

New Zealand Tabbet

Vol. I.—No. 16.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 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, TWEEDS, 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.
JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

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.

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.

R. WILSON AND CO.,
IMPORTERS.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

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

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 Ferguson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

Who makes my boots so trim and neat,
Who gives such comfort to my feet,
Whose sole is free from all deceit?
Why, Fleming.
The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes
M. Fleming
With 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.

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

I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR,
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. MUNBO'S Monumental Works,
George Street, Dunedin. Designs furnished and executed or all kinds of Tombstones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone; iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on application to all parts of the Colony.

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

J. REANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel
street, Hokitika.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,
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.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVERLY),
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes st

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

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

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 Davie"
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, and Catholic Prayer Books and Douay Bibles 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 Princes Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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

M I S S B R O W N L I E
(Late at Herbert Haynes, & Co.)
MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the ladies of Dunedin.
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
Princes street.

[A CARD.]

J. M J L N E B,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

**DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND
PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**

George street.
A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs,
Steel Engravings, &c., &c.
Picture Frames of every description made to order.

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.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2750,000.

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.

H E N R Y K N O T T
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

R. L A M B E R T,
**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,**
GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.
Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

J. A. M A C E D O,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

Princes street, south.

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

PRAYER BOOKS.

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

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

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

A large assortment of Irish National Books, Grattan's, Burke's, Plunket's Curran's, 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.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859. Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

- Port Chalmers ... William Elder
- Green Island ... A. G. Allan
- Tokomairiro ... Jas. Elder Brown
- West Taieri ... David Grant
- Balclutha ... Stewart & Gow
- Lawrence ... Herbert & Co.
- Waikouaiti ... W. C. Ancell
- Palmerston ... John Keen
- Oamaru ... George Sumpter
- Kakanui ... James Matheson
- Otagia ... Henry Palmer
- Naseby ... J. & K. Bremner
- Queenstown ... T. F. Roskrugge
- Otepopo ... Chas. Beckingsale
- Cromwell ... Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

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.

NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.

FREE PASSAGES TO SINGLE WOMEN.

FOUR POUNDS IN CASH, OR A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SIX POUNDS, PER STATUTE ADULT FOR OTHER IMMIGRANTS.

TWO POUNDS FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.

INFANTS FREE.

N.B.—Colonists desirous to bring out Labourers, Servants, or Artisans, can arrange for their selection by friends at home.

Particulars can be obtained from the Immigration Officers, Government Assurance Agents, or at any Money Order Post Office.

C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under Secretary for Immigration.

Wellington, 10th July, 1873.



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.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor Dunedin.

J O H N P E R E Y,

WHOLESALE CABINETMAKER,

SPICER'S FACTORY, - GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

Country Orders promptly attended to.

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.

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

R O B I N A N D C O.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

A. J. P U R N S & C O.,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

Plain Tweeds Twist Tweeds
White Serge (plaiding) Colored Serge (plaiding)

Shepherd Tartan Shawls
Plaids Ribbed Pants

Plain Pante Ladies' Drawers
Ladies' Stockings Boys' Stockings

Girls' Stockings Boys' Socks
Men's Stockings Men's Socks

Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts
Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering
Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

D. W. W O O D S

CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER,
MORAY PLACE.

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
P I A N I S T.

(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite lower end of Cargill street.

J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

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.

J. M I D D L E T O N

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

A. R. HAY,
IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now clearing the remains of the WINTER SHIPMENTS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, pending arrangements for the SPRING TRADE.

Each and all of the DEPARTMENTS have undergone a complete
R E D U C T I O N ,
for the express purpose of an immediate Clearance of all Goods suitable for the present Season and early Spring.

Reduction in the price of Millinery, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Straw Goods, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Feathers, &c., 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Flowers, &c., 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Underclothing, 33½ per cent

Reduction in the price of Silks, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Shawls, 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of Mantles and Jackets, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Dress Materials, 20 to 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winceys, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Skirtings, 10 to 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of French Merinoes, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Alpaccas, 10 per cent

Reduction in the Price of Lustres, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Scarfs, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Ties, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Hosiery, 20 per cent

Reduction in the Price of Winter Gloves, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Fancy Wool Goods,

20 per cent
Reduction in the price of Winter Trimmings,
15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Black Cloths, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Colored Cloths, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Waterproof Tweeds, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Fancy Tweeds, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Cloakings, 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of Lamb's Wool Cloths,

15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Furs of all Kinds,
50 per cent

Patterns and List forwarded to the Country Post Free.

Orders executed with care and promptness.

The DRESS and MANTLE MAKING DEPARTMENTS, are in first class hands—the charges moderate.

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
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.

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.

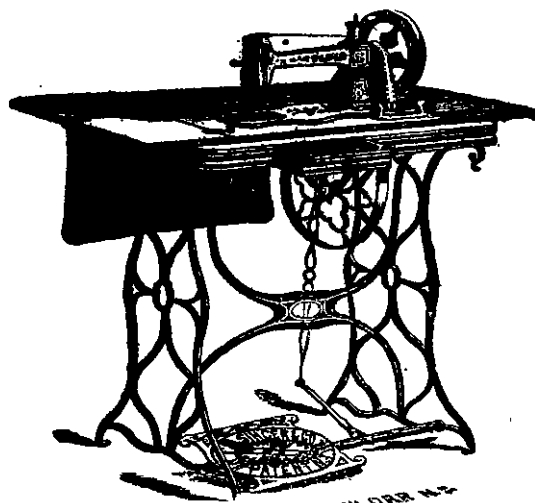
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SCOTLAND STREET AUCKLAND, AND
BROTHAMSTON, NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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.

MR 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-

tion in order to preserve the faith of their children. Personally, we have not the least desire to see any more Irish Catholics come to this country; we should prefer to see them remain in their native land, where their faith and that of their children will be safe. And if we have raised our voice in reference to this subject, it has not been through any desire for Irish and Catholic immigrants, but in consequence of the natural and reasonable indignation that arose from beholding the perpetration of a grievous and insulting injustice. Moreover, we spoke as colonists anxious for the prosperity of the Colony.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE expenditure of the proposed Auckland million loan, the 'Southern Cross' says, would be as follows:—For the purchase of native lands, £180,000; immigration, £200,000; schools and school-houses, £30,000; harbour improvements, East Coast, £20,000; gaols, hospitals, asylums, £30,000; railways, including a railway to the Thames from Waikato, £540,000. "There can, says the 'Cross,' be no doubt but that the several objects here mentioned, if properly carried out, would confer great advantages upon this province, and would far more than counterbalance the additional burden which the interest of another million would lay us under for some time to come. The great desideratum of the colony is immigration, and the province of Auckland more especially stands in need of increased population as a guarantee of future progress and prosperity. In the same view, the more rapid alienation of native lands for purposes of settlement is essential to the peace and security of the country. If money can be obtained for these objects on equitable terms, we see no good reason for discouraging the proposition as a whole."

DR. FEATHERSTON'S affectionate solicitude for the interests of Shaw, Saville, and Co. (remarks the 'Post') is really touching. From some additional telegraphic correspondence laid on the table on the 5th inst., we find that on the 4th of January Messrs. Vogel and Reynolds telegraphed to him from Melbourne, "Do not renew Saville's contract without express authority." To this Dr. Featherston on the 10th January replied, pathetically protesting against these instructions by saying, "Don't imperil thousands' lives intrusting service inexperienced hands." The anxiety was, we fancy, as much on the probable loss of thousands of pounds to Shaw, Saville, and Co., as the probability of any lives being lost in ships flying a different house-flag. At any rate, it is a pity the same anxiety was not shown for the lives of the children on board the Bebington, whose deaths, according to the evidence, might in all human probability have been averted had there been on board a proper supply of farinaceous food and medical comforts.

If the statement of the Wellington correspondent of the 'Daily Times' be anything like correct, the National Bank stands a chance of getting the Government account. After referring to the petition presented against the name of the Bank, he goes on to say—"In fact, the Bank of New Zealand is evidently not very much in favor with the House, and especially with the Auckland members. A motion of Mr Swanson's, for the production of some correspondence with the Bank on the subject of the public account, gave rise to a good deal of talk the other night, in which many members pretty freely expressed an opinion that the Bank was using the Colony as a kind of milch cow, and the Government was blamed for allowing such large sums to be extracted from it on various pretences. I should not be surprised if an effort was made soon to get the public account transferred to some other bank."

Now that so much attention is being given to the undeveloped coal fields of the Colony, it may be interesting to mention that a return laid on the table of the House of Representatives shows the total import of coal during the past three years to be: 1871, 93,048 tons; 1872, 93,815 tons; 1873, 103,523 tons, the year ending on June 30, in each case.

A QUESTION has been put to us ('Southern Cross') which has a meaning we are not in a position to answer. It has, however, an important bearing. We are asked whether boys, and, too often, girls, employed at various flaxmills in the province, are permitted to enter into engagements of themselves, and without any sort of Government supervision. It is said that many of these lads so engaged are greatly overworked as to hours; that they are very roughly housed, and sometimes not too well fed. The larger proportion are stated to be parentless and without education. As may be expected, at some of the mills no attention is paid to the morals of the youths, and no check is placed on their indulgence in foul language, their proclivities to piffle, to smoke, or to drink. In fact, that beyond the work that can be got of them they are in no way cared for. The subject is really a serious one, and if only a very small part of what is stated be true, legislation must be invoked to deal with so great a social evil before it begins to fester and spread.

At the Catholic Church, Grahamstown, on the Sunday after his arrival, and, at the conclusion of morning mass, Father Norris was presented with an address of welcome prepared by Miss Margaret McSweeney, on behalf of the Catholics of the Thames. The Church was crowded to the door. Father Norris, in reply to Miss McSweeney, said he felt deeply grateful for the kindly feeling displayed towards him in the address. They had couched their welcome in terms of great respect, and he set down that welcome as being far greater than anything which he could merit. There were two things which especially pleased him. The first the truly Catholic spirit and warm feeling that was prevalent amongst them, and which found expression in many ways; and the second was the great care which he found had been bestowed upon the young, in the way of Sunday Schools, and in other directions. It was right that care should be taken of the young. He (Father Norris) could not conclude without once more thanking his friends for their address and the trusting love and confidence expressed therein.

THE Auckland 'Evening Star,' writing on the relations of the Agent-General with the Government, professes to be at a loss which most to admire—his infinite impudence, or the extreme coolness with which the Government tolerate his continuance in office and his astounding effrontery. The Dunedin 'Star' remarks the same question must suggest itself to the minds of all who read the immigration correspondence.

