

New Zealand Tabled

VOL. I.—No. 18.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

Who have done away with the

OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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 UNRIVALED 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 Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

Who makes my boots so trim and neat,
Who gives such comfort to my feet,
Whose sole is free from all deceit?

Why, Fleming.

The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes

M. Fleming

With 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.

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. MUNRO'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

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

CLEARING-OUT SALE of Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel. Ladies

are invited to Mrs CANEY'S Shop in Rattray street (next to Crown Hotel) to purchase Hats, Bonnets, Trimming, Dress Materials, Underclothing, Haberdashery and Hosiery, &c., at COST PRICE.

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

MISS BROWN LIE,
(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 Trimmings, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the ladies of Dunedin.
MILLINERY SHOP ROOMS,
Princes street.

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,

IMPORTERS OF

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

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. BRISON & 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 at

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

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

G E O R G E Y O U N G,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
Princes Street

J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,
Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,
Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. M I T C H E R 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.)
D U N E D I N.

C 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.

A. M C D O N N E L L
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

J. M J L N E R,
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 Seedman,
Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.
Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Shubarb, &c.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
Agents Otago Branch.

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. MACEDO,
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.
th 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. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
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.



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 R Y,
Wholesale Cabinetmaker,
SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs.
Country orders promptly attended to.

E D W A R D S H E E D Y,
General Storekeeper,

W A L K E R S T R E E T.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

M A R S H A L L & C O P E L A N D,
Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs **ALCOCK AND Co.,**
Billiard Table Manufacturers.

M E L B O U R N E H O T E L
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.
JOHN COGAN.

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.

G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,
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	Shepherd Tartan
Plaids	Shawls
Plain Pants	Ribbed Pants
Ladies' Drawers	Ladies' Stockings
Girls' Stockings	Boys' Socks
Men's Stockings	Men's Socks
Men's Undershirts	Tweed Shirts
Serge Shirts	Serge Drawers
Yarn	Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

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,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to.
Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves Rennets for sale.

COAL! COAL!

W A N T E D 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 2s 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.

M E E R S C H A U M P I P E S R E P A I R E D.

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
REDUCTION,

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

DAVID R. HAY

(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.

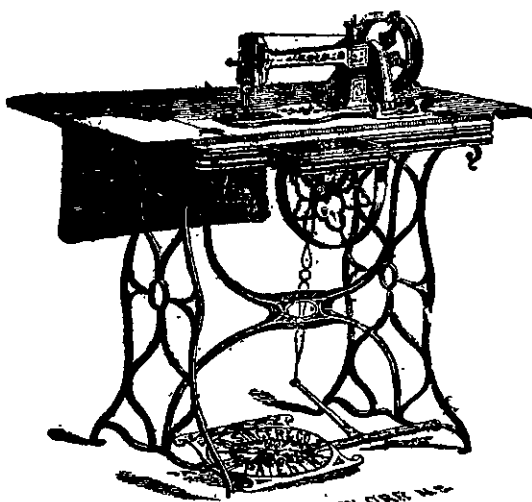
DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAMST, NEW PLIMOUTH.

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.

COMMERCIAL.

Auckland (from our correspondent), Wednesday.—Business done —National Bank, 35s; South British Insurance, £2 10s; Caledonian, £17 15s; Royal Oak, 24s to 25s; Tooke (double), £9 15s; Lincoln Castle, 18s 6d; Bismarck, 35s; Sons of Freedom, 14s, 10s; Coleban, 3s.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Taranaki street, Wellington, Mrs R. O'Connor, of a daughter.

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.

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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

EDUCATION IN OTAGO.

MR MACANDREW, member for Port Chalmers, is reported by 'Hansard' as follows:—

"It is merely waste of time to go on year after year discussing question, unless indeed they were prepared to make education compulsory. As for the Province with which he was connected, he might say there was no necessity for the Bill, and no intention of operating upon it."

The Bill introduced by the General Government, was just as good for the Catholics as the existing laws of this Province. That is worth nothing at all. What were the benefits derivable by the Catholics from the education scheme? They were compelled to pay taxes, to contribute their share of the education estimates, and then they may go, and if able to bear the additional burden, contribute money to maintain schools for themselves, without one farthing of public money.

How are we in Otago treated in this matter of education? Mr Macandrew says there is no necessity for the Bill, and no intention of using it if passed into law. Precisely, the Otago system is perfect, a little more could be done—by making education compulsory—for the Catholics. That recommendation amounts to this: the Catholics are forced to pay for education in common with their fellow-colonists, and if they could only be compelled to send their children to the Presbyterian schools, there would not be a flaw in "our perfect system." It may be asked, why do not the Catholics avail themselves of this perfect system, especially as they are compelled to pay for it? The reason is clear, they look upon their religion as the greatest treasure on earth. When their faith is endangered, all other considerations are only of secondary importance. Health, wealth, education, even life itself, are of no value in comparison with the one true faith; so that whenever their faith is exposed to ruin, conscience forbids Catholics to use any system by which such a result could be effected. It is not here in Otago or New Zealand alone that Catholics show their devotion to their faith under pressure nothing short of wily persecution; but in almost all the countries of the world. In England, last year, the Catholics of every grade, from the noble Duke to the peasant and artisan, contributed a large amount for the purpose of establishing schools in which the Catholic youth of England could be educated without danger to their faith. In Ireland there is scarcely

a town with a few thousand inhabitants, that has not its Catholic schools supported by the voluntary offerings of a people that are taxed by the Government for the maintenance of National Schools and godless Queen's Colleges. In America, in some of the States, the Catholics have to meet the difficulty in the same way. The governments tax them even for the schools in which, by their unaided efforts, they train their own children; and moreover they have placed on their shoulders the burden of taxation for the godless secular schools. The same may be said of every country where the Governments step in and assume those duties which naturally belong to parents. They may have good intentions; but in no case have Governments made the attempt, without bitterly oppressing those who cannot share their views, or accept their systems. New Zealand is no exception to the rule. The whole community is taxed for education—large reserves of Crown lands are set aside for educational purposes; but then the moneys voted and the yearly returns from the lands are all devoted to the education of certain portions of the community; whilst the rest are spurned, ignored, neglected; though they have to bear their share of taxation for education. The systems in the other provinces of this colony may be bad; but that in Otago is the most oppressive and unjust of all. Briefly, then, what is it? The portion of the community for which it is intended is Presbyterian. The majority of the teachers are Presbyterian; but they can be of no religion or of any religion, except of the Catholic faith. The books are Presbyterian in tone and tendency, having many passages expressive of hatred and dislike of Catholics—untruthful as to Catholic doctrine, and insulting both to the people and their clergy. Though it is proposed to change these books, yet it is only for others that seldom have the name of God mentioned in them; and therefore it is fair to say that the insulting Presbyterian books are to be exchanged for materialistic godless productions. Again, the mode of teaching is anti-Catholic. When the opportunity presents itself, it has been found that some of the Government school-teachers do not hesitate to use insulting expressions to Roman Catholic children, in reference to the priests and their faith. Of this the Otago Government is cognisant; and yet Mr Macandrew comes forward and asserts that in Otago no further legislation is necessary on education, unless indeed a law be passed to make it compulsory. If that were done the Otago system would be perfect. It is now insulting and unjust to Roman Catholics—it is now nearly perfect! Add compulsion, and then for the Catholics you will have a perfectly tyrannical system. Is it not repugnant to every principle of even-handedness first to compel a man to pay money to support a school system which reviles his religion and what he holds dear; and then, when he refuses, on conscientious grounds, to debase himself and his children by availing himself of that, to come forward and tell him, he must be forced by Government authority to use this iniquitous system?

WEEKLY EPITOME.

A gentleman in Auckland kindly telegraphs to us that his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday evening. The edifice was crowded.

MR WILLIAM DAVID MILLAR, a native of Germany, made his confession of faith in the presence of many witnesses on Saturday, 23rd, at his residence, Naseby, and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Royer.

The following paragraph from the 'Melbourne Advocate,' shows the untruthfulness of a recent telegram which announced that Bishop Goold had condemned all benefit societies. The authorship of this calumnious telegram may be traced to the 'Age,' as is evident from the subjoined:— "Commend us to our old friend Ananias; he boldly plunges in, lies away most vehemently, invents to suit his purpose, and provides pastorals for us. Indeed, we have no doubt but that for its own ends the 'Age' would even undertake not only the salvation of Catholic souls, but the control of the world at large in view of the forthcoming general election. To revive the old sensation, the 'Age' announced recently the existence of a pastoral from the Bishop anent friendly societies; and although authoritative and official contradictions have appeared in the 'Telegraph' and 'Herald' newspapers, the spirit of Ananias in the 'Age' still surges daily with ignorant and stupid correspondence from persons either real or imaginary, praising the 'Age' for its enlightened and bold criticism, though that was founded upon its own text of calumnious invention. And so the endeavor continues—to sow dissension amongst those who have a common end in view. The 'Age's' inventions and the 'Argus' sneers are neither new nor true to us. We know how little of fair play or upright dealing we have to expect from them, and let us hope that, so warned, not one Irishman or Catholic will be misled by their misrepresentations or their inventions.

THE 'London Times,' in its issue of the 22nd May, has a well written article on this Colony, founded upon a letter from its Wellington correspondent. The editor recommends all those who wish to accumulate wealth, be they gentlemen or artisans, if they cannot secure it at home, to emigrate to New Zealand.

THE 'Taranaki Herald' writes:—The Agent-General's office in London swells up into an expensive establishment, for we find at the last report that the cost is at the rate of £8000 per annum. The expenditure of £8000 per annum ought to be productive of a considerable stream of emigrants to the colony; but what do we find is the result? At the end of 1872 the number procured by the agents amounted to 3202 persons; nominated emigrants, 861: men sent by Messrs Broden and Son, 1860; making a total of 5923—when it was anticipated that at least 8000 Government emigrants would arrive within the year. Thus the emigrants procured by the agents fell short by 4000.

In a leading article, the 'Evening Post' says:—It would be out of place to mention names, but anyone who has made careful inquiry on the subject knows that there are in this and the Middle Island many runholders with incomes ranging from £1000 to even £10,000 a year; and there are money-lenders whose mortgages produce a yearly revenue almost princely in amount; and that there are holders of investments who, though retired from active business, yet still derive very large incomes from their outlying capital.

It is notorious, says the Wanganui 'Chronicle,' that there are too many people in our towns and too few people in the country—too many distributors and too few producers—a crowd of small stores where one large one would better answer the purpose, and set loose a number of strong hands for clearing land and felling timber. Too many young people are growing up with a distaste for honest labor. Our boys are not even learning trades. They must be clerks because it is genteel. Our present system should be reversed. There is even example and encouragement to do so. The late Mr J. F. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, undertook a visit to British America and the United States during 1867, and he embodied the result of his enquiries in a volume, to which we refer the curious reader. His account of the Irish is everywhere the same, and his remarks apply with equal force to Australia and New Zealand as to America. Mr Maguire found that those who remain in the towns and cities seldom prosper. On the other hand, he affirms and supports his statement by numberless instances—and there is not the least reason to distrust his accuracy—that those who go upon the land at once always become prosperous, and usually their success is something marvellous. There is something in this by which we might profit. A great deal might be effected by a change both of sentiment and practice.

