Ferguson, Dublin, 2,623.

SHANGHAI is the stronghold of the Catholics in China. They have a large cathedral there, besides flourishing mission establishments. Their adherents in and around the city are said to number 83,000.



## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

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

15. THE EVANGELICAL REVELATION AND MAN'S FREE-WILL. HERE we enter—not without an emotion of pain and deep compassion—into the complete system of reasoning imposed upon us by a recent effort of the rationalistic exegesis. All the wonders of the Gospel—all the lights of the Incarnate Word—have been, by a divine expedient, so tempered in their radiation on the world that they solicit faith without coercing it. The respect with which, in the first revelation, God had treated man's free will is more remarkable still in the Christian manifestation. The Word was made flesh, and man failed to recognise Him. This, it seems to us, is a new and incontestable miracle, in a whole series of prodigies. For, after all, if the planetary system necessarily gravitates round our sun, is it conceivable that the Sun of created intelligences—the Word of God—descending into the depths of our human darkness, should have failed to absorb, in His immense resplendence, all the obscurities of ignorance and error? And yet, if such were the case, if the compliance were not free—if the understanding did not remain master to accept or reject the light—man would be subjugated by a fatal law—the responsibility and the merit of his actions should have disappeared. Behold why, in the divine plan of the Incarnation, the splendour of the Word is concealed, as if through fear of overpowering the free will of man. Behold why the permanent miracle of the Gospel will ever be met by a similarly abiding denial. Jesus Christ might have been born, and have continued to live among men, in such a condition and under such forms as that the God, everywhere present and everywhere recognizable, should overwhelm man's conscience under the rays of His glory. Then clear vision would take the place of faith; activity of the intellect would be lost in an inert contemplation, there would be nothing left for man to overcome; he would be conquered, but nullified. In this hypothesis, let us imagine a writer conceiving the idea of teaching the world that Jesus Christ is not God. Even before the denial could have shaped itself clearly in the mind of its author, the divine vision, in its formidable solemnity, would have confounded the audacious speculator, and blasted his revolt in its very birth. But the God who willed to be born in a stable and to die on a cross, veiling His Majesty under the swathing bands of infancy and the ignominy of torments, has never ceased, and never will cease, even to the consummation of ages, to be a sign of contradiction, set up for the voluntary ruin or resurrection of many. If He is being born every day in holy souls, He is also being put to death every day by the hands of His executioners, while He still pronounces His divine prayer: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do!" We should not be discouraged, then, at hearing the objections raised by sceptics against the God of Calvary. It is no doubt painful to meet, at every page of the Gospel narrative, the blots of modern unbelievers. Still, we are not the first who have been placed in this position. St. Peter, going forth from the Cenaculum, preached to the multitude, saying: "Ye men of Israel, this Jesus whom you have crucified, He

is risen—He is your God." We must hold a somewhat similar discourse: Ye men of the XIX. century, we shall say, this Jesus, whose divinity you think you have annihilated, He is living—He is your God! To prove it, we ask no other witnesses than yourselves. Let us go together to visit the tomb where you have buried Him. Let us open the Gospel of the rationalists.

[Here follows an analysis of the plan presented by M. E. Renan, as the true history of our Lord Jesus Christ. The argument contains so much that is impious and revolting that we will not run the risk of scandalising our readers by producing it here, but shall content ourselves with quoting a few lines of criticism on M. Renan's "Vie de Jesus," from the pen of a learned German writer, M. Ewald, and inserted as a foot-note by our author in this place.]

"The importance of the book entitled 'Vie de Jesus,'" says M. Ewald, "has diminished so considerably, that I see little use in pointing out its peculiar errors. The author is unacquainted with the true history of the people of Israel during the two thousand years which preceded the coming of Jesus Christ; and although every facility has been afforded him of estimating this history in all its bearings, he has not taken the trouble to acquire a sufficient knowledge of it, either partially or entirely. Yet it is impossible to form an accurate idea of Jesus Christ without a previous study of the Old Testament, since the Messiah is the flower, or, to say better, the fruit *par excellence* of the historical vegetation which preceded him."\*

## 22. THE JESUS OF RATIONALISM ADOPTED BY ITS AUTHOR.

Here we close the Gospel of Rationalism with the idolatrous invocation which our rationalist—enemy of the supernatural, and professing to see nothing beyond palpable realities—nevertheless addresses to his phantom of a Jesus: "Repose now in thy glory, noble Originator," he cries out, "Thy work is ended, thy divinity is established. No longer fear to see the edifice of thy labors crumbled to the dust through any fault of thine. Henceforth, beyond the reach of human frailty, wilt thou behold, from the region of divine peace, the infinite consequences of thy acts. At the cost of a short spell of suffering, which did not even touch thy great soul, thou hast purchased immortality. For thousands of years the world will be subordinate to thee. A thousand times more vigorous—a thousand times more beloved since thy death, than during the days of thy earthly passage, thou wilt become in such a manner the corner-stone of humanity, that to strike out thy name from the world would be to shake it to its very foundations. Between thee and God there will be henceforth no distinction. Completely conqueror of death, take possession of thy kingdom, whither will follow thee, by the royal road which thou hast traced out, the worship of ages."†

Such is the conclusion of the Rationalistic Gospel. Thus, despoiled of divine splendor, of all historic truth, of all probability, and—as a set-off—clothed in a derisive garment, travestied under the most miserable, odious, absurd disguise, the name of Jesus, has effected this prodigy in the face of the whole world!

Modern Rationalism, which denies all miracles, cannot, even with the concurrence of a committee of chemists, deny this one.

\* M. Ewald, on the "Vie de Jesus." M. E. Renan.

† "Vie de Jesus." M. E. Renan.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

### STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.  
THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

### COAL CREEK HOTEL, And Post Office, Alexandra and Teviot Road.

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

### CALEDONIAN HOTEL, Great King street, P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.  
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

### SHAMROCK AND THISLE HOTEL, Great King street,

F. SCANLAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

### CHOICE SPIRITS AND AMBER ALES.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,  
George street.

### MESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL,

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

Good Stabling.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,  
Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

P. O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country, having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cheaply 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. MOLLOY, PROPRIETOR.  
The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR  
FAMILIES.

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

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

### LEON UNION HOTEL, afford 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 DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

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

PATRICK FAGAN,  
Proprietor.

Extensive Stabling.

### RISING SUN HOTEL, Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

### HIBERNIAN HOTEL, Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CAREOLL, 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.

£50 WORTH OF PRIZES.

### GRAND ART UNION

for the purpose of Paying off the Balance due for repairs to the Catholic Church and Cemetery, and also to aid the Funds of the Catholic School, St. Bathans, will be held in the SCHOOLROOM, ST. BATHANS, ON THURSDAY, 3rd JULY.

A few of the Prizes in connection with the above (already in the hands of the Committee) consist of a new Harmonium, in perfect repair, value £12; Oleograph picture (from Raphael) £5; 3 silver watches; beautiful and costly arm chair, worth £4; and a number of other very valuable prizes, inclusive of beautiful pictures, photographs, revolvers, gold rings, and valuable books, all the gifts of kind friends.

Tickets, 5s each; may be had of G. Purton, Esq., St. Bathans; and J. P. Armstrong, Esq.; or the undersigned.

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