THE 'Hawke's Bay Herald' says that Hawke's Bay is kept back in every way by want of labor; settlers and others have made arrangements, relying upon the promises of the Agent-General, and have surely some right to ask why those promises have not been fulfilled.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the fact that though Dr Featherston has advertised in 47 English and Scottish papers for domestic servants, he has not advertised in a single Irish paper for them. It may be of interest to mention in connection with this fact, that at Wellington, it is complained that the present immigration system is an utter failure as regards the want of female servants, either in town or country. A considerable number of girls are sent out, but the bulk of them are of a class quite unfit to be admitted into respectable houses. At Timaru, "That domestic creature, maid-of-all-work, is just now at a very high premium, in fact being well nigh un-purchaseable."

THE 'Hawke's Bay Herald' remarks:—Mr Stafford has retired from the Leadership of the Opposition. So yesterday's telegrams informed us. In this morning's news it is hinted that Mr Fitzherbert may take the coveted position. This is rather an unkind cut to Mr Vogel, if true, seeing that the latter has so thoroughly met the views of the former in the matter of a Provincial loan. Mr Stafford's retirement will, we think, be regretted on all hands.

THE number of immigrants nominated in Canterbury during the last four weeks, is said to be nearly 800. No doubt Dr Featherston, with his characteristic coolness, will in some future despatch claim credit for getting them.

FROM a Parliamentary paper, it appears that the total amount of the contracts taken for the construction of railways, is £1,136,450 14s 6d, divided amongst the Provinces as follows:—Auckland, £229,889 2s; Hawke's Bay, £49,345; Wellington, £49,918 1s 6d; Taranaki, £41,000—Total, North Island, £370,182 3s 6d. Otago, £474,627 11s 11d; Canterbury, 147,109 17s; Canterbury and Otago half each, Waitaki bridge, £28,064 16s 8d; Marlborough, £80,309; Nelson, £11,989 6s 4d; County Westland, £24,167 19s 1d—Total Middle Island, £766,268 11s.

THE Government, it is reported, intend to legislate during the session for the inspection of steamers, and to prevent them overloading and being shorthanded or insufficiently ballasted.

THE 'Waikato Times' writes:—To overcome the native difficulty is the question of all others that interests the settlers in this district. By our telegraphic columns it will be seen that it is proposed by the Government to appoint native councils. We suggested some months back that this step would be politic, for the reason that it would go far to convince the natives that there was no intention either on the part of the Government or of individuals, to juggle them out of their land. * * * There need be no fear that these councils will act for any length of time as impediments to the acquisition of land. The natives have become accustomed to European luxuries, and to a greater extent unaccustomed to work or to live less luxuriously than temporary necessity compels. No matter how opposed some of the chiefs may be to the disposal of land, their followers will force them to yield. A native, as a rule, does not look beyond to-day; if he can get what gratifies his passions for the time being, he is quite willing to leave the future to chance. It will, of course, be the duty of the legislature, as has hitherto been the case, to make sufficient land inalienable to support the natives if disposed to work. We anticipate good results from the bill, of which, however we have only a meagre sketch.

A NAPIER exchange thus writes upon the sale of adulterated intoxicating drinks:—We maintain that the Government is as much bound to protect the public in the matter of alcoholic drinks as it is in the weights and measures of groceries and bread; and this being granted, so long as the Government neglects taking measures to ensure the retailing of harmlessly-adulterated alcohol, so long is it responsible for the disastrous consequences resulting from the sale of poisonous drinks.

THE Auckland Weekly 'News,' says:—Some twelve years ago Mr Richard Hudson felt himself in that position which many have been in, that of being unable to meet his engagements with his creditors. He acted differently, however, than the majority do under such circumstances. Instead of taking the protection of the bankruptcy laws, which under any circumstances is questionable honesty, Mr Hudson resolved that, with time given him, he would do his utmost to pay all his just and lawful debts. Since that time he has paid some £750 outstanding debts, and his creditors are so well satisfied with such rare honesty that they have presented him with a beautiful time-piece and a handsome gold ring, as some mark of their esteem. Mr Hudson acknowledges the compliment paid him in the following terms:—"To Messrs. Thomas Choeseman, Joseph Newman, and the subscribers to R. Hudson's Testimonial Fund.—Gentlemen,—Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the elegant testimonial you have thought proper to present me with in acknowledgment of the liquidation by me of certain old obligations incurred about twelve years ago. When I was first asked to give my consent to such a proposal, I replied that on two grounds I should be happy to do so. The first—That to all future generations of my family's name such an heirloom might descend as a worthy inheritance and memento of past times. And second—That possibly some good might result publicly in the way of imitation. For it cannot be esteemed a light thing for any individual or community to be possessed with the conscientious principle that debts, like other duties, are sacred things, to be fulfilled and discharged whenever circumstances permit, the benefit of the Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Trusting that such ends may be answered by an action which has given me great pleasure to perform, and again thanking you for your kind appreciation,—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, RICHARD HUDSON."

Mr VOGEL'S Life Assurance Companies Bill has been circulated. It is similar in its most important features to the one which passed the House last year, but which, we believe, fell through in the Lords. It makes it obligatory on all assurance companies carrying on business in the Colony, within six months from date, to deposit securities to the value of £5000 with the Public Trustee, such securities to consist either of deeds of mortgage on real estate—the money advances thereon being less than half the value of such estate—or of debentures of one or other of the Australian Colonies. The bill also proposes to afford to insurers in private companies the protection at present enjoyed, in cases of bankruptcy, &c., to those insuring in the Government office.

"The Government," says the Wellington opposition paper, "have lately hit upon an ingenious and novel method of increasing the clerical staff in many of the departments, without apparently increasing their cost, as stated in the estimates. The process is by detaching members of the Armed Constabulary and converting them into clerks. This may be an economical way of doing business, but we doubt whether it is a wise one. There are, no doubt, in the Constabulary a very large number of young men admirably fitted for clerical work, and probably much better adapted to it than the special duties which are supposed to devolve on the force. Their having gone through a course of drill, and, to a greater or less extent, acquired habits of discipline, probably increases their usefulness. It might not be amiss if the whole of the ordinary civil servants underwent a similar course of probationary service, but still the thing is a sham. We are told that we have a force of so many Constabulary, and we have them on paper; but, if these men are wanted in the field, they would have to be looked for in the Government offices. Their usefulness for the purposes for which they are enlisted and paid for is not likely to be increased by the routine of the Government office."

THE 'Wellington Independent' of August 4 says an examination of the comparative return of the Customs revenue at the several ports of New Zealand for the financial years 1871-72 and 1872-73, which is to be found in the tables appended to the Financial Statement, shows that rapid as has been the progress in wealth and prosperity made by every part of the colony, with the exception perhaps of the West Coast gold fields, during the past year, the strides made by the southern provinces of the North Island have been beyond all comparison more remarkable than those made by any other districts. The increase in the revenue at Dunedin is no doubt actually larger than that at any other port. It is, however, only an increase of 12 per cent. That at Invercargill and the Bluff is 10 per cent; that at Lyttelton 18 per cent; that at Auckland 8 per cent; while that at Wellington is 31 per cent; that at New Plymouth is 30 per cent; and that at Napier is 23 per cent, or taking into account the amount of revenue abstracted by the new Custom House at Poverty Bay, is 31 per cent.

A NEW ZEALANDER in Victoria, writing to the 'Lyttelton Times,' says:—"The Melbourne soft goods men say they have lost nearly all the trade with New Zealand; and one of their largest houses told me that, whereas a few years ago they sent you over goods to the value of £150,000 per annum, they now forward only about £35,000 worth. I told him I was delighted to hear it, because it proved that New Zealand merchants were reaping the profits which used to swell the credit of their Melbourne brethren."

The correspondence between the Agent-General and the Colonial Government on the subject of immigration would, remarks the 'Lyttelton Times,' be amusing if the interests at stake were not grave and vital. Dr Featherston, it appears—at a postal interchange distance of some five or six months—had no hesitation in "arguifying" with the Government as to what they should and should not do. He received instructions from Mr Crmond about a scheme for special settlements, and instead of carrying them out, or attempting to do so, he replied that in a future communication his reasons for dissent would be given. He disregarded his instructions, and remonstrated with the Government. The tone of his letter throughout is that of an adviser of the Government, or rather, of a dictatorial colleague. He knows more about New Zealand and its requirements than the men who are entrusted with its government, and is perfectly certain that they are completely ignorant about English habits and ideas. It did not, apparently, occur to him that he was usurping the functions of the Government and assuming a position incompatible with the office to which he had been appointed. If he received such and such instructions from the Government, his course was—as a public servant—either to carry them out to the best of his ability or resign. Passages in Dr Featherston's letter suggest the conclusion already pointed out, that he has from the outset assumed a position entirely at variance with that intended by the Legislature. He looks at "instructions" in the light of questions submitted to him for advice, and he regally decides to do this or that according to his own notions. The public can now understand in what way the public works policy has been hindered.

In noticing the departure of several Otago residents for Port Darwin, the 'Cromwell Argus' says:—"Of course, we in Otago must expect to lose some of our residents, but these will only be of the wandering and restless class. No man of anything like settled habits, or who is in anything like a fair way to do well, will be mad enough to face the uncertainties of life in a place of which we know so little except that its climate is a compound of burning heat and soaking rains, fearfully trying to the health and constitution."

GOLD mining in New South Wales, according to the 'Sydney Morning Herald,' is at present rather at a discount, though this is compensated for by unprecedented activity in the coal trade.

From a telegram in a Northern paper, we learn that "Mr Fish's chances of the Lakes' election are said to be improving. He received a vote of thanks at a public meeting, for his action re the Kawarau bridge."

THE number of black swans in the swamps below Blenheim, is said almost to be beyond belief, considering the few birds from which they have been bred, and the short time since their parents were imported from Australia. They literally swarm in thousands.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Auckland exchange, writing on the education tax of that Province, says:—"The country itself is well enough, but it is those who handle the reins of Government who make the country almost uninhabitable. Years back, Edward Gibbon Wakefield and others, in their speeches to the working classes of Great Britain, urged them to seek this land, where they would be free from the ever present English tax-collector; where they would be possessors of their own freeholds, and where they would enjoy that independence and freedom so dear to the heart of a true son of Britain. Were those orators living in these days, what would they think of this—their El Dorado—now? They would experience but one difficulty, not in naming what is taxed, but in endeavoring to discover what that is especially requisite for the working and poorer class is not taxed! These thoughts and others have crowded on my mind from the visit during the past week of a genuine tax-collector, who, because I possess a whare in the bush, with sundry sturdy young urchins who call me father, demanded from me the sum of one pound, with sundry five shillings, being my assessment for the education rate. I hold that now the rate has been collected here, I, with my fellow-settlers, have a right to demand that we have a gentleman sent to us who is able to instruct our youth, and not require our boys to instruct him."