"We believe," says the 'Daily Times,' "the best way of securing the most suitable class of immigrants is—under the system of nomination by their friends already settled in the Province." If the 'Daily Times' believes this, how is it that it has never a good word to say for Irish immigration, when it is notorious that the Irish people more than any other avail themselves of this system? It goes in for Highlanders and Welsh, and, if we are not mistaken, for Scandinavians and "well-selected Chinese." We don't object to that, but we do say it might drop a kindly word occasionally for those of a nation whose members here support it more largely than Welsh, Scandinavians, or well-selected Chinese.

AN Auckland Journal condemns what it terms the solitary system of location, by which the settler is thrown on his own resources, and says:—It has been under circumstances like these, that thousands have toiled and laboured for years, in the vain hope of being able to found a home for themselves and their families in the lonely bush, until their means and physical strength having become exhausted, they were compelled at last to retire from the struggle—to fall back upon the towns in order to obtain a precarious subsistence in some other way. This result, there is reason to believe, might have been avoided, in numerous instances at least, had these people associated together in small circles under the co-operative principle. The probabilities of success are more, we think, in the direction of small companies, comprising about a score families to occupy a block of land amongst them, divided into small holdings of various extent, say from 20 to 40 acres each, adapted to the means respectively of the several members of the Association. The small-farm system has succeeded elsewhere, and why not in this colony? Three-fourths of the wheat-growers of South Australia are confined to areas of from 10 to 60 acres of land each, and at one time, before the introduction of the German element, it was confidently asserted that wheat could never prove a profitable crop in that colony.

From the Wellington 'Independent' we learn that the Agent-General's statement showing the actual cost to the colony of introducing emigrants, does not take into account the expenses of the Agency and sub-agencies, and simply relates to the cost of carrying the emigrants to the colony. According to this return, it appears that the total average rate of conveyance per adult covering 6647 adults sent out from June 1, 1871, to March 31, 1873, was £12 19s 9½d.

THE 'New Zealand Herald,' writing on Post and Ante-Nuptial Settlements, says: Men in anticipation of what may happen, oftentimes what they know is certain to happen, rely upon their assets, which are more frequently the property of their creditors than their own. The proceeds they "settle" on their wives, and then snap their fingers at their creditors. Post-nuptial settlements are now becoming so common in this colony, and made for such obvious purposes—that of defrauding creditors—that we trust to see the question of the right of permitting such convenient arrangements between a man and his wife discussed in the present session of the Assembly, in order that Legislative action may be taken: for we know of nothing which more conduces to reckless trading, commercial dishonesty, or wild speculation, than these marriage settlements. Ante-nuptial settlements may on occasions, be proper enough; because a woman may say that she will only give herself away upon certain conditions being fulfilled in her interest, or in the interests of the offspring which may follow her marriage. But, as a rule, ante-nuptial settlements are proposed by the man. An arrangement of this kind is equally dishonest, and there is something very cowardly in a man who can allow the claims of his creditors to be ignored while he hangs on to the skirts of his wife as his support in after life. We urge that these claims in future should be declared illegal. A husband is by law responsible for the liabilities his wife may incur, and it is but right that the wife to the full extent of her property should be made responsible for the

liabilities of her husband. There is also another evil connected with such settlement. They are invariably kept a profound secret. Men manage to obtain a large amount of credit, which would not be given them if it were known that an estate meant simply a wife's income under a marriage settlement. It is not a pleasing sight, but it is not one altogether unknown in Auckland, to see a ruined creditor walking the streets broken down in mind and body, while his debtor rides past him secure from consequences by "my wife's marriage settlement."

MR REID, says the Wellington correspondent in the Dunedin 'Star,' deserves the thanks of Otago and the country for putting his foot on the truck system, and drawing attention to the necessity of regulating the management of coal mines.

THE Government are offering for sale a new issue of four per cent. debentures, to amount to £50,000, principal and interest on these loans made payable in the colony. Already, it is said, £17,000 have been taken up, and the balance will be allotted in the order of application at a price of £90 10s per cent.

THE 'Thames Advertiser,' in referring to the fact that the natives are going in for extending the "aukati," or King's boundary line, in so far as keeping out Europeans is concerned, says it is anxiously awaiting a discussion in the House on the conduct of the Government re Sullivan's murder, and trusts some hon. members will press the matter to an issue.

THE Armed Constabulary at the present time numbers 704 of all ranks, being a reduction of 20 during the past year, a loss caused through only 138 men having been enrolled against 158 who have been struck off the force. Of these, no less than 98 men have been discharged at their own request on completion of term of service; and the Commissioner and other officers in the force point out the principal remedy for the loss the Colony is constantly subjected to, namely, a more lengthened term of service.

THE Wellington 'Post' says:—The rapid extension of the telegraph in this Colony, and the increasing extent to which the wires are used, of course creates a great demand for skilled operators, and we learn that with a view to meeting this demand, it has been determined to follow the example of the English offices, and employ a number of young lady operators. It is for the present intended, we believe, to confine the experiment here to one or two of the head offices.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Nelson Examiner' says:—Ministers seem to have acted on the idea that by giving members plenty to do they will keep them out of mischief, for the number of Ministerial Bills which have been already brought forward is countless. Hitherto, the precaution has been pretty successful, but the bills have suffered terribly. Mr Bathgate's fury at the slaughter of his innocents perhaps induced him to run his head against a legal bill brought in by Mr Gillies. "The Justice of the Peace Amendment Bill." I fear that he hurt himself; but Mr Gillies kindly explained to him that he neither understood the bill nor the law which it was intended to reform, which precious balm no doubt relieved him a good deal. It was administered in a tender and scientific manner.

ON the Law and Justice estimates, says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' a dead set was made at Mr Bathgate, Mr Gillies and some others betraying a marvellous anxiety to know the duties attached to that office. The whole thing was evidently done for the purpose of having some fun, and Mr Bathgate's evident want of enjoyment of it rendered the fun greater to those who indulged in it. Mr Vogel had at last to come to the rescue of his colleague and stand on the dignity of his position, appealing to the House to uphold that of ministers. There exists (says the same correspondent) a very general and, I believe, a very well grounded belief, that there will be a reconstruction of the Ministry as soon as ever the session is over, and that two at least of the present members will retire into the snug haven of permanent Civil Service appointments. It is known that Dr Bennett, the Registrar-General, is desirous of retiring on his pension, and that his resignation is already in the hands of the Government. Mr O'Rorke will, it is believed, be his successor. Since Mr Batkin became Secretary of the Treasury there has been no Secretary of Stamps, the business being conducted by the Commissioner and a Chief Clerk. This arrangement is said not to work well, and the session once over, Mr Bathgate will probably resign the Commissionership, sink to the level of Secretary, and eschew politics for the future. Who the new Ministers will be of course no one can tell, but Mr Pyke's name is already freely mentioned as a probable successor to Mr O'Rorke as Minister of Immigration, his Victorian experience in such matters being supposed to fit him for that office. It is rumoured that in all probability Mr Vogel will go home during the recess for the purpose of personally negotiating the new loan. There is great dissatisfaction at Dr Featherston's latest loan negotiation, it being thought that he might have raised the money on much better terms than 5 per cent. at £102 10s.

MRS HERBERT writing to the 'Times,' in reply to a letter from Mrs Colclough, says of New Zealand:—Servants are everywhere well paid and well treated; it stands to reason that this should be the case, for they are scarce, and when they leave, as they often do to marry, it is sometimes difficult to replace them. Of the number who go out from England, the greater part marry before they have been a year in the Colony. . . . Everywhere I noticed the great prosperity of the labouring classes, and there was a manly independence about them, too, which told of self-respect. The working man pays generally his pound a year towards the church which he attends, as regularly as the runholder (or "squatter," as he would be called in Australia) pays his larger contribution. The only direct tax in New Zealand—the education rate—he also pays, and has a voice himself in the arrangements for his children's benefit. Exception may certainly be taken to the statement in regard to Education, as many are taxed for schools they cannot conscientiously avail themselves of, others again send their children to schools better, and often cheaper, than the public schools, and some have to pay taxes where there are no schools. But in this respect New Zealand is, no doubt, like other places where there are monopolising schools systems, while for the servant and the laborer it has its special advantages.

We understand that the members of St Joseph's Church sh^d intend to give a grand concert in about three weeks. Judging from the great success of their former concerts, we have no doubt this will be no exception to the rule. Selections from Mozart's First Mass in C will constitute the first part of the programme, and the second part, as usual, will be a miscellaneous selection.

INVERCARGILL.—On the 4th inst. a select "soiree musicale" was given in aid of the improvement of St Mary's church, by members of the English church choir, other leading lady and gentleman amateurs, and the volunteers' brass band. It rained during the whole day, notwithstanding which there was a crowded house. The concert was one of the best ever given here, and a handsome amount was handed over for the object for which it was intended.

A SUMMONED meeting of Branch No. 72 of the H.A.C.B. Society was held at St Joseph's schoolroom on Monday evening last. There was a large attendance of members. The meeting had been called principally for the purpose of discussing the advisability of having the wives of intended members examined by the doctor. The lodge surgeon (Dr Bakewell) attended, and explained in a very clear manner the desirability of this being done, setting out what a burden it would be to a young society like the present to have the wife of any member thrown on the Society suffering from some disease. It was resolved that for the future no married candidate be admitted as a member unless his wife has been passed by the doctor. A vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Dr Bakewell for his kindness in attending the meeting and giving his opinion on such an important subject. After the transaction of some other business the meeting closed. Two new members were admitted, and there are five more to be initiated. This branch of the H.A.C.B.S. is now fully started, and is in a fair way to success. New members are continually joining, and the Society is in a very flourishing condition. The balance sheet as read by the secretary at the meeting was most satisfactory.

THE 'Wanganui Chronicle' says in respect to the suing by the Wellington Education Board of "those persons who, for many and in our opinion good reasons, have hitherto refused to pay the amounts for which they are rated to support the educational machinery of this province. We have repeatedly expressed our disapproval of the whole thing, and if any further proof were wanting of the justness of our opposition, we need only refer to the fact that a prominent member of the Board, whose rates amount to a very considerable sum, had not up to yesterday paid them, hoping no doubt that something might turn up to save him from being mulcted for an amount of money he would far rather keep to his credit at the bank. It has been proved that certain portions of the Act under which they work are *ultra vires*, and it has yet to be decided by the full bench of Judges whether, such being the case, the whole Act is not null and void in consequence."

THE 'Nelson Examiner' recognises the fact that Nelson has not kept pace in the march of material progress with Canterbury and Otago. While it points out that Nelson possesses no such tracts of fertile land, it dwells upon its great mineral resources, and says:—"But it is not farming land alone that makes a province, a colony, or a country. Nelson has other resources. The wealth of the most active of the counties of South Wales is certainly not less than that of the greatest agricultural counties of the south-west of England. There is reason for believing that if the natural resources of the province are properly developed, Nelson may become the Glamorgan among the provinces of New Zealand."

