

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 Macedo, 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 annoyance.

**M**R J. A. REARDON has been appointed NEW ZEALAND TABLET Agent for Napier.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

**A** SUMMONED MEETING of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, will be held on Monday evening, 25th inst. Benefit and honorary members who have been proposed are respectfully requested to attend, in order to be initiated. Persons wishing to join will be good enough to arrange for their nomination.

FRED. J. BUNNY, Secretary.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

THE manner in which the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been hitherto conducted is deserving of approval. I have no doubt the future management will be in accordance with the past, and that this journal will continue to be an excellent Catholic newspaper. Under these circumstances, I can have no hesitation in saying it deserves the generous support of all Catholics in this Colony. I beg to recommend it to them most earnestly.

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,  
Bishop of Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co., report for the week ending 9th August, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—140 head were yarded, of which only a portion found purchasers; the number being considerably beyond the requirements of the trade. We sold 47 head of fair to good quality, at from L5 15s to L8 each, equal to 22s per 100 lbs.

**Fat Sheep.**—477 were penned. We sold 110 half-breds, middling quality and small, at from 14s to 17s 3d; and 80 merino wethers at 12s 6d. Other sales were 120 prime heavy cross-breds at from 21s 6d to 24s 6d; 65 merino wethers, middling quality, at from 8s 6d to 10s; 102 old ewes at 6s 3d. We quote prime half-breds, 4d per lb; do merinos, 3½d to 3¾d. We also sold privately 1600 half-breds at from 4d to 4½d, and 200 merinos at 3¾d per lb.

**Store Cattle.**—No transactions.

**Store Sheep.**—In this class of stock there is very little business doing. We sold 800 merino wethers, 8-tooth, at 8s; 950 do ewes in lamb to Leicester rams, at 8s 6d.

**Country sales.**—On Monday we held a sale of dairy stock at Green Island on account of Mrs Shand. The attendance was good, and bidding active. 35 head were sold at from L4 to L10 5s.

**Horses.**—There is a good demand for young draught stock and strong coach colts. we quote first-class draughts L50 to L60; medium do, L25 to L30; good hacks and light harness horses, L20 to L25; medium do, L11 to L14; Light and inferior, L3 to L6.

**Wool.**—The cable telegrams received per Albion, under date of 1st inst., report as follows:—"Wool is firm. Up to 26th July, 96-000 bales were sold. Combing and washed have advanced 2d, and greasy 1d, since the close of the last sales. Cross-bred is unchanged."

**Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.**—In future we shall hold our sales of sheepskins, hides, and tallow, on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays, as hitherto, buyers having expressed their desire that all the sales should take place on the same day, to save them loss of time.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Good samples are in fair request, at from 5s 2d to 5s 6d per bushel. Oats continue in demand, at from 4s 2d to 4s 3d for feed, and 4s 4d to 4s 6d for milling samples.

Our Auckland correspondent telegraph on Wednesday evening—Business done: Bank of New Zealand, L16 10s; National Bank 33s to 32s 6d; Thames Gold Mining Company, L5 10s; Caledonian, L18 10s; Union Beach 30s, 28s, 28s 6d; Royal Oak, 17s.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

IN his Financial Statement, the Hon. the Premier has manifested great ability and great ingenuity; it gives evidence, too, of statesmanlike abilities of no mean order. As a statement, regarding it in a literary point of view, it was a success; and assuming its principles to be true, the arguments constructed on them were logical, and clearly and adroitly arranged.

By this time all have mastered the details of the Budget, and it is not necessary therefore to give a full analysis of it. There is a small surplus of between three and four thousands sterling with which to begin the financial year, 1873-4. If real, this is satisfactory. But it is so easy to manipulate the figures of the public account of a country so as to make the worse appear the better cause, that it is well worth while to exercise some caution and reserve before giving expression to congratulations on our financial prosperity. At the same time there is not at this moment any apparent reason for doubting the accuracy of Mr Vogel's figures.

Some will carp at the proposition to borrow £2,000,000 for railways and other necessary reproductive works; and the economical statesmen who have been a long time out in the cold, will no doubt endeavor to make party capital out of the proposition. Under the circumstances, it appears, however, to be a reasonable proposition. It is in accordance with the original public works and immigration scheme—is demanded by the imperative necessity there is of completing within a reasonable time the railway system of the General Government; and the security which the Colony can give is ample. In our opinion only one substantial objection can be raised, viz:—

Unless the population be very largely increased, and multitudes settled on the land, the taxation of colonists, in consequence of all this borrowed money, will become an intolerable burden; and there does not appear to be any likelihood of a greatly-augmented population. Instead of endeavoring to bring into the Colony about ten thousand immigrants annually, an effort should be made to raise the number to thirty thousand for some years. This number could be absorbed, were judicious arrangements made.

Public works proceed languidly for want of hands; and liberal land laws would enable small capitalists from other countries to utilise the waste tracts of the Colony to their own and the Colony's benefit. Here, however, are to be found the weak points of New Zealand statesmanship. In our opinion, however, the blame of this is not to be attributed to the Premier so much as to unenlightened and bigoted public opinion. Nevertheless, there is the fact—dissatisfaction prevails universally in reference to the shortcomings of the immigration department; and these arise from the determination of officials to seek for immigrants in Protestant countries only. People from wine and olive-growing countries of Europe would be not only desirable but invaluable in many parts of the North Island; and yet because such countries are for the most part peopled by Catholics, they are neglected, ignored, whilst immigrants have been eagerly sought in the Protestant countries of the north of Europe.

Ireland, too, has been purposely neglected. The Agent-General has been blamed for this; and that he deserves blame there is no doubt. But he is not the only one who has earned censure. His instructions are to preserve the balance of nationalities, which he has evidently interpreted to mean: Send us English, Scotch, and Scandinavian emigrants, but hardly any Irish and Catholic, and, if possible, none. Therefore, ships filled with emigrants have been sent from Glasgow, London, the ports of Norway and Prussia, but not one from Ireland.

There is another circumstance that has come to our knowledge. In the schedule to be filled up by intending emigrants, there is a column in which they are required to state their religion. This has come upon us by surprise, for we had been led to believe that the immigration scheme professed to institute no inquiries as to religion. Be this as it may, this much we know now for certain: That, in reference to Irishmen, the enquiry is made by the Immigration Department in London; and that as many as three months have elapsed between the time of application of Irish Catholics and a final answer.

What we say here is in the interest of the Colony, not in any other interest. We are now discussing the Budget, and the propositions of the Premier. Under this point of view, we consider it a calamity for the Colony that bigotry, national and religious, should have been permitted to mar a great policy, and threaten ruin to the Colony. Apart from this consideration, were we asked to give expression to our inmost thoughts and matured convictions as to emigration from Ireland to this Colony, we should say our opinion is the Irish, particularly Catholics, had better not come here. Except on the part of a small and powerless minority, there is no sympathy for them here. The majority is decidedly opposed to their coming, and such as come will be obliged to battle fiercely against Godless and proselytising systems of educa-