A PETITION has been drawn up at Auckland for presentation "to the Honourable the Legislative Council and House of Representatives," to obtain certain alterations in the conduct of proceedings in the Supreme Courts in the Colony. The alterations prayed for are—(1) To reduce the number of jurors in civil cases from twelve to about six. (2) To make it competent for three-fourths of the jury to give a verdict. (3) To increase the remuneration of jurors. (4) In criminal cases, to allow the verdicts of, say, three-fourths of the jury to be taken after an hour's deliberation. (5) If practicable, to allow the jury, in any case where there is a conflict between law and equity, to give their verdict, if they so desire, on equitable considerations, the Judge having power to reserve such verdict for the approval of the full Court.

A CORRESPONDENT writing recently from Sydney says:—"Sydney is making great strides to the first place in wealth on this continent, owing to the great internal superiority of the country of which it is the outlet, and not in the least to the enterprise of its inhabitants, who, as a rule, only show energy in the pursuit of pleasure. The Melbourne people, on the other hand, owe little to Nature and a great deal to their own pluck and perseverance. It is understood that Parkes wishes to make Sydney a free port, or one into which everything shall come free except tobacco and alcoholic liquors, if the revenue can stand such sweeping reductions, which perhaps it can, for there is at present a large surplus—not less, I believe, than £1,500,000 in the bank." The proposal of Mr Parkes to carry the letters of other colonies by a New South Wales Californian service without a subsidy, appears to be another instance of the spirit described by the writer.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Cross' winds up his letter with the latest bon mot, said to have come from Auckland, and told by a grave and reverend seigneur. It is this:—"Do you know why the Government would not go to war with the natives?" "No," was my reply. "Because," quoth he, "so many of the Constabulary have their lives insured in the Government Assurance Office that they can't afford to run the risk of having them all killed by the natives!"

THE "Shanghai Boy" is again becoming a nuisance in Melbourne. "Peerybingle" thus discourses of the youth:—"Will some useful policeman catch me a Shanghai Boy? I want to make experiments on one of these young brigands. Likewise, I should be glad for the Shanghai Boy's father and mother to be caught too, and brought into my back yard for execution. The programme of sports would then be as follows.—I should arm a select company of larrikins with Shanghai and ammunition, planting the same a very short distance from the Shanghai family. When all was ready I should let my larrikins go it for twenty minutes, and give father, mother, and son a taste of what the gay youth gives other people. Justice would be pacified, and if the Shanghai Boy went home and died of his wounds, the world would have one blackguard the less in it.

THREE has been landed at Nelson, from the Excelsior, a fifteen horse-power stationary engine for the cloth factory of Messrs Wembley Brothers, of Bridge street. Some new and improved machinery for the same factory is in process of completion at Home, and is expected to arrive there very shortly.

THE Wanganui correspondent of the 'Wairarapa Standard' says:—"An immense population is being attracted to this portion of the Island, viz., Waitotara, Patea, and Hawera, and snug homesteads can now be seen in all directions, where a few brief years ago burning houses, abandoned farms, and fleeing settlers, showed so plainly the fearful effects of war. Colonists from the South and Middle Islands are frequent visitors in search of suitable spots for farms and sheep runs.

THE 'Wanganui Herald' says, that "the Judges of the Native Lands Court must be lineally descended from Job, to enable them to sit and wade through the mass of conflicting statements of opposing claimants."

PROBATE was granted in Melbourne, on the 31st ult., to the will and codicil of the late Mr Frederick James Sargood. The value of the property left, the 'Telegraph' says, was £119,000.

THE 'Taranaki News' heard it mentioned on a day lately, on board the steamers, from which an excellent view of Mount Egmont could be obtained, that the appearance of the summit had been altered apparently by a slip. The 'News' recommends those interested to notice if such has been the case; perhaps the unusually large quantity of snow which now clads Taranaki's grand feature may have produced the change noticed by the casual traveller.

"It would be well (says the 'New Zealand Herald') if women married in New Zealand, who attach any value to their marriage certificate, if they have lost the one they carried home from church, would procure a duplicate as soon as possible. It appears that marriage certificates, the loss of which can only affect a wife's character, or at the most deprive her of her legal rights as a married woman, are kept somewhere in some unsafe tenement at Wellington. Mr Andrew has moved in the matter in the Assembly, but we do not learn that he has obtained the satisfaction he asked for."

A further extension of 200 feet to the Dunedin Railway Station is now being constructed in brick. It is intended to pull down the present wooden portion and rebuild it in brick. The total length of the shed will then be about 500 feet.

A little boy was seriously injured in Dunedin on an evening lately by being struck, while on the street, behind the right ear by a stone thrown by one of his companions. The boy was knocked down insensible, and when a doctor arrived fears were entertained that the case might terminate fatally. This dangerous practice of throwing stones (says the 'Daily Times') has often been commented on, and it is to be hoped that it will not need a fatal result to act as a lasting caution.

The following is the result of the examination of the candidates for the last University Scholarships:—It will be seen that although there were twenty Scholarships offered for competition, and twenty candidates, three only were successful, the minimum of marks required to entitle a candidate to a Scholarship being 2000 out of a possible 4000. The subjects of examination were, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Euclid, German, European History, Shakespeare, English Essay, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Zoology, Botany, Geology, and French. The names of the candidates with the number of marks obtained by each were: Henry Cotterill, Canterbury, 2,430; W. Atack, Canterbury, 2,307; Frederick Augustus Severne, Nelson, 2,123; Hugh Gully, Nelson, 1,961; A. B. Campbell, Nelson, 1,876; L. D. Gibson, Canterbury, 1,607; E. T. Bell, Canterbury, 1,497; W. Reeves, Canterbury, 1,436; C. H. Whitcombe, Canterbury, 1,395; Frank Whitwell, Nelson, 1,379; J. L. Barnicoat, Nelson, 1,356; P. Hay, Dunedin, 1,205; J. R. Wilkinson, Canterbury, 1,159; J. T. Barnicoat, Nelson, 1,144; W. Milton, Canterbury, 1,117; G. Whitcombe, Otago, 1,056; J. H. Richardson, Nelson, 1,044; C. Gould, Canterbury, 908; R. B. Rigg, Auckland, 831; J. Beverage, Auckland, 810.

MR D. L. MUNDY, who has been for three years travelling through the most picturesque districts of New Zealand, with a view to select the materials for an illustrated work on the islands comprised in that colony, has, says the Melbourne 'Argus,' opened an exhibition of photographs at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth streets, which will well repay a visit. They embrace every variety of the magnificent scenery of both the principal islands, and when they are displayed to the eyes of English artists on Mr Mundy's approaching visit to the old country, they should have the effect of alluring to New Zealand many of the landscape painters, to whom there is no field that has not been exhausted for the purposes of art in Europe. Among the photographs in the collection now on view are numerous representations of Lake Taupo and Rotomahana; others taken on the summit of Alpine passes, and in view of the enormous glaciers which are to be met with in those elevated regions; and others, again, which vividly portray the variety and luxuriance of the forests of New Zealand. Nor has the lake scenery, or that of the harbors and bays which indent the coast, been overlooked by Mr Mundy, who is evidently bent upon making the British public thoroughly well acquainted with the natural features of the beautiful islands through which he has travelled with that apparatus which, as Salem Seudder was accustomed to observe, "can't lie."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Catholics of New Zealand must be thankful to Dr Moran. By his Lordship's exertions, and the blessing of the Almighty, they have at last a journal of their own. They can freely express their political opinions, and defend their religion, when assailed or misrepresented. Sometimes a Catholic newspaper is the last place of refuge for truth compelled to wander from door to door without end of rebukes. Here, at Wellington, we have two journals, the 'Independent,' and the 'Evening Post.' The former seems to me very fair; seldom indeed does it object to inserting our replies. The 'Evening Post,' in general, acts very differently. I could bring several instances of its obstinately refusing to insert answers provoked by its articles. You remember the slander about the nun of Cracow, and the excitement it produced. The editor of the 'Evening Post' was not behind others in propagating and dwelling upon it. After we had received authentic contradiction of the fact from public and private sources, we asked him to insert them in his columns. This he refused peremptorily. The fact, he said, must be true, because of its immense publicity. All Europe is ringing with it. To confute it is impossible: a maid servant may as well sweep back the tide of Wellington with her broom. Very lately whilst comparing the doings of the Judge, he compared his conduct with the Inquisitors of Spain, and incidentally made false statements on the Spanish Inquisition. Without approving of that Inquisition—who will approve of it?—I stepped in, and showed to him by a letter the untruth of his assertions. He would not publish it, under the plea of its being too long. Yet my letter contained no more than 538 words. He preferred presenting to his readers remarks of his own: he was not courteous, not fair. I chanced a second letter, much shorter. It met with a stern refusal. The subject matter of a defender of the Catholic faith letter, he said, is really one of no interest to our readers, and we cannot therefore publish the letter. Mark!—historical falsehoods might be of some interest to his readers, not the re-habilitation of truth. What an insult to them, and what a conscience for himself. This, and frequent other incidents in the press, must confirm the Catholics, in their resolute efforts of supporting their own paper, the 'New Zealand Tablet.' Mr Editor, should you think proper to publish my first letter to the 'Evening Post,' your readers will see that it was not on account of its length, but because of its contents.

"SPANISH INQUISITION."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your leading article of the 16th instant, whilst alluding to the Spanish Inquisition, you made assertions contrary to historical truth. The sentences of the Spanish Inquisition, you said, were without appeal. Had you known the divine constitution of the Church, you would not have spoken rashly. Let me tell you that any Catholic

clergyman or layman, even the humblest of the humble, can appeal to Rome from the decision of any tribunal. In regard to appeals from the Spanish Court of Inquisition, the following quotations and references will satisfy you:—

In the year 1483 the Pope sought to moderate the severity of the Spanish Inquisition; and for this purpose he instituted Archbishop Manrique, of Seville, papal judge of appeal; to him recourse was to be had by those who would have been too harshly treated by that tribunal. The Pope himself received a great number of appeals, suppressed many prosecutions, and brought about frequent mitigations. Under Popes Julius II. and Leo X. appeals were made, and various reforms took place. It was not rare that the Pope or his nuncio would bring inquisitors into account, threatening them with excommunication.

Thus, for instance, in the year 1519 the inquisitors of Toledo were excommunicated by Leo X. to the great displeasure of the mighty Emperor, Charles V. Thus a chaplain of the same Emperor, named Vinues, being under suspicion of Lutheranism, was to be incarcerated in a monastery; but in 1538 Pope Paul III. declared him innocent, and apt to all ecclesiastical dignity. Finally, he was created Bishop of Canary Islands.

In order to keep away false witnesses in inquisitorial judgments, Leo X. in December 1518, decreed against them the penalty of death.