At the Thames a lot of little children were together, and one of them, seeing a brass watch on a nail, took it down to play with, and did not return it. For this offence he was sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment, and to be whipped. "Now," writes a correspondent of the local paper, "in my opinion, the person who gave that child in charge for such an offence is the party who deserved the whipping, for I never read of a more heartless and cruel proceeding. By this little peccadillo his whole life has been blasted, and not only his, but his parents, also. To try him as a felon will ever be a living scandal amongst us. For what can a child of nine years old know of right and wrong; and what is he likely to know of it under our present system of education? It would appear lately that the law here has been particularly directed to the peccadilloes of children, while the man who rigs the sharemarket (thereby robbing hundreds) is looked upon as a smart man of business. For while the powers that be strain at the gnat, they swallow the camel."

THE 'Grey River Argus' says that, contrary to expectation, His Excellency Sir James Fergusson is a High Church Episcopalian. Most people thought he was a Presbyterian.

THE 'Nelson Examiner,' under the heading of "Our very good people," speaking of Mr Fox and his Permissive Bill, says:—"Attempts to pass a Permissive Bill in Victoria have not succeeded; and it is notorious that the efforts of the police to enforce the provisions of a Strong Wine and Spirits Sale Statute are systematically violated. To pass a Permissive Bill would be as idle work as sending Hannibal waistcoats to the niggers of Timbuctoo."

MR A. G. ALLAN, writing to the 'Daily Times' says:—"I venture to state that there will be great cause for regret that the Right Reverend Dr Moran's request of an educational grant has been refused. I am informed by a gentleman who takes a lively interest in promoting educational matters, that if the grant had been bestowed there would have been established in Dunedin and other centres of population schools taught by eminent masters, selected in the home country, the pupils taught at a fee that any working man could afford. I scarcely need say how great a boon this would be to parents, like myself, of limited means, who cannot afford to give our sons a University education."

THE 'Independent' says—"It is generally reported that Mr Bryce, the member for Wanganui, is to cease "sitting on a rail," and give his support to the Government. He was prepared to follow Mr Stafford into the deadly breach, but as that gentleman has resigned his command in favor of Mr Fitzherbert, the representative of Wanganui declines to march through Coventry with the latter gentleman."

THE municipality of Lawrence has borrowed £2000 at six per cent. interest, for the purpose of erecting a town hall, and intends to commence building operations at once.

for the North Island (Auckland). I think there is not the slightest doubt but what the attempt will be made, and that it will be carried by a majority when the day and the hour arrives calling for a division."

AN instance of co-operation. At the eighth quarterly meeting of the Whangarei Co-operative Store Society, though business had not been quite so brisk as during the former quarter, the profits were sufficient to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on the capital, and a bonus of 1s. 3d. per pound on the purchases. A working man with a large family became a member of the society about six months since, during that time the bonus he had received on purchases has enabled him to get three cwt. extra of bonedust for his garden. This, it is well known, means a plentiful supply of potatoes and vegetables for his table throughout the year.—"Southern Cross."

THE 'Charleston Herald, in referring to the present unsatisfactory state of the electoral laws, states that "new enrolment of *bona fide* electors is too often neglected simply because of the formalities and restrictions imposed on applicants. There is moreover no antagonism of political parties or associations, worthy the name, which serve to keep vigilant watch either upon objections or to an enrolment on the Electoral Rolls." Parties, we think, are becoming well defined of late years, and the right of voting is becoming more looked to. Independently of party, we Catholics have a special cause at heart, and from end to end of this colony, we should register and organise.

A GENTLEMAN at Huia, Auckland, where there is no Government school, being asked to collect the education tax, declines in the following terms to do so:—"For nearly three years we have supported a school here without receiving the slightest aid from Government although having made several requests to that effect. I may say that I was personally instrumental in establishing a school here. And now we are to be driven to cripple any little resources that we possess for that purpose, by an odious tax. For these reasons I decline to lend my aid in collecting a tax from hard-working men, that are doing their best in supporting a school to educate their children, by their own hard-earned means." Protestants in his position will no doubt appreciate the injustice done to Catholics.

A NATIONAL Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand has been formed at Dunedin. The capital is £1,000,000. 100,000 shares of £10 each will be issued, 5s per share to be deposited on application, 6s on allotment, and 10s in four calls of 2s 6d, at intervals of three months.

THE 'Charleston Argus' says the enormous price, in proportion to the outlay, which miners are prepared to pay for water is illustrated by the revenue which it is estimated that the Randall's Creek (Grey district) water race will bring in, being in fact something approaching cent. per cent., and this must be taken as a sufficient counterpoise for the certainty that in some years the works constructed would become disused. Where profits range at rates of thirty or forty per cent., it is not fair to estimate risks by the ordinary standards. We cannot see any reason why, if the matter was properly represented, this view of the case should be considered unsound by capitalists at home.

A BLENHEIM paper says that good roofing slate exists in "immense quantities" not far from that town.

MR MILLAR, F.S.A., the Engineer of the Wanganui Corporation, informs a local paper that Virginia Lake offers an inexhaustible supply of pure water for Wanganui, the quantity ordinarily contained in this natural reservoir being estimated at no less than 200 million gallons.

THE rise in the value of property appears to be as great at Timaru as most other places. We read in the 'Herald' of a town section a few rods over a quarter of an acre in extent in the main road being sold to the Union Bank for £500, which four months since was purchased for £200.

As another proof of the increasing value of land in Canterbury, it may be mentioned that one hundred and six acres in the Taitapu district, purchased some two years ago at £9 per acre, were sold recently at £21.

DURING the quarter ended on the 30th June, the receipts of the Province of Otago amounted to £188,912 3s 10d, and the expenditure to £54,439 8s 7d. the excess in favour of the receipts thus being £234,472 15s 3d. The receipts from the sale of Crown Lands during the quarter amounted to £107,080 13s 6d.

THE 'Nelson Examiner,' in reply to the comments on the expense in the Province of Nelson for the civil service, being about £17,000, remarks:—"Though the population of Nelson is not large even comparatively, the province is not small in area; and as life and property must be protected there must be a police force maintained, with the necessary Courts, magistrates, clerks, &c., therefore it cannot be pronounced exorbitant."

In accordance with instructions received from Messrs Campbell and Richardson, Napier, Messrs Kinzaid and McQueen, of the Vulcan foundry, Dunedin, are about to build an iron screw steamer of 70 tons burden.

AN incident resembling that well-known to theatre-goers as forming one of the sensations of "Under the Gaslight," is said to have occurred on the Port Chalmers Railway on Saturday. A man named Cherie, who was under the influence of drink, lay down across the rails at the foot of St. Andrew street. He was observed by Mr Vesey and his son, who, with some difficulty, rescued him just a moment before the 6 o'clock train dashed past.

A WRITER to the 'New Zealand Herald' says, a question to be brought before the Assembly will be "nothing less than the severation of the two islands, each of which is to have a distinct Legislature of its own. Wellington is to go into the shade. Dunedin is fixed as the seat of the Central Government of the South Island, and your City

THE 'Lyttelton Times,' on reading the inducements held out for emigrants in America, says:—"We cannot feel surprised at the success attending the exertions of the Yankee immigration agents. Our agents in the United Kingdom can honestly tell the laborer, the artisan, and the small capitalist that New Zealand offers as fair prospects of advancement, as many opportunities of achieving independence, and to the full as much personal comfort as America. If we are to succeed, our terms must be liberal, our exertions must be redoubled, and our agents must be efficient."

QUITE a gloom, says the 'Bruce Herald,' was cast over Tokomairiro by two awfully sudden deaths; the first, that of Mr James Ritchie, which occurred about 7 o'clock on Wednesday night (the 13th instant); and the second, that of the widely-respected landlord of the Criterion Hotel, Mr G. W. Langley, which took place at a quarter past 3, yesterday afternoon (14th instant).

MR ARMSTRONG delivered a lecture on his travels in America and Australia, for the benefit of the Clyde Hospital, at Clyde lately. The lecture was capitally received. A dance followed.

AT Gow creek, Switzers, one Dapp, for selling spirituous liquors without a license, was fined £30 and costs.

IT is to be hoped that Mr Ramsay's motion, carried in the Dunedin City Council, will soon be acted on—"That in the opinion of this Council the present condition of the Octagon is discreditable to the city, and that steps should be at once taken for its immediate improvement.

A TIT-BIT from 'Hansard.'—Mr Sheehan, referring to the number of objections raised by Mr Bathgate to Mr T. B. Gillies's Justices of the Peace Bill, said "he was astonished at the number of objections the honourable gentleman had been able to raise to the Bill, and it was perhaps a matter of regret that he had not been employed to find fault with his own Bills."

NELSON complains of silly pranks played by inane larrikins. Their latest is thieving overcoats, &c., from the Presbyterian Church while the congregation were at service.

A SAD accident, which resulted fatally, occurred at about half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday week, about a mile and a quarter from Naseby. Miss Bridget Mungovan, in company with her brother-in-law, Mr Robert Keenan, were going to a farm at Kyeburn diggings. Mr Keenan was driving two drays, and the dray in which Miss Mungovan was sitting capsized, the guard of the dray coming with a crash upon her. Mr Keenan endeavored to extricate her but could not. He dug some earth from underneath her which seemed to relieve her from the pressure of the dray, and placed the spade leverwise under the wheel. He galloped to the town for assistance, and returned with friends and a doctor. Miss Mungovan soon knew that her time upon earth was not to be long and called for a priest. Father Royer, who was 25 miles away, was sent for, and was in Naseby at the bedside of the dying woman at a quarter to three o'clock on Wednesday morning. She received the rites of the Church, and died at a quarter to five the same morning, eleven hours after the accident. She retained her senses to the last moment. Her funeral was largely attended. Mr Baxter, who went for Father Royer, sacrificing his night's rest and almost endangering his life, is not a Catholic, and our Naseby correspondent, from whom we get this information, hopes that every Catholic will think well of him.

EDUCATION CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have received a copy of some of the correspondence that took place between Bishop Moran and his priests on the one side, and the Government Board of Education on the other. The subject of this correspondence was the alleged interference of the Government school officials with the religion of Roman Catholic children.

We feel surprised at its being stated that "Father Coleman's letters are in the hands of Mr Maitland, R.M." (vide page 2), whereas we know that Mr Stout asked to have the correspondence laid on the table of the Provincial Council, and that accordingly, it was ordered to be laid on the table. Moreover, we have been informed, on good authority, that Mr Maitland has stated that all the papers he had on the subject were handed by him into the Government. How, then, can the Government come forward and make such a statement as appears in these printed papers? We know that a Provincial Secretary, not now in office, stated in the last Session of the Council that the subject of these letters was not entered into, because the gentleman who reported the matter asked to have the inquiry deferred for six weeks; but we are also aware that when the six weeks expired, that gentleman wrote to Mr Maitland, telling him he was ready to aid him in the investigation, provided it was to be on sworn testimony; and that at the time the Provincial Secretary made the statement referred to, not only six weeks, but over four months had passed. Besides, we are well aware that the Government officials stated that again and again they had telegraphed and written to the General Government at Wellington for power to hold a sworn inquiry, but they could get no reply.