These facts fully justify the judgment of Dr Hefele of Tubingue, when he says in his history of Cardinal Ximenes: "If the Inquisition, in the hands of Spanish Kings has appeared to us till now an instrument of victory for Spanish nationality against Jews and Mahometans, we come to discover another political motive why the Kings of Spain favored an institution which, though ecclesiastical in appearance, was the constant subject of accusations and resistance on the part of the Superiors of the Church, Bishops, and Popes." Therefore, Mr Editor, you must be convinced that there were appeals from the judgments of the Spanish Inquisition, and even protection against those who were persecuted. There is something better than sneering, even incidentally, at tortures from Torquemada; it is to study the question. I invite you to consult Protestant writers on the subject—Ranke for instance. You will find his works in the Wellington Athenaeum. Mind; inquisition was first established among nations entirely Catholic, against corrupt and rebel members of the Church, who would attempt to pervert the weak and unlearned, and to blaspheme against what was held most sacred by the people. Catholicity had made nations what they were, and the legislation was Catholic. But what should be thought of those modern inquisitions, that is to say, of those terrible code of law, established in England and elsewhere, against the ancient national faith; those tribunals of iniquity, which for 200 years made so many Catholics victims of murder and spoliation, and finally almost annihilated their religion.—I have the honor, &c.,

A PRIEST OF WELLINGTON.

IMMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—One of two things ought to be done by the General Government, if there exists a desire on their part, to possess the confidence of the Colony on the subject of immigration: Either order Dr Featherston successfully to prosecute his agency, and thus secure the flow of immigrants; or if he fail through incapacity or other reason, get the work done by one willing and capable of accomplishing it.

Ireland has 2,000,000 of people more than Scotland; yet on the 4th October, 1872, Dr Featherston had sub-agents in Scotland 73; in Ireland only 8.

Again, for Scotch immigrants Dr Featherston advertised in 28 newspapers, but for the Irish, in only 15; and of these 15, 6 were Belfast papers and 5 Londonderry, and the remaining 4 were in adjoining counties, to the exclusion of such places as Cork, Limerick, and Waterford (*vide* Mr O'Rorke's letter of 14th February, 1873).

Wonderful affection the Dr has for Ireland and the Irish. He may be compelled by strong remonstrance to get some immigrants from the north of Ireland, but perhaps he would prefer retiring from office rather than by compulsion be forced to look for immigrants in the south. Steamer after steamer leaves Ireland for America with emigrants; but the Dr won't send even one ship to Ireland. If he did, I fear he won't exert himself with sufficient energy to secure success.

Again, on the 29th January, 1873, Dr Featherston issues:—"Special advertisement: Free passages to dairywomen and domestic servants." This special advertisement for domestic servants appears in 47 papers—37 in England and Wales, 10 in Scotland, and, according to his own letter, not one in Ireland. At that date the Agent-General was advertising for England and Wales in 105 papers; for Scotland, in 32; but for Ireland, though having 2,000,000 more of a population than Scotland, in only 17. On the 19th March, 1873, the Agent-General writes that he has 177 local agents; of these England and Wales have 53; Scotland, 78, though England has nearly seven times the population of Scotland. Ireland has 46, but nearly all of them in the north, and not one in Cork, Kerry, Waterford or Clare. Mr Editor, I leave these facts to answer for themselves.—I have, &c.,

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The proprietors of the N. Z. TABLET are entitled to the gratitude of the Catholics of this Colony, for their enterprising spirit in establishing a paper to supply them with such information as their journal gives. And, it is to be hoped, that they who ventured their money in a cause so praiseworthy, may be rewarded in a pecuniary point of view, through the generous support of those whose cause the TABLET advocates. Already this spirited little paper is bearing fruits. The desire of reading it is increasing. It is awakening in the minds of many persons a spirit of enquiry; and its readers have something substantial to speak about when they meet. Even persons who seemed hitherto quite indifferent to passing events, are now somewhat aroused to a sense of the condition into which it is sought to

place them. They see that they are to be placed on unequal terms with their neighbors; that a wide spread plot has been hatched to deprive them of their rights; and in fact that those rights which have been hitherto protected by the divine and human law have been invaded by an unjust and penal enactment, which interferes with the obligation of parents to bring up their children in the fear and love of God. The more parents study this infidel secular education law, the more alarming it must appear to them. For they must expect from those who are educated under it a spirit of insubordination, a want of respect for those whom they should revere, and an absolute indifference to a future state. And all this at the expense of the parents themselves. Nay more, they have to meet the galling insolence of those who have the benefit of their money. They are made to feel that a kind of supremacy is given to one section of the people over the other. The natural consequence of this is, that there is not the same cordial feeling among neighbors as had been heretofore, and that they cannot meet one another with the same familiarity and open countenance. There is a kind of roguish feeling of gratification discernible on the one side, whilst the other party naturally feel that they are being dishonestly dealt with; and that they have been deprived of their money, to be used to their disadvantage. Our legislators do not appear to be actuated by the love of justice and fairplay. No; for contrary to the rules of God's eternal justice they enact laws to oppress one portion of the population to benefit the other.

I am Sir

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Province of Auckland.

CONCERT AT MILTON.

THE concert held in the Volunteer Hall, Milton, on the evening of the 5th instant, in aid of the "Building Fund" of the Roman Catholic Church, was a most decided success. The promoters have every reason to be satisfied with the pecuniary result, which is a profit of about £25. The weather during the day was very wet, but it did not prevent a large number from attending, the Hall being very well filled. The programme was long, but the interest of the audience was well sustained. The fact that most of the performers were new to a Milton audience contributed to this in no small degree. All of them were amateurs, and the committee are very much indebted to them for the pains they took to provide a highly pleasant evening's entertainment.

STORMING OF THE MASONIC HALL.

A very sensational proceeding occurred at the Dunedin Masonic Hall early on the evening of Friday, 8th inst. Mr Hudson, confectioner, purchased the property from the mortgagee on the 26th ult., for £2,500, and on the 8th, finding the doors open, put three men into possession about nine o'clock in the morning. Peaceable possession was held until five o'clock in the evening, when a number of persons, armed with crowbars and heavy bludgeons in variety, marched up to the building. Finding the doors barred and locked, they commenced an onslaught on a large window on the west side, and an entry was thus effected, although many of the storming party were cut with the glass. Resistance was made by those within, but they were soon overpowered and forcibly ejected. A patrol was then appointed, and a strict watch kept on the premises to prevent a surprise. No further disturbance took place, Mr Hudson stating it to be his intention to bring an action at law. A number of persons assembled opposite the hall, but remained neutral. The police were sent for, and provision thus made to prevent a recurrence of a similar scene. This description we take from the 'Daily Times.' The 'Evening Star' of a subsequent date hears that the justice of the peace and others concerned in the fracas at the Masonic Hall on Friday afternoon, will be called upon in a few days to answer an information charging them with forcible entry.

MINING.

OTAGO.

It is rumored, states the 'Tuapeka Times,' that steps are about to be taken to float a limited liability company for the purpose of working the now famous 50 acre block at Switzers.

The iron pipes which were recently purchased by some of the Blue Spur claim-holders have been fixed in their places. The water was put through them for the first time on the 26th ultimo. The 'Tuapeka Times' says they have been found to answer their purpose admirably, and no doubt they will be brought into more general use for sluicing purposes at no distant date. The hydraulic principle for mining is being daily more and more applied.

Favourable reports of the prospects of the Marewhenua Goldfield have reached us ('Daily Times'). It is beginning to attract the notice of experienced miners; and as an instance of the good times coming, we may state that during last week three miners from Tuapeka arrived there with the indispensable capital, with the intention of still further developing its auriferous resources. However inconvenient and retarding the snow may be at present, it is reasonably expected that in consequence there will be a large available supply of water in spring and early summer. There are other symptoms that this field will before long be a favourable one for those miners who can invest the necessary capital in the bringing in of water.

A contemporary has been informed that a gentleman who owns a run near to Athol recently purchased a tract of land under the Southland Free Selection Land Laws. A portion of the ground is auriferous, and upon which are parties of Chinese paying £4 a month, and other parties who have paid £12 for being permitted to mine for 100 yards along the banks of the creek. If the system of free selection be introduced in Otago, this is a specimen of what the mining population may expect. In the immediate neighborhood, another runholder has taken up 640 acres within the Nokomai gold fields, a portion of which also is said to be auriferous.

Ah Chuey and party, are suing Ham Tie and party for £1000 damages, for diversion of the Khotover river in such a manner as is likely to do the plaintiffs considerable damage. M'Caffrey's Evening

Star Company's claim, Arthur's Point, has, says the 'Wakatip Mail,' been put up for sale by order of the Trustees, and bought in for £300. The liabilities are over £1100. The 'Mail' is sorry for Mr M'Caffrey's misfortune—for ten years he has been struggling to develop this part of the river, and after expending all his earnings in employing labor, fortune has not been propitious. Mr M'Caffrey still remains confident that the ground will yet pay, but capital and a company are required to work it.

WEST COAST.

THE Ashura correspondent of the Grey River 'Argus' writes as follows of mining as it has been and is to be on the West Coast:—Gold-mining, as it was when the present generation of miners were serving their apprenticeship to the "profession," is gone where the woodbine twined, and the new, and second good time, which has been so long coming, has not yet arrived. The water which should be made to flood us with fortune, is still running to waste, without any attempt worthy the name being tried to utilise it for the benefit of the commonwealth. Gold, bright, beautiful gold, lies buried in our hills in cart-loads, without an effort with any chance of success to possess it. The "valleys lie smiling before us," full of ancient (and I was going to say honorable) auriferous drifts, and such is the condition of utter and apparently hopeless enervation to which local misgovernment has brought the Nelson Gold Fields, that unless through a special intervention of Providence, or, what would be the next best thing, the advent of a capitalist with water on the brain, and a mania for making water ditches, the whole place will become as rotten as old punk. Railways are fine things, and coal is a "grand invention," but of what use are those civilisers if nobody be left in the country to civilise. Every miner who can get away is going, provided he can do so with a clear conscience and a few pounds. Northern Australia is the new El Dorado, and most of the emigrants are bound for that sultry clime, taking all the money out of the country, although it must be confessed that if a man had all the hard cash some of these voluntary exiles "leave behind them" in the shape of bad debts, it would be a good rise.

The 'Westport Times' says:—Very rich stone is now being taken from the Little Wonder, Break-o'-Day, Monte Christo, and Prospectors claims, and each of these claims have large quantities of stone stacked awaiting the starting of crushing operations.

The Lyell correspondent of the 'Westport Times' says:—"From information gathered from men whom I can trust, and who have actually worked in the locality, and who have, swag on back, climbed or scrambled over the hills and mountains lying between the Lyell and Mokihinui, I am morally certain that there is a rich strip of country connecting the two above mentioned localities, a strip rich in quartz and rich in alluvial. Men prospecting between the Lyell and Mokihinui have actually found gold in payable quantities, but the trouble and risk of procuring and carrying 'tucker' was so great as to effectually daunt them from settling down to heavy work.

From the 'Charleston Herald' we learn that—"A "boss" Celestial has been inspecting the district lately with a view of introducing some three or four hundred of his countrymen to work ground in that neighborhood. Many and anxious enquiries have been made by him as to the possibility of purchasing a large area of garden ground; but the result is not known. The 'Herald' is also given to understand that he has intimated that money could be found to buy up all the large water rights in the district.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

ALEXANDEA (Waikato), August 7th.—The Natives refuse to obey Tawhiao's orders to them to cease trading with the Europeans.

AUCKLAND, August 8th.—It is generally believed that the struggle for the Superintendency will be between Messrs Dargaville and Williamson.

WELLINGTON, August 9th.—The Government are offering for sale a new issue of 4 per cent. debentures, to the amount of £50,000. The principal and interest on this loan are to be made payable in the Colony. £17,000 worth has already been taken up, and the balance will be allotted, in the order of application, at the price of £90 10s per cent.

TAURANGA, August 9th.—A Native moutrosity born at Ohine-mutu is being worshipped by the Natives.—The Bay of Plenty Times condemns the canteen system and the large sale of adulterated liquors.

NAPIER, August 9th.—The Court House at Waipawa has been burned. Incendiarism is suspected.

WELLINGTON, August 11th.—The Independent says that the result of the petition against the National Bank, if successful, will delay operations for another year.

The rainfall for thirty two hours was four and a half inches. Three inches fell during the last twelve hours. The heaviest flood known in Wellington for many years has taken place. The damage is serious.

It is understood in well informed circles that an Opposition is being organised, with Mr Fitzherbert as leader. A move will be made on the discussion of the Budget.

AUCKLAND, August 11th.—The Freight Association has amalgamated with the New Zealand Shipping Company, and has telegraphed to London agents to work with the Shipping Company there.

Caledonians, £19; South British, £2 11s.

GREYMOUTH, August 11.—One hundred men are still on strike, and refuse to accept less than 11s per day.

AUCKLAND, August 12th.—The programme of the summer races, to take place on January 1st, has been published. On the first day there are two events, for 100 sovereigns, and a handicap for £150. On the second day there are two events for 100 sovereigns, handicaps. The entries will close on October 1st, and the weights will be declared on the 20th.

A child named Egan, left alone in a house at Whiniwhiri, was burnt to death.

Mr Alex. Saunders reports buyers of Caledonians at £18 10s;

Thames, L5 10s; Tokatea, L1 9s; Bismarck, L1 12s 6d; Royal Oak, 17s; Bright Smile, L2 12s 6d; National Bank, L1 12s 6d; South British, L2 12s 6d; Una, 10s 6d.

BLENSHEIM, August 12.—Heavy floods occurred yesterday. The water rose four inches higher than during the last flood. The railway viaduct was blown down by the storm.

NELSON, August 12.—The s.s. Wellington, which arrived last night from Picton after a passage of 30 hours, reports that the Rangitoto is uninjured save the loss of her funnel. It is expected that she will be afloat in a few days.

Mr Luckie has arrived for the purpose of addressing a meeting respecting the Tariff.

HOKITIKA, August 12.—A man named Morris was carried over the bar in a small boat and drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

REFTON, August 12.—From Anderson's clean-up to-day, 500 oz. of retorted gold was expected to be obtained.—A man named Alex. M. Miller was drowned in Larry's Creek on Saturday. His body was recovered to-day.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 6, TO AUGUST 12.

THE second reading of the Permissive Bill was carried on the voices.

The Superintendent of Taranaki Empowering Bill, which empowers the Superintendent to sit in the Provincial Council, was read a second time.

After discussion, and the proposing of several amendments which were lost, the second reading of the Highway Boards Declaratory Bill, which the mover said, asked in reality that a Province be left to decide what kind of rating, whether acreage or valuation, should be imposed, was postponed for a week.

On the motion for the committal of the Justices of the Peace Disqualification Bill being made, Mr Rolleston suggested the withdrawal of the Bill, particularly after it had been said that publicans defrauded, deluded, and hoodwinked the police. General opposition was manifested to the Bill. Mr McLean said the objection to the system the Bill attacked was that some Justices owning hotels had sat on the Licensing Bench. The Government would in future be careful in making appointments. The motion that the Bill be read a second time that day six months was carried on the voices.

The Arms Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Mr Buckland moved the second reading of the Law Practitioners Act Amendment Bill.—Mr Vogel opposed it. He saw no advantage in abolishing examinations in New Zealand, where candidates for admission here had passed in England. There was no want of lawyers. The Bill was thrown out.

Mr Vogel read a telegram from the Agent-General, announcing that half a million of 5 per cent debentures had been offered for sale, at a minimum of 102½, and that applications for three times the amount had been received.

Mr Morvyn moved the second reading of the Representation Act Amendment Bill, to alter the boundaries of the Dunstan district. He explained that he moved in the matter, because he originally represented the district, and now lived there, and knew the local feeling on the matter.—Mr T. L. Shepherd characterised Mr Mervyn's conduct as impertinent, particularly as he had not been consulted by Mr Mervyn.—The latter replied that as Mr Shepherd was not likely to represent the Dunstan or any other district in another Council or Parliament, he had not troubled himself to consult him.—The Bill, on the suggestion of Mr McLean, was withdrawn. The Otago Education Act Borrowing Bill was read a first time.

The debate on the Education Bill was resumed.—Mr Swanson said the Government were not in earnest in the matter.—The Bill was read a second time.

The Select Committee reported respecting the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Dunedin, that granting the prayer of the petition would in effect deprive the Dunedin Water Works Company of the rights vested in them by law. The Committee would not recommend such a course to the House.

The petition of 154 miners at Waitahuna, praying for an amendment of the Gold Fields Bill, was referred to the Select Committee on Gold Fields.

A letter laid by Mr Vogel before the House from Mr D. F. Gisborne, states that Sir F. Canning, engineer, has increased the estimate for the Cable, and the laying of it between New Zealand and Sydney, by twenty per cent. The capital required for the line will be £470,000 including a repairing ship. The increase is caused by the rise in the price of coal, iron, and labor. The line from Cape Howe, New South Wales, to Cascade Point, New Zealand, will cost £410,000. The promoters will accept a guarantee of five per cent upon the capital for twenty-five years.

The following is a return of the lands sold in the Colony in 1872: Auckland, 625 acres; Hawke's Bay, 10,396; Wellington, 65,056 acres; Nelson, 1020 acres; Marlborough, 604 acres; Canterbury, 105,373 acres; Westland, 4050 acres; Otago, 135,581 acres; Southland, 9619 acres; total, 332,224 acres. This is increased in 1873 to 636,574 acres, by payments for public works reserves, grants to Natives, and payment of New Zealand Co.'s scrip.

Mr Rolleston moves a resolution, with reference to the Tariff, to the following effect:—That many of the duties proposed would heavily and unjustly tax the necessities of the working classes, and articles required for local industries; therefore the proposed scale should be revised, so as to admit such articles free or at lower duties.

The Government will probably have to give way largely on the Tariff.

Mr Vogel announced that the Government would withdraw the Electoral Bills, and next session bring in others abolishing miners' right qualifications, and substituting manhood suffrage with registration and education qualification.

With regard to the Tariff, Mr Vogel stated that the Government did not wish to increase the the revenue, and would propose, instead

of the rates already announced, a uniform rate of ten per cent., with some exceptions.

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

THE Government engineer has reported on the different railways in the Middle Island. The substance is as follows:—

The estimated revenue of the Nelson and Fox-hill railway is £8,000; the working expenses, £7,000. The traffic of the line will almost entirely depend on timber; £2,000 expected from passengers.

The Engineer-in-Chief considers it quite hopeless to look for the working expenses on the Kaipoi and Eyreston railway, which will not be less than £2,000 or £3,000 a year.

The Race-course and Southbridge (Canterbury) railway will pay a dividend in addition to the working expenses.

The Raikaia and Ashburton line runs through a poor shingly soil, unfit for cultivation.

The estimate of the Timaru and Coleridge district to yield a passenger revenue of £3,000, and a freight revenue of £1,400, which will be equal to the working expenses.

The Ashburton and Timaru railway will open a district of hundreds of thousands of acres for cultivation. It is estimated the revenue will be £43,000 a year, the expenditure £28,000, leaving a net profit of £15,000.

The Waitaki and Moeraki railway passes through one of the best districts in the Middle Island. Sixty thousand acres are under cultivation, and it is estimated the railway will give a revenue of £17,000; the working expenses will be £14,000.

For the Tokomairiro and Lawrence railway, the annual profit will be £8,000. Working expenses, £10,000. Revenue, £18,000.

The Winton and Kingston railway will give a net profit of £7,500. The estimated receipts are £26,000: the working expenses £18,500.

The Brunner coal railway, the working expenses will be £4,000, which will require the mine to produce 23,000 tons a year to pay working expenses.

THE 'WAKATIP' MAIL' ON MR HALLENSTEIN RESIGNING.

THE measures indicated in the Governor's speech show that the Wakatip should not be unrepresented, but this will prove to be the case. We are not going to indulge in any personal attack upon Mr Hallenstein as a private individual, but his conduct as a public man—as the trusted representative of a large constituency, is so contrary to all the principles and responsibilities of our electoral system that he must not expect to be let off, either easily or lightly. His resignation at the present time is so open to reprehension, that if he meets with no more severe remarks than we intend to make, he may consider himself well let off indeed. We will grant our late member this—that his supporters should have considered that he could not long leave his business; and for that error of judgment they deserve to bear a share of the consequences; but it does not follow that Mr Hallenstein was blameless in cultivating and maturing the growth of that error. Personal ambition has been attained by him, and those who assisted in promoting the acquisition of the wished-for honor, must feel themselves in anything but an amiable mood when they find their past efforts and exertions to return Mr Hallenstein thus treated. In every part of the district the fact must come home to the electors that they have not been well treated, and we trust they will sincerely take the lesson to heart. Not only in his relations between himself and his constituency has Mr Hallenstein sacrificed the confidence placed in him, but he has sacrificed, to a great extent, the material interest of the district, and the labors of the various Mining Associations at a very critical period. He shall be judged by his own words again. He says he was asked by members of both sides of the Assembly not to resign, and yet he does so. His services were therefore important to the district, for as he held so high a position as to be so esteemed by both parties, he was capable of doing a greater good, and especially in passing a good Mining measure, in which the element of local self-government could so easily have been incorporated. The mining associations took great pains, with Mr Hallenstein, and coached him well up. They are ill rewarded for their pains, and the loss to the district through want of aid in this one item alone may be very great—for no one denies that a good goldfields measure is much required. Besides Mr Hallenstein vaunted in his account of his stewardship how important a member of the joint goldfields committee he was, and it is by that committee that the chief part of the work of legislation of the goldfields is done. What then is his excuse? We will not refer to the personal one offered or to the enquiry that it called forth at the meeting, but we do say that the reason he gave that he could be more useful in the Provincial Council is not a sound one. The other portions of Mr Hallenstein's speech we do not wish to notice. We at least merely express public opinion upon public grounds in its mildest form. Few residents in the Wakatip district would have dreamt, we imagine, that they would be thus disfranchised at an important epoch. Hitherto the Wakatip has played no inconsiderable part in the Assembly. This session at least, it will hardly be known. No election could be hastily carried through at this season of the year, and no member could do any good at the tail end of the hunt. The evil, however, is done, and is past remedy. The position indeed is a mortifying one.