If the Government wished to deal fairly and honestly with all concerned, they would at least have published the telegrams, and all the letters between them (the Government), Mr Maitland, and Father Coleman on the subject, instead of a portion of the correspondence, and would not be making an effort to hoodwink the public by saying that the correspondence is in Mr Maitland's hands, when that gentleman has stated it is in possession of the Government. Whether the charge could be established or not, it is not for us to say; but over seven months have passed without any move being made by the Education Board. It is certain that in the Government Schools, the religion of Roman Catholics is tampered with, and when the Rev Father Coleman complained to the Government that it was reported to him that a Roman Catholic boy was beaten for not attending Protestant instruction, we consider it was the duty of the Education Board to order an inquiry. At the same time, we are fully persuaded that the rev gentleman was justified in refusing to have anything to do with the inquiry, unless it was made on sworn evidence. By any other course the truth might not be so effectually elicited, and efforts might be made to escape having the charge substantiated, if anyone were in fault. Whether the charge were groundless or well founded, it was the duty of those concerned to inquire. At any rate, if the Education Board did not find themselves in a position to go on with the inquiry, they should have admitted the fact, and not made what we take to be a strong effort to show that the blame rested on Father Coleman. Let all letters and telegrams be published, and then the public can judge for themselves. This case, and others brought under the notice of the Otago Government, without the slightest redress being made, clearly prove that Roman Catholics need not expect fair play and justice from the Otago Government.

BISHOP MORAN.

From the Dunedin 'Evening Star' we learn that Bishop Moran delivered an address at the Thames, condemning secret societies, and that it has been "keenly criticised by the Auckland press." His Lordship is represented as having said:—He had gone to the Thames by the merest chance, as he said, because he found he could get home from Napier easier via Auckland. Speaking to his text, he said the history of the world showed that where people were brought up without a religious education, anarchy and insecurity of life prevailed. The place of religious education could not be supplied by a godless system. An effort was now being made to establish a system which would destroy the Catholic Church, root and branch, and root out Christian society. There were at the present moment two Churches in the world—one Christian Church, represented by the Catholic body; the other Church was devoted to the service of the demon. This latter anti-Christian Satanic Church found a home in secret societies, no matter what name they might adopt; and these societies were engaged waging a deadly feud against the Catholic Church, which, however, would conquer; for there was not a doubt that, as Christ had said, his Church, which was connected with the Roman Pontiff, should prevail. All efforts to destroy the Church by persecution, by fire, or sword, had failed, but the enemies of the Church were gaining experience. They saw it was in vain to try to destroy the Church by these means, and they were now trying the plan of rearing the rising generation in a godless system. All other sects had united to trample on them. Anything more atrociously unjust than the present system towards them could not be imagined. He spoke strongly against the tyrannical, atrocious, and unjust law prevailing in nearly all the Provinces, which taxed them to support a secular system. He urged his hearers to use all legitimate means to overthrow it, it being contrary to justice, morality, and the well-being of the community.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

THE 'Daily Times,' a thorough-going secularist organ, makes some plain admissions. In an article of Saturday last, in referring to a case of juvenile crime, it says "if that case be taken as a fair representation of the state of demoralisation in which a great number of the juveniles of the present generation are growing up, it is one which is fraught with danger to the State, and one for which some remedial measures should be seriously and earnestly sought. That such is the case can scarcely be doubted by anyone who is in the habit of walking through the streets after dark. The knots of young men and boys that are gathered together here and there at the street corners pronounce most unmistakably, by their horse play and ribald language, what kind of training our youth are receiving, and how very little restraint is placed upon them by their parents or employers. That there is a deeply-seated moral ulcer extending its ramifications throughout all sections of the juvenile community can no less be less be doubted, in view of the obscene expressions that meet the eye at every turn, carved or scratched or written on every available spot, from the church gates to the garden seats. If we were persuaded that these things exist only amongst the children of the lowest and most uneducated amongst us—amongst those who are receiving little or no education—we should neither be surprised nor alarmed; but when we know as a positive fact that the same incipient immorality, and actual, if not in all cases open, insubordination to constituted authority, show themselves equally in the case of boys who attend our highest educational institutions, we cannot help feeling that there is something radically wrong somewhere—something so frightfully wrong that we cannot, without unfeigned apprehension, look forward to the future. We are not among those who believe that education—that is, education in the sense in which the term is commonly received—is the grand palladium for all evils. There is that without which education is nothing, or worse, viz., training. Of course training is really a component part of education—indeed, the most important part. Acquisition of knowledge, apart from the proper development of the moral sense, and the cultivation of those courtesies and decencies which alone render society other than a pandemonium, means possession of power for the production of unlimited evil. The evils to which we allude are mainly owing, we believe, to that selfishness which induces parents to prefer their own selfish ease to the ultimate good of their children; and because checking and curbing their natural inclinations include a considerable amount of trouble and watchfulness, they neglect their duty, and allow their children to grow up without discipline, and the result is what we observe around us constantly in the insubordination and absence of tone in the rising generation. The want of good home training is what every teacher complains of, and is that which fetters his efforts, and every employer re-echoes the cry when the youth enters his workshop or counting house. What we would impress upon parents is the necessity of instilling early into the minds of their children those principles of strict obedience, self-respect, and self-restraint, which are the foundations of a noble character, and without which the best education is worthless. It is with sorrow that we watch these events. In Australia, the evil has assumed gigantic proportions, and as Dunedin increases in size we cannot hope to escape the infliction of a large juvenile criminal population, if parents continue deliberately to shut their eyes to the effects, which are already making themselves apparent, of allowing their children to grow up without any attempt to train them aright."

A correspondence on the same subject has been going on lately in the columns of the 'Sydney Morning Herald,' and a truly appalling picture is painted of juvenile corruption in Sydney. So appalling, indeed, are the facts (remarks the Sydney 'Freeman'), that one does not wish to smile whilst contemplating them. And yet it is difficult to abstain from smiling, when we consider the remedies offered against an evil so dreadful. It must strike every person who has thought it worth while to reflect upon the subject at all, that amongst the various and summary remedies proposed in the 'Herald,' there is not the slightest mention made of the system of educating the young in the schools. Our venerable contemporary, it would appear, has discovered

that "the most useful remedy would be the creation of a healthy feeling with respect to social morality." This is the sole remedy offered in the 'Herald's' profound leading article. Dean Cowper (one of the correspondents) much more sensibly, indeed, remarks: "My own conviction is that this is a question to be dealt with in the homes of the people. It is a question for parents especially, and calls for their earnest and anxious thoughts." What parents? Those to whom Dean Cowper might preach to to the crack of doom and receive for his pains a contemptuous laugh? It is undoubtedly a question for parents, but to what other cause may juvenile crime be traced than to the utter insensibility of those said parents as regards the training of their children in the fear of God's judgments and His holy laws? Even of the better class of parents we endorse the assertion, that their "children are indulged and pampered, or treated with harshness and severity; and either way are subjected to no proper discipline." And if the proper training of children in the homes of the people of the better classes, as regards God's laws and morality, be, as it undoubtedly is, to a most lamentable extent, a matter of hopeless regret, what must we expect in the lower strata of our social system? Dean Cowper entirely forgets that he is arguing most effectually against his own conclusion when he relates the history of those estimable ladies who convived at their own daughters' immorality, and trained them for it by their own example. What healthful schools for the young would be the homes of such as these; and what happy influences! And yet this is the only remedy that can be offered by one of the leading and one of the kindest and most philanthropic of Protestant clergymen.

The viceregent of the Son of God asks that the little children be permitted to come unto him, and unto their true Mother, to receive a, her maternal bosom, from their tenderest infancy, the life-sustaining nourishment of sound religious instruction, or, as it must be called in a country of a mixed population, denominational education.

The realisation of the Church's hopes in the rising generation must be commensurate with the inculcation of denominational education in the schools—the true homes of the children of the masses. This, Protestantism, alas! knows too well, for the enemy will not permit it to remain unknown. Protestantism, begotten of the world, naturally leagues itself with the world, and is the world's powerful ally, when there is a question of gain to the church, which the world regards in the light of an undying foe. Rather than permit us to profit by liberal legislation, Protestant sects are prepared to forego their own most cherished rights, and they will have the world rather than Christendom; and they will have Cæsar only for their king. And is this the cause or source of the terrific increase of juvenile immorality in our city? We do not say so; although it is singular that such increase amongst our juveniles should be coeval with the spread of the Public School system. National and political sins very often bring their own punishments immediately in their trail.

Our rising generation, if remarkable for one trait of character more than another, is strikingly so as regards its precocious bearing. Our children are becoming men before they are boys; soldiers bearing muskets on their tiny shoulders whilst yet they wear the garb of infancy. This is the spirit of the public school system, and it is the means by which proselytes are gained over from amongst ourselves. Nor is the system better, if as good, as regards the training of female youth. If the little musket-bearing children are men before their time, we may fairly conclude that the little ones of the other sex, innocent of all religious sentiment, will be made to follow their example. Let us ask in all candour which of the two is most fitted to resist every dangerous influence, and become a virtuous wife and a good mother—the retiring modest girl from the convent school, or the bold young amazon fresh from the gay atmosphere of public school discipline? Which is more likely to become the victim of juvenile depravity? We shall hear by-and-by, probably, of a compulsory system; but we venture to doubt whether Church of England clergymen, still less others, will insist on a system based on Christianity.

[In a future issue we will publish extracts to show that illiteracy and crime do not go together, and also the opinion of a high authority, given before a Prison Reform congress, that "the most dangerous criminal is the educated, intellectual violator of the law," and that "learning, without moral and religious training, frequently becomes an aid to crime."]

MINING AT THE THAMES.

A correspondent of the Thames sends us some particulars of the leading mines there.

The Caledonian is the leading company on the Thames, and the Pumping Association shaft is the leading work on this field. The future of this field depends a great deal on this mine and working. This shaft is down a depth of three hundred and eighty-five feet now, and has cut what is supposed to be the Caledonian Reef at a depth of 380 feet, and drains both the Tookey Mine and Caledonian Mine quite dry. As soon as the Caledonian Company found their mine was dry, they commenced to sink their main shaft and three winzes, which are called No. 1, 2 and 3 winzes. The No. 1 winze is next to Tookey Company's ground, and is now down a depth of 60 feet, but have found no gold in it yet. No. 3 winze is next to the Otago's Company's ground, and is down a depth of 35 feet, and gold found at a depth of 30 feet, when the shares rose from £18 10s to £27 10s per share; but, when it was found out the find was not of as much importance as was first anticipated, the shares receded again to £18 10s., at which price there is a good many buyers, and sellers at £19. The mining manager is preparing to sink a winze on the Specimen Leader, and is in good hopes to pick up the old shot of gold soon again.

The Tookey Company are opening out, at the depth of 380 feet, in the Pumping Association Shaft, but have to drive some distance before they will reach their own ground. The ground stands very high in speculators' opinions. The Company's shares are worth £9 per share in the market—that is the double issue (first and third issue). The other mines in this locality are doing a good deal of dead work lately, but will soon be swelling the gold return again.

The Black Angel and Sons of Freedom are a further distance in

the ranges. The former gave 25s per share in dividends on the last block of ground—they work out with backs of 70 feet. They have opened up a block of 30 feet, back but it has not come up to expectation yet. The Company's shares have receded in value this fortnight 25 per cent.

The Sons of Freedom have brought in a tunnel a distance of 950 feet, to their ground which gives back on the reef from 350 to 400ft. The mine is not properly opened up yet for stopping. This mine stands very high in the opinion of the public of soon becoming a regular dividend paying claim.

Moanatairi Company used to be one of the regular dividend paying claims here, but lately it is only paying its way. It is erecting large machinery (48 head of stampers) and when this is finished it expects to re-sume paying dividends again.

Bright Smile, City of London, and Queen of Beauty, are in a different run of country; they are situated in the Waia Karaka creek. The Bright Smile has pail out of the present block of ground they are working one pound per share dividend, and before the present block is worked out they expect to pay 10s. more per share dividend. Their shaft is down a distance of 35 feet for the next level.

The City of London has given 5s per share in dividends this last two months past, and expects to give another dividend soon again.

The Queen of Beauty is still worked by a private party, and employs seventy heads of stampers, and its fortnightly return is about three hundred and fifty ounces of gold. The shareholders are erecting a winding engine on the claim, and it will be finished in a fortnight from now. The shareholders expect when the machinery is finished to keep forty head of stampers constantly employed. The reefs in this locality average from four to twenty feet in width, run about one ounce to the ton, and are of a mullocky nature and worked with very little expense.

The best feature about this locality is that the deeper the reefs are sunk, the larger and the richer they are. All stock in this locality is becoming in great favor in the share market. It has advanced in price this last six months from fifty to one hundred per cent., and is likely to go much higher still.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEKUKA.

Your valuable paper the 'Tablet' has done a great deal of good since it came among us, and is a great boon to Catholics here, as a means of knowing the state of affairs in the Catholic world. I hope it will continue to meet with a good share of support from our small but flourishing district. We have a very tidy little Church here. It is enough to say it is at present large enough for the congregation. Our priest is the Rev Father Chagnier, who gives admirable satisfaction through his widespread flock. He attends here about once in three weeks. We know this is not often enough, but the other parts of his flock must have a fair share of his attention. The great want here is that which I may say prevails in all country districts—religious instruction for children. I fear a great many are growing up in entire ignorance of our holy faith. It is to be hoped that in country districts where the instruction-giving element is wanting, some of our good Catholics will look around and see if there are not some means of imparting Christian knowledge to our little ones. If there are not some charitable persons found to give instruction, parents must do so themselves, for the priest has not the time. Parents can leave no treasure so valuable as their faith to their children, and should see that their children are properly instructed in our holy religion. Let all who neglect this duty tremble and reflect that an account will be required of them at the dreadful tribunal of Christ for the sins of those under their care, which by a faithful discharge of their duty would not have been committed. Salvation depends chiefly on the time of youth. To convince you of this truth, I shall produce the authority of sacred Scripture—that is of the Holy Ghost, whose words are so express, that it is impossible to doubt. Why does it in so many places exhort young people to think of their salvation betimes, and apply themselves to virtue in their youth, but in order to show of how great importance is that time for their salvation. Now are we going to see these little ones grow up in entire want of religious instruction? Lastly, among books of sacred Scripture, why was there one expressly made for the instruction of youth—that of Proverbs? Does not all this manifestly discover that the Holy Ghost would give men to understand that the time of youth is of greater consequence than most persons imagine, and that all the happiness or misery of man, whether in this life or in the next, depends generally on that time being spent well or ill. Where is the Catholic child to learn to fear God and observe his commandments? It is evidently not in those godless schools which so many attend.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

There is a confraternity here of the Living Rosary; and through the exertions of some of its members, Shortland Church now possesses a beautiful stone baptismal font, which was blessed solemnly on last Sunday evening after Vespers by the Rev. J. A. Norris, assisted by Father Golden. Last Sunday (August 10th) evening the Rev. J. Golden preached a very instructive sermon on humility, taking for his text part of the 4th chapter of the epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians. Humility was the key stone of all virtues—it was the greatest, the most sublime of all virtues. Therefore, he would impress upon them the great favour with which God received the truly humble and penitent. The Rev. Father Norris, after benediction, ascended the altar, and delivered a short discourse on the practice of the Church in using holy water; explained the uses of it, and testified to its benefits and advantages by quotations from the Holy Scripture. He afterwards recommended to the congregation the society of the Rosary, which was the means of having for the Church such a handsome baptismal font. A procession was then formed, a youth carrying a large crucifix first, then the acolytes and bearers of the incense and holy water, then Father Golden, and Father Norris, attired in a cope. After reciting the litany of the Saints, and the other prayers prescribed to be recited on such occasions, the font was blessed by Father Norris.

There has been an absurd story going the rounds of the newspapers of this Province, which is headed "Tactics of the Church of Rome." It says that a Protestant clergyman died in some part of England, and that at his death he expressed a wish that a particular packet of papers should be destroyed, but that the executors of his will determined to open it, when *Presto!* it turned out to be a dispensation from the Pope giving permission to the clergyman to act as a Protestant clergyman when he was in reality a Catholic priest. Now, it is quite apparent this is nothing more than a simple fabrication. It is further stated that a Catholic priest wrote to the English papers, in which this anecdote was first published, repudiating the charge and demanding proof; but no proof was offered, and the executors thought that the base assertion was sufficient, and refused to allow the alleged "dispensation" to be examined. The papers can discern some sinister object of the Pope in this, and warn all true Protestants of the necessity of preventing in New Zealand Roman Catholicism ever being in the ascendant. It appears to me, sir, that since the *TABLET* commenced publication Protestants imagine that the Church of Rome is aspiring to supremacy in this Colony, and accordingly they raise a clamour against us and our faith, which is perfectly unjustifiable and groundless. They would even deny us the privilege of being represented by the Press, of having one solitary organ of our own throughout these islands, when the whole of the newspapers of the Colony, with few exceptions, are antagonistic to our tenets. Let us hope they will come to consider that the spread of Catholicity is not owing to the frail exertions of humanity, but because of the Divine hand of the Almighty which guides it, and propagates its ancient and holy doctrines. Let us also hope that they will be more charitable towards it; and that if it be God's will, the veil of prejudice and bigotry will be taken from their eyes, and they will see the purity, the apostolicity, the holiness of the doctrines of the one true Church of Christ.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—After a perusal of your 15th number, it may seem out of place for me to add my approbation to your well-merited deserts for the able manner in which you have undertaken a long and much-needed want. I do not look upon the necessity of a Catholic journal in the same light that many do, viz., to have an organ in which we can publish the evil-doings of would-be oppressors, &c.; but I consider your journal has even a still stronger claim on the Catholics of this Colony for support. Who can say but in years to come some fanatic would write a history of New Zealand, in which Catholics and Catholicity would be misrepresented? But while one indelible record is preserved, the future bigot shall be certain of an ignominious fate, such as we have seen befall the moral assassin Froude in ours.

This I consider to be the greatest work which the pioneers of Catholic literature can achieve at present; and in order to fill the vacuum left unfilled in the past, I would suggest that the old Identities would supply as much information as they can concerning the progress of Catholicity. Such anecdotes would be assuredly interesting to your readers, whilst they would supply a much needed want. To the young men of literary tastes, I would say: glean as much information as possible from the early pioneers, and give dates and facts. Treat not the subject lightly now while you may have an opportunity, —I am, &c.,

Wellington, Aug. 19th, 1873.

SEANCHUSMOR.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

AUCKLAND, August 20.—Another burglary has been attempted. It is believed that there is a regularly organised gang of burglars at work.

WELLINGTON, August 21.—A meeting of Otago and Canterbury members was held yesterday morning to consider various questions raised in the Financial Statement. A Sub-Committee, consisting of three members for each Province, was appointed to draw up resolutions for consideration at a future meeting—these resolutions to be based upon the opinions generally expressed at the meeting, which were in the direction that the main lines of communication named in the Schedule to the Railways Bill, 1871, be completed out of loan without landed security; that the proposal to take land as security for future railway lines would be resisted; that the two Provinces would of themselves construct various branch lines; that the meeting was not unfavourable to a loan charged upon the Colony, for the purpose of purchasing a landed estate for the North Island Provinces. The Post says there were 30 members present at the caucus.

The Gazette issued to-day appoints the following gentlemen Justices of the Peace:—Mr A. N. Campbell, Hokanui; Mr C. Flexman, Dunedin; Mr Thomas Perkins, Invercargill; Mr Louis Thomean, Dunedin.

Returns published in the Gazette show that the value of the imports of the Colony for the quarter ended on June 30th was £1,690,685, as against £1,028,630 for the corresponding quarter of 1872. The value of the exports during the same period was £1,043,072 as against £1,237,740 for the corresponding quarter of 1872.

The Rangitoto is sitting on an even keel, and is apparently little injured.

NAPIER, August 21.—A special messenger from Poverty Bay reports that the session of the Court there has been adjourned for a week. The proceedings were entirely stopped by Henare Matua and party, and a *fracas* occurred, during which the constables were roughly handled. The agitation was partly allayed by Mr Locke. Instructions from the Governor are anxiously awaited.

The General Government have resolved to place a small 10-horse power steamer on Lake Taupo. She will be launched at the beginning of next year.

KEEFON, August 21.—The Golden Fleece Company sent 1600 ounces, and the Wealth of Nations Company 400 ounces, of retorted gold, to Greymouth this morning.

The price of gold, by an agreement among the Banks, has been reduced from L3 18s to L3 16s per ounce.

GREYMOUTH, August 21.—The Greymouth Coal Company have selected a site for their shaft. They have found a splendid seam of coal from 14 to 16 feet thick, and it has been resolved to start work on such a low level as will drain and prove the mine, which has been christened the Wallsend Drive.

NASEBY, August 21.—A woman named Bridget Mungovan met with an accident yesterday, which terminated fatally this morning.

WELLINGTON, August 22.—It is reported that the Rev Mr McGillivray, M.H.R. for Riverton, will resign his seat after the session, and accept a call from a Canterbury Presbyterian congregation.

AUCKLAND, August 22.—The 'Herald' acknowledges receipt of a solicitor's letter threatening an action for libel, on account of strictures by the paper on Mr Dargaville. The 'Herald' corrects one of the statements, but reiterates the others, declining to apologise for them. Mr Dargaville has issued a writ for libel against the proprietor of the 'Herald.' The damages are laid at £2000.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 22.—The survey of the Te Aroha block, which has been carried on clandestinely, is nearly completed. The Ngatimaru are furious at being outwitted, and will meet shortly to protest.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 22.—The poultry show to-day was a great success. The exhibits were numerous and of good quality.