What Sir Walter Scott says of the suppression of monasteries by Joseph II. of Austria may be said with equal truth of the like proceedings of Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy:—'The suppression of the religious orders, and the appropriation of their revenues to the general purposes of government, had in it something to flatter the feelings of those of the reformed religion; but, in a moral point of view, the seizing upon the property of any private individual or public body is an invasion of the most sacred principles of public justice, and such spoliation cannot be vindicated by urgent circumstances of state necessity, or any plausible pretext of state advantage whatsoever, since no necessity can vindicate what is in itself unjust, and no public advantage can compensate a breach of public faith.'

PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. E. RICHARDSON, in making the annual Statement of Public Works, said, *re* Railways, it was estimated that, in addition to the 31 miles now open in Canterbury, and the eight miles of the Port Chalmers line, 125 miles would be opened and in full working order by the end of the financial year, making a total of 164 miles; another 42 miles would probably be opened during May and June next, though not in full working order. Apart from the lines now open, 404 miles were under contract, and 160 miles more would be let in the course of a few months, the surveys and plans for which might be said to be complete. There would then remain 168 miles of authorised lines for which plans had to be prepared. The Government believed that all the authorised lines would be completed within the cost specified by the House, and also within the times named last year, excepting the short length between the Ashburton and Rangitara rivers in Canterbury. All the railways which the Government were bound to offer to Messrs Brogden had been offered, and after that length had been offered to the firm, every work would be advertised for public tender. The additional railway works proposed were—Mataura to Clutha, 50 miles; Dunedin to Moeraki, 55 miles; Timaru to Waitaki, 41 miles.

GOLD FIELDS WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

Of gold fields water supply works, four were in progress of construction or survey—namely, the Thames race, estimated to cost £48,594; the Waimea race, £61,235; the Nelson creek race, £30,446; and the Mount Ida race and sluicing channel, £42,315. The following subsidies had been granted to companies:—Kohone (Westland) £1533, Hibernian (Westland) £2900, New river (Westland) £3333, Arrow river (Otago) £612. Seven applications for subsidies had not been finally dealt with.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL RESOURCES.

The examination and development of the coal resources of the Colony were being prosecuted as vigorously as was consistent with due caution, so as to avoid the misdirection of capital.

ACQUISITION OF NATIVE LANDS.

The Government were in treaty for the purchase of several large blocks of Native land, and they had secured other large tracts on long leases. The expenditure for such lands during the year had been £36,655, and the total amount was £86,319. For this sum 771,849 acres were under negotiation, the purchase of which was estimated to absorb all the remainder of the amount appropriated for the purpose.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

Up to June 30, 1872, the total expenditure for all purposes under the Immigration and Public Works Act, was £678,683 10s 6d; and during the year 1872-3 there was expended £1,116,259 3s 2d, making a total of £1,794,942 13s 8d. There were on the 30th June last, liabilities in the colony and for railway material and rolling-stock ordered from England sufficient to complete all the railways already authorised, except the coal lines, amounting to £2,035,511 15s 3d. There was thus a grand total of expenditure and liabilities amounting to £3,830,454 8s. The additional works now proposed formed part of the original scheme adopted in 1870, and without them much of the work in hand would be of comparatively little value. The Government would do their utmost endeavor to bring all these works to

A SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION,

and that termination could have no other result than to add enormously to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

NASEBY.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE Rev. Father Royer preached an eloquent and impressive sermon at eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday, 3rd instant, in St. Patrick's Church, upon Catholic education and the duty of parents towards their children. The rev. gentleman told parents they must be prepared to make sacrifices to maintain Catholic schools. No other schools were approved by the Church, and consequently parents who send their children to a Protestant school, while they have a Catholic school in their neighborhood, are violating the laws of the Church, and "he that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." He also told them to be cautious about the progress their children were making in religious instruction, rather than be inquiring how they were advancing in secular knowledge. Religious and secular instruction should always accompany one another, but the former should always be considered secondary to the latter. His next advice to them was to watch their children narrowly, and require of them to give an account of the company they had been keeping during their absence, and above all to be careful in setting a good example to them. The rev. gentleman gave religious instructions to the children at half-past three o'clock.

On Monday, 4th, the half-yearly examination of St. Patrick's Catholic school was conducted by the Rev. Father and Mr. Gordon. There were 27 children present. The pupils were examined in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c.; and I have been informed by one of the gentlemen who examined that the answers upon the different subjects were very satisfactory. The Rev. Father will celebrate Mass here on Sunday, 17th.

The first fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's Branch No. 74 of the H. A. C. B. Society was held in St. Patrick's Church on Friday, 8th, at half-past seven o'clock—the President (Mr. Joseph Kealy) in the chair; and all the officers and brethren are working faithfully to make it a thorough success. They are adding to their numbers day after day, and they have appointed Dr. J. Dick as their medical attendant.

The miners here are all at work, as the weather at present is favorable, there being neither frost nor snow to impede them.

The Rev. William Maziers Brady, D.D., formerly chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and lately rector of Donaghpatrick, county Meath, and a relative of the late Lord Chancellor Brady, has been received into the Catholic Church, by M. Kirby, of the Irish College, Rome.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COAL RESOURCES.

We learn from the Grey 'Argus' that "Mr. G. W. Moss, Secretary for the Greymouth Coal-mining Company, has proceeded to Nelson, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, with the view of promoting, in the capitals of these Provinces, the objects of the Company, and of securing shareholders in its promising investment. Nearly half the capital (4000 shares) has been applied for, principally by residents of this district, and the Directors believe that, with a little exertion, the whole of the shares could be locally distributed; but in the interests of the company they desire to enlist the support of the various large commercial centres of New Zealand, and Mr. Moss's acquaintance with the excellent prospects of the company, and with the business men of the principal cities of the Colony, will, no doubt, enable him to procure the rest of the necessary capital. The Directors, we may repeat, have successfully negotiated a lease with the General Government, the conditions of which are most favorable, and are as follows:—1. The company has the privilege of selecting 1000 acres out of the Coal Reserve, and is allowed twelve months to make the selection; 2. Terms of lease 21 years, at a rent of £20 per annum, renewable for a like term. The railway formation is now in actual progress, and will, without much doubt, be in full working order in fifteen months' time. The Government has conceded the royalty on all coal conveyed by rail—a very important concession. Within the last five years of term of lease, the company has the right of purchasing from 20 to 150 acres of the present reserve at the price of £5 per acre. The conditions as to raising coal, working the mine, &c., are altogether most favorable to the company. Copies of the prospectus of the company have been issued throughout the Colony, the Bank of New South Wales distributing them through their various branches, where they can be obtained on application."

An Auckland Exchange referring to a coal mine on the West Coast of the Middle Island—the Ngakawau, says:—"The value of this mine is untold. It possesses a supply, according to Dr. Hector, of 80,000,000 tons, and the quality of the coal is, upon the word of the same authority, as is 12 to 10 compared with the product of the Newcastle, N.S.W., mines. So valuable, indeed, is it considered to be, that a company in Wellington has been formed to work it, telegraphing home for steamers and vessels for the purpose. At Nelson, a meeting of delegates has terminated, at which the various questions affecting the interests of the company were discussed, and an influential directory, appointed. We trust that the day when we shall cease to be dependent on foreign ports for our coal, and when we shall see the Newcastle colliers which crowd our wharves supplanted by locally-owned boats, is now not far distant. In her coal, New Zealand has a wealth which no other colony in the Southern hemisphere can command from any source. It only requires a little capital and a very small amount of enterprise to disembowel."

BALLARAT.

A few figures will show what the present extent of Ballarat really is. From east to west it extends about four miles, from north to south (taking in the borough of Sebastopol, between which and Ballarat there is no break) it measures 5½ miles. The area included is built over quite as closely as is consistent with the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In 1870, 6196 tenements were assessed in the city at a rateable value of £207,763; in the borough, in the same year, the tenements numbered 3912, and the valuation was £83,054. The population of both is about 54,000. Ballarat is 80 miles west of Geelong, or Corio Bay, and 90 miles from Melbourne. With both of the seaports it is connected by means of an excellent double-lined railway, and new lines are now in progress which will further connect it with the chief centres of population to the north and west. Besides its great mining wealth, Ballarat has the advantage of being surrounded with rich agricultural country, and has such a variety of resources that it must prove stable and wealthy even after its auriferous treasures are exhausted.

THE THAMES SIX YEARS AGO.

THE 'Thames Advertiser' of the 1st August writes as follows:—"Today is the anniversary of the Thames goldfield. Six years ago, to-day, the Thames goldfield was proclaimed, and the steamer Enterprise No. 2 brought her first load of passengers, 62 in number, to the then undeveloped, unprospected goldfield. These hardy pioneers, many of whom are still identified with the place, undertook risks and trials, the magnitude of which they could not foresee, for not only were the hills masses of dense scrub and tangled undergrowth, but the flat, on which Shortland and Grahamstown now stand, was nothing better than raupo swamp and tea-tree scrub. The extremities to which the working classes of Auckland were reduced, no doubt precipitated matters considerably, for at that time the prospects found were scarcely sufficient to warrant even a very small rush, and it was long before anything was to be heard save growls of disappointment and regret. Almost the only white resident on the Thames at the time was Mr. D. Tookey, who went off in a small dingy from what was afterwards known as Tookey's Flat to meet the steamer with an offer of piloting her up the creek, to the Kanwaeranga landing; but Mr. James Mackay jun., was on the bridge, and Mr. Tookey's services were therefore not so urgently required. The men landed on the beach amidst mud and rain, where the Shortland wharf has since been erected, and sheltered themselves as best they could in the Maori whare, which was afterwards used as a Court-house, making their beds on long-toms, and those of them who were fortunate who had such comfort. We have been favored by Captain Butt, of Shortland, with the first manifest of goods to the Thames goldfield. The pioneers paid more attention to the actual wants of the place than to luxuries, for the whole consignment only included three cases of liquor."