The Waste Lands Board sold L11,000 worth of land yesterday.

NAPIER, August 22.—Henare Potae, at the meeting at Poverty Bay, after the Commission had adjourned, said the discontent among the Natives was more deeply seated than was supposed. He urged that it was the duty of the Government not to father the Natives, but to keep the Court oftener.

NEW PLYMOUTH, August 22.—The first sod of the Waitara Railway was turned to-day by Mrs Henderson, in the presence of 3000 spectators.

WELLINGTON, August 23.—The 'Post' says that after the session Mr Bathgate will retire from the Ministry as Commissioner of Stamps and that Mr O'Rorke will become Registrar-General.

AUCKLAND, August 22.—A new Racing Club has been formed in opposition to the Auckland Jockey Club, and has received influential support. The Club contemplates having two days' sport at Christmas, anticipating the Jockey Club's meeting on 1st January.

WELLINGTON, August 25.—The 'Independent' exonerates the Messrs Brogden from blame for the abandonment of the immigration contract, and denies that the Agent-General can claim any credit for the introduction of Brogden's immigrants. The correspondence, it states, shows that the Messrs Brogden notified the Agent-General in November that their immigration scheme would be suspended, yet the Agent-General only informed the Government of the fact in April.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 20, to AUGUST 26.

THE National Bank of New Zealand Bill was read a third time and passed. In speaking to the question, Mr Vogel said that it was as well for him to state that it was his opinion that in future Bank incorporations should be limited for a term of seven years.

In reply to Mr J. L. Gillies, Mr Richardson said the Government knew nothing of the action of the Otago Waste Lands Board. No Province was so jealous of interference as Otago; yet no Province sent so many members constantly asking for interference. On being informed of the rumour that the Otago Waste Lands Board had lately sold lands within proclaimed Goldfields, without previously withdrawing them from the operation of the Act, Ministers had telegraphed to Dunedin and been informed that the Board had power to do so under a certain section of the Act.

The debate in Committee on the Licensing Bill was resumed. Clause 17, one of the new ones, providing Licensing Courts, was passed after discussion. Clause 18, with 17 sub-sections fixing the constitution of the Courts, the number and mode of election of members, and other details, evoked warm discussion. As framed, it provided for a Court composed of not more than seven or not less than three members, and the presiding officer, who was to be a magistrate for the district, was to be elected by the inhabitants.—After a long discussion, a motion by Mr J. L. Gillies was carried on a division by 17 to 13, removing the elective principle, and making the Courts nominated by the Governor.—Progress was then reported.

An extraordinary scene occurred over the Otago Waste Lands Bill No. 2. Mr Macandrew said the Bill had been introduced, but he wished to withdraw it and substitute another.—Several Otago members spoke, apparently on three different Bills. The Speaker, being referred to as to which Bill was before the House, stated that Mr Macandrew had introduced two Otago Waste Lands Bills, and the one under discussion was No. 2.—Mr T. L. Shepherd disputed this. He said that Mr Macandrew had introduced two Bills, but one being distasteful to certain members, he was attempting to substitute a third Bill in place of that one.—Messrs Reynolds, Webster, and Thomson all "explained," but each was interrupted with cries of "wrong."—Mr Macandrew asked leave to withdraw one Bill and substitute another, but leave was refused.—Sir J. C. Wilson asked if a member was at liberty to introduce one Bill, and having had it read a first time substitute another for it at the second reading.—After general confusion, and the Speaker being unable to set matters right to the satisfaction of the Otago members, the Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Waste Lands Committee.

Mr Macandrew presented a petition from 513 persons in Southland, praying that the Southland Land Law of 1866 should remain intact, so that the remaining agricultural land might be kept for *bona fide* settlement.

Mr McGlashan gave notice of motion to introduce a Bill to enable trustees of Savings Banks to hand over half of the profits of those institutions to Benevolent Societies.

In reply to Mr Thomson, Mr Vogel stated that he could only say that Ministers intended to bring down very shortly Bills embodying the policy enunciated in the Financial Statement.

The Emigrants' Land Bill, introduced by Mr Vogel, provides for the encouragement of a better class of immigration by a system of land grants, instead of free passages, so as to ensure *bona fide* settlement.

The session is expected to last its usual length.

The following is a summary of the Provincial Councils Borrowing Bill, which empowers Provinces to pass laws authorising the raising of Loans:—Provincial Legislatures are empowered to pass Loan Ordinances for raising loans by Municipalities, Road Boards, Highway Boards, or other bodies or persons except the Superintendent, or any body or person on behalf of a Province. The Colony is not to be liable for Provincial loans.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

THE Hon. Dr. Grace, in the Legislative Council said:—"The present condition of our lunatic asylums in certain cases was enough to shock everyone possessed of human feelings. Year after year he was becoming more concerned. A large percentage of lunatics in the Colony, on their first admission into the asylums, were perfectly curable—he might say 25 per cent.—but unfortunately they were driven incurably mad by the irritating influences to which they were subjected. It was something frightful to contemplate, that where a man was merely functionally insane, where his nervous system was exhausted with excessive use of spirits and tobacco, we, by our economy, want of charity, and want of knowledge, should drive him into a state of incurable insanity. The result of the present system was, that many men became, not only incurable, but dangerous to themselves and others. He could not help thinking that our cruel neglect of the duties of civilization called to Heaven for vengeance. We were too anxious about money, and in the excitement about such matters neglected and forgot our responsibilities."

MR DUFFY'S KNIGHTHOOD.

WHATEVER the Australian press may think of the policy of the home Government in conferring the order of knighthood upon Mr Charles Gavan Duffy, the 'Times' is of opinion that he has fairly earned the distinction. That journal in an article on the subject, says:—"We do not propose to review the circumstances which led to Mr Duffy's retirement from office in June of last year. Suffice it to say, that having suffered a Parliamentary defeat, he claimed the right of Dissolution, and that Lord Canterbury, then Governor of Victoria, did not see fit to comply with his request. We believe it was generally felt in this country that by so deciding Lord Canterbury assumed a responsibility which did not properly devolve upon him, and committed an error not unlike that into which his predecessor, Sir Charles Darling, had fallen. At all events, Mr Duffy interprets the distinction conferred upon him as an intimation that, in Lord Kimberley's judgment, he was treated with a certain want of consideration." It appears, too, that Mr Duffy did not covet the honor, for it was only on the second time of asking that he consented to overcome his scruples—as the late Sir George Cartier had consented—to receive a title of honor from the sovereign against whom he formerly had rebelled. Reference is then made to the probability that some of his old companions in America will charge him with having sold his patriotism for a decoration, and it is pointed out that those who would make such a charge have but to refer to his lecture, delivered at Melbourne three years ago on the suggestive question, "Why is Ireland poor and discontented?" to discover that he is as loyal to the country of his birth as ever.

THE CONVENT SCHOOLS, OTAHUHU.

('Southern Cross')

ON Tuesday last, the 5th instant, the yearly examination of the children attending the Catholic Schools at Otahuhu, took place. There was a good attendance of the neighbours and friends of the children, all of whom evinced considerable interest in the proceedings. The Right Rev. Dr. Croke presided. The Rev. Father O'Hara, the Rev. Father Paul, and the Rev. Father Horan, were also present. The following was the programme for the day:—Duet: the Misses Murray and Bolton. Address to His Lordship the Bishop by Miss Barbara Frost. Hymn to St. Joseph. Chorus. Catechism Class. Poetry. Duet: the Misses Thomson and Murray. 1st class: English, Grecian, and Roman history; grammar, geography, arithmetic, writing. There was a good show of maps, drawn by the children of this class. Also a beautiful picture in woolwork, with many other ornamental articles. The pupils of this class acquitted themselves most creditably during the protracted examination to which they were subjected. To be sure there were some mistakes which, in an hour afterwards, could be rectified; but the rapidity of their answers, and the ease of their manner, showed clearly enough that they were conscious of having mastered their subjects. 2nd Class: English history, geography, grammar, and arithmetic. Trio: "Our own Green Isle"—Misses Lynch, Nicholls, and Murray. 3rd Class: Spelling, tables, geography, child's guide. Vocal duet by Misses Frost and Milbourne. Duet: "Woodland Whispers," Misses Nicholls and Murray. The proceedings were ended by an instructive dialogue, "All is not Gold that Glitters." Then came the distribution of prizes, one of which deserves particular mention, a beautiful oratory, in which was set a wax figure of the Crucifixion. Three pupils cut for it—Miss Murray, Miss Annie McLaughlin, and Miss Susan Lynch. It fell to Miss Murray. Prizes were also awarded to the following:—Miss Nicholls, Miss Thompson, Miss Bolton, Miss Milbourne, Miss Annie McLaughlin, Miss McCrom, Miss Kyle, Miss B. Frost; also to Misses A. Ryan, S. McLaughlin, A. McGee, M. Rielly, M. Badley, M. Cook, M. Frost, Rose, A. Smith, and Alex. Thompson. His Lordship then addressed the pupils, and congratulated them on the progress they had made since last year. He, however, pointed out some things which should be attended to. The parents of the pupils attending this school must be highly gratified at the satisfactory examination which passed before them.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ALIPIUS GOOLD, D. D., O. S. A., LORD BISHOP OF MELBOURNE. (Advocate.)

OUR honoured and revered chief pastor in this diocese has completed the twenty-fifth year of his wise rule over this important portion of the Church, and celebrated his jubilee amidst the rejoicings and congratulations of his faithful and devoted flock. His Lordship the Bishop is a native of Cork, Ireland, and at an early age he entered the illustrious Order of St. Augustine, which is remarkable for the sanctity of its members, their knowledge of the spiritual life, and their powers in the pulpit and the confessional; an order which has given to the Irish Church a Doyle and a Gahan. His Lordship spent a portion of his conventual life on the continent of Europe, where he became acquainted with young religious of his order who have since left their mark in Victoria, under Dr. Goold's episcopal administration. At an early period of his priesthood Dr. Goold joined the mission in New South Wales, the Church in that colony being then almost in its infancy. There he laboured—when the harvest was laborious and the laborers few—with the zeal always characteristic of the sons of St. Augustine, until the Holy See decided upon erecting the district of Port Phillip, into a bishopric separate from that of New South Wales, with Melbourne for its head quarters. Dr. Goold was at once indicated as the worthiest to fill the new see, and his appointment having been affirmed by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., who had recently ascended the chair of St. Peter, the new bishop was consecrated at Sydney on the Feast of the Transfiguration, the 6th of August, 1848, by His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, assisted by the late Bishop Murphy, of Adelaide. His Lordship, Bishop Goold, upon his arrival at the scene of his future episcopal labours found, as it may easily be supposed, an infant church in the vast territory of Port Phillip, to be fostered with great labour and much anxiety; but he did not shrink from the immense task before him, and the results of His Lordship's administration are now to be found in almost every town and hamlet, in the dense bush, and on the wild mountain top. When His Lordship assumed the charge of this diocese, a small but devoted band of priests were at his disposal; the places of worship were few and humble, there was no convent or religious establishment, no college for the imparting of a high class education to youth. It would be a task beyond our powers, or the materials at our disposal, to depict even faintly what has been since done in this diocese under His Lordship's wise administration and anxious paternal care. The history of Catholicity in Port Phillip and Victoria is identical with His Lordship's labours, and when the historian of the Church in this colony indites his records, he will pen the biography of Bishop Goold from 1848. St. Patrick's Cathedral would in itself be sufficient to hand down the name of Dr. Goold with honour to posterity; but magnificent churches in all parts of the diocese, many splendid religious houses, and innumerable educational establishments, will testify for many years yet to come his lordship's unceasing, untiring, and disinterested zeal in the cause of God in this new country. His Lordship's entire flock will, we feel confident, join with us upon this joyous and memorable occasion in offering respectful and hearty congratulations to his lordship, and in earnestly praying the Almighty to give him length of days and unimpaired vigour to pursue the fruitful and glorious career, over which a quarter of a century has just closed.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

MISSIONS IN ASIA

From the annals of the Propagation of the faith (the number published in January of this year) we make a summary of a letter from the Rev. Father Trincal, S.J., which gives some interesting details of mission work in Hindostan.—We have struck out long and unpronounceable names of localities and villages, in many parts of his letters. Reporting progress on the 12th February 1872, Father Trincal writing to the Vicar-Apostolic of Madura, says,

"MONSIEUR:—"Your Lordship will, I hope, read with pleasure the short account I forward of the last visit I made to the most recently founded Christian settlements in my district; for they are nearly all of a date posterior to your departure for the Council, and you must necessarily be still in ignorance of their names and topographical position.