The manly speech of Earl Grey, in the House of Lords on May 13th, declaring that Catholics have a just right to a university of their own, and that it is denied only through fear of the fanatical Dissenters, who threaten to force Ireland from Imperial connections, has elicited approval, and been warmly commented on by the press.

THE MAGUIRE FUND; LETTER FROM THE RIGHT REV. DR. CROKE.

The following letter from the Most Reverend the Bishop of Auckland appears in the 'Cork Examiner' of the 24th April:—

MY DEAR MR. CROSSBIE,—Enclosed you will find a draft on London for £60, being my own subscription of £10 to the Maguire testimonial, and with it the contributions of a few patriotic men whose interest in Ireland and Irish affairs has happily survived the influence of both time and distance.

The news of Mr Maguire's death fairly took me by surprise. Having left him after me in Ireland a couple of years ago in the enjoyment, as I thought, of his usual health and vigour, I habitually looked on him as a man in the very prime of life, and one destined for an unusually long career of usefulness and activity. I knew, of course, how severely his energies were taxed, but I fully believed in his apparently powerful frame, and felt assured it was quite equal to all the work which its unsparing owner had assigned it. But it was not so; and now that the great Irishman is no more, I shall be most curious to see how far his claims on our countrymen at home and abroad will be practically recognised, and what return will be made for at least twenty years' devotion to the cause of truth and justice.

The man who puts his life in peril on the battle-field to uphold the good name, or to right the wrongs of his race, and who, arraigned in consequence before a hostile judge and an unfriendly jury, boldly proclaims the deed he has done and glories in the same, has been ever surrounded in Ireland with popular sympathy, and accorded an honorable place amongst her heroes and martyrs. But it is not on the battle-field after all that the highest order of personal courage is either most required or most severely tested. It is no small proof of heroic courage to be comparatively poor and yet unpurchasable; to adhere at all hazards to one's plighted word, when to swerve from it would be promotion; to mix with mercenary and unprincipled men, and not suffer from the contagion of their example; to assert the truth against all odds in the face of every peril; to be fearless in the tribune as well as foremost for honesty at the press; to dread neither the frowns of the great nor the fumes of the faction; to prefer in all things what is right to what is expedient; to forget self in presence of public safety; and to devote all the energies of one's life to the cause of a long-suffering Church and a much oppressed people. Such was the career of the late Mr Maguire. He stood up for "Home Rule" in the Senate House of the stranger; he braved the terrors of a treacherous ocean, and traversed the greater portion of a mighty continent, to vindicate the fidelity, and valour, and patriotism of his countrymen in America; and, when the name and administration of the venerable Father of the Faithful were assailed by the ribald press of an unbelieving people, he chivalrously quitted his home beside the placid waters of the Lee, and, at much personal inconvenience took up his abode in the Eternal City, there to collect materials for that elaborate and exhaustive work so well known to us as "*The Life and Pontificate of Pope Pius the Ninth.*"

His claims on his countrymen were, therefore, many and various—and I am full of hope, as I hurriedly pen those lines in a far distant island, that the scattered children of our race will mark their appreciation of departed worth in a manner alike creditable to the faithful champion who is no more, and to the good and generous people that survive him.

† T. W. CROKE, D.D.,
Bishop of Auckland,
New Zealand.

Auckland, Feb. 20, 1873.

CATHOLIC UNION.

ENGLAND.

Dr Herbert Vaughan Bishop of Salford in a late address regarding what should be the objects of the Academia of the Catholic Religion, a new English Catholic union, said: If there be any truth in the observations which I have feebly laid before you in my view of the situation the subjects proper to be treated by the Academia of the Catholic Religion become at once apparent. It has no business to occupy itself with matters of purely party politics, however desirable in themselves, or which Catholics may legitimately be allowed to differ. Such for instance as on the subject of home rule and many other reforms which are open questions. Its business must be to solve the popular objections raised by false methods in science, and by mistaken assumption in literature and politics against the Catholic religion. It ought to publish its papers from time to time for wide dissemination. It ought to scatter among the people small tracts, in a popular form, explaining how revelation as well as reason is the necessary and solid basis of political life. These tracts ought to attempt to reconcile the popular mind with the existence of this basis and to exhibit how all the legitimate aspirations of society can be firmly founded upon it. They will comprise of course the question of education, or will show that education not based upon religion, and not therefore religious, is akin to the fatal education which was offered to our first parents when they were promised the knowledge of the whole range of good and evil, if they would but depart from the faith and obedience in which they had been created.

Lastly, the breaking up of the Protestant system, the unsettled state of men's minds in religion, their aspirations after truth, and the sensible breathing of the Holy Spirit over the waters, will induce you to publish papers and tracts explanatory of the Catholic faith and practice. Those who watch the times perceive the upheavings of modern society, and the division of men into two great parties. There are but two legitimate issues—Faith in a Divine Teacher, and faith in reason alone. We are the witnesses to the revelation of God, and when the land-marks put up by men have decayed and their bulwarks against rationalism have disappeared, the Catholic Church will again stand alone before men's minds as in the days of St. Paul, the column and the ground of truth, the mountain hewn not by hands but set up in the world "for the fall and for the resurrection of many."

AMERICA.

(Philadelphia Standard.)

We have in Philadelphia, Catholic Beneficial Societies, Catholic

Temperance Societies, which are severally prosecuting their work successfully in the parishes with which they are respectively connected, and which—carrying out the principle, "*In unio there is strength*"—have organized Diocesan Unions, which enable them to act in concert, and with a degree of efficiency that would be impracticable, if they were isolated from each other.

We have also various Catholic Societies for the promotion of literary objects, of social intercourse, and the advancement of other desirable and praiseworthy objects. But these Societies are entirely independent of each other. The sphere of their influence is comparatively limited, and their action cannot necessarily be as powerful as it would be in a united form. The objects, too, of these associations are limited to some specific purpose, and in the nature of the case they cannot take action for the promotion of general Catholic interests which lie outside the particular objects of their organization. And yet those interests are of the utmost importance.

Why cannot we have an organized Catholic Union which shall embrace the Catholics of the different parishes, and have for its object the promotion of general Catholic interests? The whole Catholic world seems to be moving in this direction: In Ireland, England, France, Germany and Italy, and we think in Spain also, organizations of this kind have been formed and are now working most efficiently in the way of concentrating the energies, the influence, the labors and the prayers of the Catholics of those countries in behalf of objects dear to every Catholic heart, and connected with the defence and diffusion of the true faith, and the interests of the Holy Catholic Church.

Organizations similar in purpose, though differing perhaps in some of their details, have also been formed in New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and we think also in Maryland.

We would strongly urge upon our readers the consideration of the propriety and indeed necessity of forming a similar association here. Should our Right Rev Bishop approve it, and the way be open to initiating the movement, we think that it cannot fail to be productive of great good. For further remarks, we substitute the subjoined extracts from the *Metropolitan* (New York) *Record* and the *Irish American*, which exhibit the nature and general design of the Unions organized in New York and New Jersey:

[From the Metropolitan Record.]

THE CATHOLIC UNION AND ITS WORK.

We have already alluded to the rapid progress of this admirable organization and the great work in which it is engaged, and of which it is as yet only at the threshold. A little more than a year in existence, it has already taken a firm hold upon the Catholic mind of the country, and its branches promise ere long to extend into every State in the Union. The movement was inaugurated in this city by a few Catholic gentlemen, who, fully appreciating the noble task which lay before them, and having obtained the consent of the Ordinary of the Diocese set themselves zealously to the fulfilment of the important design which they had projected. The zeal and energy which the originators of the enterprise brought to the work were crowned with success. The advantages which it offered to members in the spiritual benefits it conferred and the intellectual entertainments it furnished led in a few months to numerous accessions to its ranks. From hundreds it increased to thousands. The cordial approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop and the earnest and active co-operation of the Rev. Clergy stamped it with the seal of success, and when this approval and sanction were made known to the various congregations throughout the city, section after section was organized in the different parishes; and if the Union should progress at the same rate through the balance of the year, it will have on its rolls nearly thirty thousand members. And yet, we may say, this is after all but the beginning, for the progress of the movement may surpass even the expectations of its most sanguine advocates.

In the promotion of Catholic interests the Union has already rendered efficient service, and the Holy Father has received substantial and pleasing assurances of the spirit by which it is inspired. In the three Masses, to the benefits of which all the members are entitled, and the three lectures, to which all holders of tickets are admitted, a more than adequate—a generous return is made for the trifling sum of one dollar per annum.

But the efforts of the Union extend still further and embrace a wider field, a field in which the Catholic laity are afforded a magnificent opportunity for the advancement of great Catholic interests. It brings them into intimate and most pleasant companionship through the meetings of the parochial sections, in some of which we are already presented with indications of the substantial good to be yet accomplished, in the establishment of local libraries, &c. In fact, a beginning has already been made in this direction, as appeared from some of the reports made at the recent quarterly meeting. Too much importance cannot be attached to this excellent feature which will doubtless be eventually introduced into all the parishes of the metropolis. The Parish Library may be the nucleus of a future Lyceum, an intellectual centre which would draw to it the Catholic youth of the neighborhood, and furnishing attractions of its own, would in this way render incalculable benefits to the recipients.

[From the Irish-American.]

A "CIRCLE" ORGANIZED IN NEW JERSEY.

The "Catholic Union" Circle of New Jersey has just been organized in Hudson county. It is composed entirely of lay members of the Catholic Church, and consists of a central organization called a "Council" and "Parochial Sections," the latter of which are being formed in each parish, with the consent of the pastors. Each Parochial Section has its own president, secretary and committee, who are to enroll members and provide such lectures and entertainments as the Parish Sections may desire. The "Council" is divided into committees, which have under consideration the different objects of Catholic interest: such as parochial education; the best means of protecting children; the encouragement of Catholic literature, etc. The objects of the Union are more fully set forth in the following circular which has been issued by the Council:

COMPLIMENTARY PARTY TO THE REV. A. M. GARIN OF NELSON.

(Nelson Evening Mail, July 24.)

A TEA party, at which a large number sat down, was given in St. Mary's Girls' School last night to the Rev. A. M. Garin, in celebration of his 63rd birthday. During the day a handsome and comfortable arm chair had been presented to him by the pupils attending the schools, accompanied by a numerously-signed address, as well as another complimentary address, signed by 200 of the old pupils, who had received their education at the school. The bountiful supply of good things with which the tables were laden, having been done justice to,

Mr L. Broad said that he had been requested by the members of St. Mary's congregation to ask Father Garin to accept from them a dinner service which he then presented. Before saying anything further, he wished to read a telegram received that day from the Rev. Fathers Binsfeld and Cummins. The telegram was one offering hearty congratulations to the Rev. Father on the return of his birthday. Mr Broad went on to say that it was unnecessary for him to refer at length to the character, actions, or social virtues of him in whose honor they had met. It was quite enough for him to observe that he was sure that there was not a clergyman more beloved by his flock, or an old settler more highly respected by the community at large. In the cause of education he had done that which was right loyal service to the State. Since 1850 he had raised and expended upon lands and buildings at St. Mary's Station no less than £4000, and at these schools 3510 pupils had received their education. From very small beginnings these schools had risen to considerable size and importance, and there was no public girls' school in the colony where so high a class of education was provided as that given there by the Sisters of Charity, for whose introduction into the Province they could not be sufficiently grateful to Father Garin. He felt, too, that they were under many and deep obligations to their Protestant friends who had helped them, and to whose assistance it was due that the building was now out of debt. There were now on the roll 94 boys and 146 girls, and the attendance for the last six months had been 77 per cent., as against 72 per cent. in the preceding similar period. He hoped that this average would increase as, no matter how excellent was the education offered, it was of no use unless parents insisted upon their children attending regularly. There was a time when he (Mr Broad) fully believed the untruths circulated by a portion of the press to the effect that the Church of Rome endeavored to keep the children in darkness and ignorance, but now, on the contrary, he was able to assert that in no sect did there exist a more earnest desire to do all that could be done in the cause of education. Of this, St. Mary's Schools were an instance, and what they saw there was being done by the Catholic Church in all habitable parts of the globe. Considering that children of various creeds assembled there it was a matter for congratulation that there was no sectarian quarrelling of any kind whatever. No doubt daily associations went far towards doing away with unfounded prejudices, but the class of instruction afforded at those schools was such as to teach the children to believe that there was something beautiful and true in the faith of all Christian denominations. This, too, was to a great extent owing to Father Garin's gentle spirit which prevailed the whole school, and to his bright example which inspired all the pupils. Thanking those of other denominations who had met there that evening for the purpose of honoring one whom the congregation of St. Mary's delighted to honor, he would conclude by asking them all to join in wishing long life and happiness to the Rev. Father Garin. Mr Broad's invitation having been responded to,

The Rev. Father Garin desired to thank them all for the kindly feeling displayed towards him. They had certainly succeeded in keeping him quite in the dark with regard to their intentions, even the morning paper which contained an intimation of this social gathering having been spirited out of his room. He wished in all humility to return his earnest thanks for their handsome presents and kindly wishes. He was afraid that many of his flock might accuse him of seeming negligence in not visiting them oftener, but he found his time so fully occupied that he was quite unable to be among them more. His wish was that his companions in the work of the ministry might visit them as much as possible, for in their calls many grievances might be talked over and much comfort administered. The dignity of the office of priest was one which was accompanied by a heavy burden of responsibility, and entailed many grave duties. The honor bestowed upon him that evening was, he considered, paid to him as the head of the station, and as the representative of the Pope, and as such he gladly received it. In paying respect to the elders of the Church they were obeying the precept of Christ, who had ordered his followers to give honor where honor was due. As head of the Catholic Station in Nelson he had from his arrival here set to work to do his best to further the interests of his adopted country, and this, he thought, could not be better done than by promoting education. The children attending the schools it had been his good fortune to establish, received a general instruction, and were taught many useful things to assist them in the business of life, their morals were carefully attended to, and they were taught good behavior, and good manners, as well as duty towards their parents and neighbors. These attainments in the aggregate tended to make them good citizens and members of society. It had pleased God to leave him among them a little longer, and he fully intended to devote his energies more than ever to the noble and good cause of education.

MR SIMMONS and MR ELLIOTT then spoke in laudatory terms of the example set by Father Garin, the former referring especially to the good service he had rendered to Nelson by introducing as teachers such accomplished ladies as the Sisters of Charity, and the latter, addressing his remarks particularly to his successful efforts in the cause of education in the early days of the settlement, when St. Mary's was the only school available for the sons of the first settlers.

The proceedings were pleasantly varied by the playing and singing of the young lady pupils, one of whom had composed and set to music a birthday ode to the Reverend Father, which was sung with great taste by herself and school-fellows. A very successful and happy gathering was brought to a close a little after 8 o'clock.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DANRAS.

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

3.—INTRINSIC PROOFS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE.

THE Gospel narrative bears besides, in itself, signs of incontestable authenticity. Imagine to yourself an ignorant legendary, writing after the ruin of the Temple, and improvising, without a single fault, the entire history, manners, and religion of the Jews. The single expression, so simple in appearance: "In the days of Herod, King of Judea," supposes a whole order of knowledge, which would defy a retrospective imposture. In the second century, there had been three Princes of the name of Herod, reigning in Judea: Herod the Idumean, whose history we have written; Herod-Antipas; and Herod-Agrrippa. The apocryphal writer, were he skilled in the art of forging, would have known this fact; and, knowing it, would have designated more particularly the king of whom he wished to speak. There is no escaping from these exigencies imposed by historic facts. Do you choose rather to suppose your forger completely unqualified, and, in the main, a stranger to Jewish events? In this case he would have known but one Herod—the same who is mentioned in the text of St Luke, iii. chapter, under the name of "Herod the Tetrarch," (1) and he would not have thought of giving him another title. A contemporary alone could write these words: "In the days of Herod, King of Judea,"—and this because one Herod alone reigned over the whole of Judea; the other two confined to their tetrarchies, had but a partial dominion. And, observe that St Luke does not say: "King of the Jews." A forger, a posthumous legendary might labour under such a mistake—a contemporary, never. Herod, the Idumean had been forced upon Judea by Rome; King by force, not by right, he reigned over the country in spite of the inhabitants. The King of the Jews could only be an heir of the Asamonean family or other descendant of the tribe of Juda; and of the race of David. In the midst of so many rocks, the pen of the supposed apocryphal writer does not err. Chance! you will say. Chance is an obliging God, who has already written every line of the Old Testament without your being able to find place for a single erasure. What a series of miracles have you not imputed to chance! Add one more to its blind responsibility,—the marvellous exactness with which your forger of the second or third century, speaks of the origin and sacerdotal customs of the Jews. "Zachary, he says, was of the race of Abia, and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name Elizabeth." Modern rationalists are, no doubt, acquainted with the relation that existed between the race of Abia and the sacerdotal functions. Their knowledge suffers no eclipse: yet it might happen that an ordinary reader would not even suspect the reason of this connexion; with greater reason might an obscure falsifier commit this mistake. But, the apocryphal writer—interpolator of St Luke—knows everything. He knows that in the time of David, the sacerdotal families, sprung from Aaron, had been divided into twenty-four classes, (2) the family of Abia forming one part. He is not ignorant that the order of weekly service for each of them, in the Temple, was regulated by lots. That of Abia thus occupied the eighth rank. The falsifier knows all this; and he has read Josephus, who says in formal terms: this order has been maintained up to our day. (2) The impostor knows a great deal more still. The Jewish priests were at liberty to make choice of a wife from among all the tribes of Israel. The apocryphal writer knows this, and he notes, as a remarkable incident, that the wife of Zachary belonged not only to the tribe of Levi, but that she was descended from the pontifical family of Aaron. It is with the same security of intuition that, two or three centuries after the ruin of the Temple, the happy legendary, living perhaps five hundred leagues from Jerusalem, gives an account of the sacerdotal functions, consisting of four principal duties: 1st. The immolation of victims, and the oblation of holocausts; 2nd. The keeping alive the lamps upon the Golden Candlestick; 3rd. The preparing and offering of the twelve new loaves upon the Table of Proposition; 4th. Finally, the burning of the incense, night and morning, upon the Altar of Perfumes. He knows that the priests, undertaking their service, each week, drew lots for the distribution of these various offices. One might be amazed already at the general knowledge of Jewish history possessed by your legendary; but, urging still further this investigation, and entering into the detail even of the sacerdotal function he is describing, the demonstration of its authenticity will be set forth obviously.

(1) Luc. iii. 1. (2) Joseph. Antiq. Jud., lib. vii. cap. xi. (3) Joseph. lib. vii. cap. xi.

A SPEECH OF OWEN ROE.—Here is the inspiring address of Owen Roe to his soldiers at the battle of Benburb. It is supposed to have appeared in print, only for the first time, lately. "Gentlemen and fellow soldiers! Know that those who stand before you ready to fight, are those that banished you, your Wives, and Children from your Lands and Houses, and make you seek your Bread and Livelihood in strange places. Now you have Arms in your Hands as good as they have, and you are gentlemen as well as they are, You are the Flower of Ulster, descended from as Ancient and Honorable a Stock of people as any in Europe. This Land you and your Predecessors have possessed about three thousand years. All Christendom know your quarrel is good—to fight for your native Birth-right and for the Religion which your Forefathers professed and maintained since Christianity came first to this Land. So now is the time to consider your distressed and slavish condition; you have Arms in your Hands, you are as numerous as they are; and now try your Valour and your Strength on those who have banished you, and now resolve to destroy you, Bud and Branch. So let your Manhood be seen by your push of Pike and I will engage if you do so, by God's Assistance and the Intercession of his Blessed Mother and all the Holy Saints in Heaven, that the Day will be your own. Your word is *Sancta Maria*; and so in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, advance, and give not Fire till you are within Pike-Length." The Nation regards it as a most touching and spirited address and an acquisition to the literature of the National cause.

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5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
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Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

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NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.

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

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The cheapest house in town. Next door to Spicer, undertaker.

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We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant.

Our various qualities of Bulk and Bottled Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

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Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.

Suite of Rooms for private families, and large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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

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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.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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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.

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 Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by **T. PAVLETICH** (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

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

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Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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

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

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the District.
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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.

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MESSRS RESLER 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.

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

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In the above old-established Hotel travellers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
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All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.
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THOMAS GRACE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they will find comfortable quarters at his well-known Hostelry.

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Choicest description always in Stock.

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A Night Porter always in attendance.

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S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

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Peel Street, - Lawrence.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality

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Mr P. Mitchell ...	Fleet street
Mr W. Baird ...	George street
Mr R. Sligo ...	George street
Mr F. Humfray ...	George street

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St Bathans ...	Mr T Mulvey
Naseby ...	Mr L W Busch
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Reefton ...	{ Mr Shannon
	{ Mr M'Guigan
Blenheim ...	Mr Eccles
Nelson ...	Mr J James
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Kibikihii ...	Mr Farrell
Grahamstown ...	An Agent.

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