"Having set out, with your blessing, on the 18th October last, after stopping for some days, in two or three churches I found on my route, I repaired, on the 26th November, to Vellour, to celebrate there the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the patron of this Mission.

"Vellour is a large village, which was altogether pagan two years ago, but which, I hope, will shortly see all its inhabitants Christians. It owes its first germs of religion to a young man I baptized in the orphanage of Madura in 1864, and who, during five years, scattered the seeds of faith around him, and had the happiness of inducing seventy families of his own relations or of his caste to ask to be baptized. It was on the feast of our blessed Father St. Ignatius, 31st of July, 1870, that I baptized two hundred and twenty-one persons in the village of Vellour. Since then, I have on four occasions visited the settlement, and, each time, I baptized three or four families, so that we have now more than three hundred souls. These Christians are all Parian labourers.

"There we find realized the words of our Blessed Father: 'The difficulties experienced in the beginning of any work, are a sure pledge of its future prosperity.' The rich proprietors of the village, to whom these pariahs are a sort of farmers, did all they could to prevent them becoming Christians; and that for two reasons: first, because they could not in future get them to work on Sundays; and secondly, because they would refuse to perform certain services required of them on idolatrous festivals. As soon as they perceived that they held any communication with me, they made every effort to turn them away from Christianity. Promises, threats, all were put in requisition for the purpose of retaining them in idolatry; they even went so far as to forbid them to till their land. Not being able to frighten them by these means, and seeing them firm in their resolution of embracing religion, the villagers one fine day rose in mass, and carried their violence

so far as to demolish and scatter to the winds a temporary building, which the catechumens had erected on their own land for my reception. They were not ignorant of the fact, that under the English government, such an act would bring them into trouble, but they hoped to escape the consequences by the expenditure of some money. I succeeded, however, though not without some trouble, in bringing the most guilty parties to justice, and since then, not only are we reconciled, but they have become my friends. On the feast of St. Francis Xavier, they all joined in the procession, and some of them even asked to carry the stand on which rested the statue of the saint. I must not forget to tell your Lordship, that this good and fervent settlement has nothing to serve as a church but a cabin twenty feet by ten in extent. I have purchased a suitable site, and I am waiting for Providence to furnish me with the means for building a church.

"From Vellour I went to Sevagassi, where I was impatiently expected by some twenty fervent catechumens. Sevagassi, seven miles south of Vellour, is a village of 18,000 souls. Last year, in the month of July, I made a reconnoitering visit to the place. I was received into a house arranged by the principal catechumen as a church. This good fellow, who is now Mikel-Nadan, gave me a grant, in the form of sale, of a house and a large domain surrounding it, worth 500 francs at the least. This will be an excellent site for the church when the Christians will have become too numerous for the house. I had some levelling done, planted trees, and enclosed the ground. I baptized four families there, leaving three insufficiently instructed.

"From Sevagassi I went to a place, five miles to the east. There are twenty families in this settlement, founded July 24th, 1870. Like Vellour, there is only a little hut for a church; but, following the example of the people of Sevagassi, the Christians gave me a grant, in all due and proper form, of a fine piece of ground, such as I could not have procured for 300 francs. Besides, they built for me, free of expense, one half of the enclosure, and planted trees in it, which they engage to take care of.

"Afterwards I visited, three miles to the eastward, the little settlement of Sanards. Your Lordship knows it already, for it dates from the year 1866. Then I went to Oupouts for the festivity of Christmas. This settlement of thirty families, seven miles east of Sattour, and three miles only from the village of the Christian Sanards, was baptized in a body on the 12th of July last year, and this was my first visit since its creation. I was glad to find it no way inferior to settlements of earlier date.

"The thing that most of all contributed to form these neophytes to a Christian life, was the fact that, on leaving them after baptism, I recommended them to an old Christian in the neighbourhood, charging him to come twice a week to teach them their prayers and the catechism, promising him 1 franc 50 cents a month for his trouble. Though the good man was by no means highly instructed, he acquitted himself of the task with great zeal and success. I only hope I may be fortunate enough to find such another for each of my new settlements. Here, too, the church is only a cabin, hardly capable of accommodating ten persons. And this was the reason I had to celebrate the midnight Mass under the vault of heaven. For, in addition to my two hundred neophytes, I had several hundred Christians from the neighbouring district, and a crowd of pagans. After Mass, I baptized four other adults.

"During this tour, I received deputations from four pagan villages, begging of me to go and baptize them. It is not that I was asked by individuals or isolated families, but by twenty, thirty, forty families at a time, all related to my neophytes. One of these deputations came from Vatrapi, a part of the country situated at the foot of the mountains, fifteen miles west of Vellour, where there is not a single Christian. And so, although it was my intention to go to the Christians of a locality, whom I had not visited for more than a year, I left the sheep of the fold, and went in search of those who wanted to enter it.

"I retraced my steps, therefore, and went to a village, six miles west of Sattour. This was the nearest of the four villages that had asked for me. I was very well received, not only by those who were expecting me, but likewise by the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and they were so obliging as to place the village school at my disposal during the term of my stay among them. I remained there three days, during which I sounded the dispositions of my new catechumens, and I received as many as fifteen families. On my departure, I gave them 35 francs towards the erection of a temporary chapel, and promised to come to instruct and baptize them as soon as possible.

"From this village I returned to Vellour, urged by a desire to make an excursion into the district of Vatrapi, a place quite unknown to me, which has of its own accord opened its gates to the Gospel. However, I thought it well to send on my catechist to prepare the way. While awaiting his return, I remained at Vellour, where I baptized seventeen other pagans. My catechist found many persons in the country disposed to receive the good tidings of salvation; but, as it was then the season for country work, he thought it would be wise to defer my excursion. I therefore took advantage of the respite to go and make my retreat at Madura, where I am now writing this letter.

"But I cannot conclude, Monseigneur, without telling you of my wants. Since your departure for the Council, I have baptized 532 pagans. If I could get 250 francs for every new settlement of one hundred souls, I would with that assistance build a little chapel for my Christians, erect a shelter for myself, and be in a position to invite your Lordship to visit and confirm the new children who belong still more to you than to me. The torment of life is the being obliged to leave them, after they have been baptized for many years to worship in the open air, while habituating them to pray more than other Christians do, and being too much pressed myself to remain a sufficient time among them. I should also want to take in each settlement a pious Christian who would watch over them, say the prayers, instruct the children, and baptize newly-born infants.

To be Continued.

ROME.

MONTALEMBERT AND THE ITALIAN USURPATION.

The Roman correspondent of the 'Tablet' writes:—Count de Montalembert, far from sharing the views of the Italian Government, and least of all those of the advanced party, wrote to Count Cavour, as far back as the year 1871, *twelve years ago*, these remarkable words:—

"Signor Count Cavour,—You may be the *masters* of Rome, as were the barbarians and persecutors from Alaric to Napoleon I., but you can never become its *Sovereigns* or the equals of the Pope. Pius IX. will perhaps become your prisoner, your victim, but he will never be your accomplice. As a prisoner he will become the most cruel impediment and the most sore punishment. As an exile he will be against you without having opened his mouth, and the most terrible accuser a new-born nation has ever had to encounter on the earth. The spectacle of this old man, despoiled of a patrimony of fifteen centuries, victim of the blackest treachery, wandering through the world in search of an asylum which will hold him in place of the splendors of the Vatican, in search of a roof under which he can decree, under the seal of the Fisherman, laws obeyed among all the nations of the earth—this spectacle will raise up against you and your accomplices, in the souls of the whole universe, a tempest which will engulf you after you have previously covered yourselves with dishonor. Take care that the Italians do not become the Jews of future Christianity. Take care that from the shores of Ireland to those of Australia our children may not learn from their cradle to curse them, and that the Papal tiara may not become to the faithful, like the Cross, a symbol, not only of sorrow and love, but also an ineffaceable record of Italian cruelty and ingratitude. Do not delude yourself. You think you will attain the end, but you can never be further from it. You will draw on yourselves still more the attention, the affliction, and the indignation of all Catholic Christians, that is, of the community the most numerous, the bravest, and the most obstinate that exists under the sun. With that community you have already entangled yourself, and with that, and not with the Pope only, you will have to treat."

THE PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PROTESTS.

OUR Catholic German brothers in the true faith in New Orleans, in Cincinnati and in Philadelphia, have held meetings protesting against the impious and tyrannical measures of the Imperial Government of Germany in regard to the clergy and the Church, and sympathising with the persecuted Catholics of Germany.

The 'London Tablet' says that perhaps the most striking protest which the persecution in Germany has hitherto elicited is recorded by the American correspondent of the 'Times,' writing from Philadelphia on the 26th March. On the night of the 25th, the German Catholics of the State of Pennsylvania held a meeting in the Academy of Philadelphia, "which is the largest public hall in the United States." Three Bishops and a multitude of the clergy took part in the proceedings, which were "conducted mainly in the German language," and the chairman, a German layman, was "assisted by nearly one hundred Vice-Presidents and Secretaries." The hall will seat more than three thousand persons, and "was filled to repletion." Nothing could exceed the vigor of the resolutions nor the enthusiasm with which they were adopted by these German-American Republicans. One of the resolutions declares that "the Imperial Government of Germany has most injuriously encroached upon the rights of the Catholic Church by arbitrarily banishing the members of the Society of Jesus." Another resolution applauds "the hearing of the German episcopacy towards a persecuting Government." Finally, "the meeting declares that the German Catholics of Philadelphia, as free men and zealous Catholics, sympathise with Germany's truest sons and most faithful citizens, now suffering under an injustice unworthy of a civilised State." Such is the message which America sends to Prince Bismarck and his royal confederate, and we are not surprised to learn, from the correspondent of the 'Times,' that "the meeting has made a profound impression."

AN HONOR TO ITALY.

THE 'Perseveranza' of Milan, a sort of Italian 'Times,' speaks in a moment of distraction of a "profoundly learned man, whose renown does honor to Italy." This man is a priest and a Jesuit—the illustrious P. Secchi. He has lately delivered two lectures in Rome on the solar phenomena, of which he has perhaps a more exact knowledge than any living astronomer. His appearance, says the 'Perseveranza,' was a "scientific fete." P. Secchi is evidently ignorant of the fact, announced every day by our so-called philosophers, that religion and science are divorced. This is one of the discoveries of modern scientists, upon which they appear to pride themselves. Yet P. Secchi was able to excite the enthusiasm of his audience by stating the fact, which they heard without surprise, that he had received no more cordial encouragement in his scientific pursuits than that with which he had been honored by Pius IX., and that it was to the munificence of this great Pontiff that the observatory of the Roman College was chiefly indebted for its rich apparatus. Our philosophers tell the Church every day that she is opposed to science, as our Liberals tell Catholics that they are opposed to liberty. And the foolish world believes them. The object of the learned Jesuit's lectures was a charitable one; the proceeds were given over to the Catholic Society of Artists and Workmen. His House, his Order, is about to be suppressed, and an infamous journal suggests that it must be suppressed the sooner, because Father Secchi's lectures were no better than a common charlatan's, and that his lecturing at this time is put forward as an attempt to save his Order, but the attempt is vain. Here, in this city of intelligence, art and science, one of the most talented scientific men in the world, addressing the *élite* of all countries, is described as no better than a common travelling showman, and his lectures are made an additional reason why he should be banished! This is modern civilization as understood by the followers of the Italians in the year of our Lord 1873!

DR. BRADY.

"LAFKAN," the history man of the 'Boston Pilot,' in supplying information to an inquirer, thus refers to Dr Maziere Brady, the latest distinguished convert to our faith:—"The anti-Catholic writers of so-called histories of the Church in Ireland have all gone on the theory that the ancient Church of our native land had merged itself voluntarily and unconditionally in the 'Church by law established,' at the era of the pseudo-reformation. Father Brennan, in his 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland,' very effectually exposed to public view the utter falsity of this theory. Several other competent writers on the same side, treated the theorists 'without gloves.' But then, those writers who thus maintained the good name of the Church of our fathers, were themselves Roman Catholics. Their opponents, with the habitual self-complacency of the 'law-churchmen' thought they need not seriously trouble themselves about arguments on facts advanced by mere 'Romanists;' and whenever they were 'cornered' in discussion they put themselves in a dignified attitude and declined further debate with 'benighted Papists.' Of late years, however, honest, fearless, truth-loving men in their own ranks, went earnestly to work to find out the actual facts of the case in dispute, determined to learn the truth of history at any cost, and resolved to proclaim it when ascertained, at any risk. A type of this class of resolute and upright historical investigators was Very Rev. W. Maziere Brady, a D. D., and a vicar and rector in the Anglo-Irish Church up to the time of its disestablishment. Dr. Brady has held the position of chaplain to several Lord Lieutenants of Ireland in succession. He had made himself known as a painstaking and clear-headed student of the past of Ireland, by his special work, entitled 'Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross,' published years ago in three octavo volumes. In preparing this book for the press, he was, as he has told us himself, for many years engaged in examining the published works and unpublished archives relating to the Reformation period, and could not fail to remark that no documentary evidence was forthcoming to verify the received opinions touching the asserted conversion of the Irish Bishops, and the descent of the reformed episcopate from the ancient Irish Church." He further discovered—having followed in the same line of research as the distinguished archivist, Theiner, and the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, now Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory,—that the evidence was all against the theory of his own friends. Much as he was surprised at this discovery, he was not deterred by it from doing what he regarded, under the circumstances, as his bounden duty—namely, to set forth in plain, distinct, and emphatic words, the actual results of his labors. He held that "it would be unmanly and almost a dishonest course" on his part, "to conceal the facts thus ascertained, and allow the stereotyped assertions to be any longer employed, without refutation, as weapons of party warfare." Accordingly, late in 1866, he published his now celebrated book, entitled, "The Irish Reformation, or the alleged conversion of the Irish Bishops at the accession of Elizabeth, and the assumed descent of the present hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church, *disproved*." The book soon passed through five editions. It was a masterly summing up—from the standpoint of the author—of all the essential facts and arguments bearing on, or pertinent to the subject under investigation. And it gave the death-blow to the pet hobby of theorists of his own "side of the house"—incidentally squelching for evermore many minor hobbies, which they were accustomed to ventilate on all suitable occasions—such, for instance, as the assertion made by the Anglican Dean McDonnell, of Cashel, that in the reign of James I. the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland was reduced to a single prelate—Bishop Ryan, of Killaloe—which assertion Dr. Brady meets with abundant evidence to prove "that at no time whatever, since the year 1558, was the Irish Roman Catholic Hierarchy reduced to a single prelate." The book, especially as coming from such a source, provoked much hostile criticism; but its points had been carefully and deliberately made, its proofs thoroughly authenticated, and its conclusions fortified by an indestructible array of facts. Hence it defied criticism, and defeated the purpose of adverse critics. In his later editions of the book, the author added such other facts as further investigation had developed, in support of his main argument. Among other documents presented by the author, was a letter from the redoubtable James Anthony Froude, expressing unqualified concurrence in the views and conclusions of the book, and an utter disbelief of the soundness of the opinion which it so ably controverted. Froude, himself, explicitly stated therein, "I had found no contemporary evidence, or evidence at all, which appeared to me to deserve attention, that the Bishops had so submitted. I did not believe it, and when I was asked for my opinion, I gave it as plainly as I could. . . . I see no reason to believe it, and I must continue in the same opinion. . . . till I see evidences to the contrary, stronger than any which, as yet, have been produced." A year or so after the publication of this book, Dr. Brady issued another—a necessary complement to the first—entitled, "State Papers, concerning the Irish Church, in the time of Elizabeth, edited from autographs in her Majesty's Public Record Office and the British Museum." Those official papers demonstrate the untruthfulness of the favorite Anglican theory of succession, and "the total failure of the Elizabethan Reformation in Ireland, in spite of the violent means, namely, fines, imprisonment, tortures, and death, unscrupulously employed by the ecclesiastical, as well as civil agents in that alleged reformation." Both works, issued in the convenient form of octavos, formed a valuable addition to our gradually increasing stock of really accessible and really important materials for the history of our native land. You will find that the author upholds precisely the opinion which you express in your note, that, "in point of fact, the Irish nation, from 1558 to 1867, has continued in communion with Rome," as the centre of Catholic unity, "never having ceased to be, in its clergy, priests, and people, as thoroughly Roman Catholic as at the accession of Elizabeth, and for long ages before she was ever heard of."

Some one, feeling that actions are better than words, has said:—"We read of the Acts of the Apostles, but never of their resolutions."

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DAKRAS.
(Translated from the French for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)
§ II.—THE ANNUNCIATION.

6.—MESSAGE OF THE ANGEL TO THE VIRGIN OF NAZARETH.
"Six months after these events, the Angel Gabriel was sent from God into a city in Galilee, called Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin's name was Mary. And the Angel being come in, said unto her: Hail full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women; who having heard, was troubled at his saying, and thought with herself what manner of salutation this should be. And the Angel said to her: Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God. Behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring forth a son; and thou shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of David his father; and he shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end. Mary said to the Angel: How shall this be done, because I know not man? And the Angel answering, said to her: The Holy Ghost shall overshadow thee. And therefore also the Holy which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God. And behold thy cousin Elizabeth, she also hath conceived a son in her old age; and this is the sixth month with her that is called barren; because no word shall be impossible with God. And Mary said: Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done to me according to thy word. And the Angel departed from her."*

7.—AVE MARIA.

The august Council of the Most Holy Trinity, in which the Incarnation was resolved upon, required for corollary the virginal council held in the heart of Mary, the decision of which was communicated to an Angel. The *Ave* of Gabriel is, in effect, addressed to a sovereign. One cannot be mistaken here. Never, in the angelic manifestations of the Old Testament, did the language of the celestial messengers clothe itself in forms so full of reverence. Here it is the Angel who first salutes the Virgin of Nazareth: he "hails" her. Elsewhere, the messengers of the Most High brought grace to mortals; here, Gabriel finds divine grace in its plenitude; and as in heaven he had bowed profoundly before the majesty of the Almighty who gave him his mission, so, at Nazareth, he inclines reverentially before a virgin, become the tabernacle of a God. "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee," What human language could ever express this ineffable mystery? The Angel, descending from the eternal spheres, has quitted the divine throne seated in glory; he finds again at Nazareth the divine throne seated in humble virginity. Jehovah in heaven; the Lord in Mary; behold the rallying word of the august ambassador! He hails then the "woman blessed among all others." After the *Ave* of the angelic choirs, addressed to the queen of Angels, this is the salutation of the human race; the acclamation of the just, the patriarchs, the prophets; summing up all the hopes of the work, and concentrating them around the "blessed woman," who was to efface the malediction of the first woman. Forty centuries of expectation, of desires, of prayer, and of tears; angels and men prostrate, with Gabriel, before the Virgin of Nazareth. Is this meed of praise, glory, and majesty, a sufficient aureole round the head of the daughter of David? No. The divine Trinity itself, conveys to Mary a salvation more sublime than any we could ever conceive. The Most High wills to descend upon Mary; the Holy Spirit to overshadow her; the Son of God vouchsafes to be born of her, and to call her his mother. The Angel lays before the Virgin the resolution of the eternal council—and he awaits. One would say that he submits to the council of Mary, the desire of the Holy Trinity. Recollected, in the silence of her humility, in the ardour of her devotedness, in the contemplation of a divine love which desires to associate to itself her virginal love, for the salvation of the world, Mary is silent; the Angel awaits. At last a sentence of acquiescence falls from her lips: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done unto me according to thy word." The virginal council has ratified the decrees of the eternal council. The Angel disappears, to bring to the divine throne this word, which shakes the heavens, saves the earth, and wreaths the sceptre of souls from the infernal powers. Lost in the contemplation of these marvels, man falls prostrate; he weeps, he prays, he adores the eternal compassion which has wrought prodigies of salvation, to fill up the abyss of our miseries. Recall not to my memory the name of those hapless ones who have dared to outrage the name of the Virgin by whom their mothers, wives, and sisters were rehabilitated! I wish henceforth to forget that they have attempted to tear from the Gospel, and attribute to the imposture of a forger, that divine page, the true charter of deliverance for the human race! The benedictions of the universe, prostrate for the past two thousand years, at the feet of the Virgin of Nazareth; of the queen of Angels; of the mother of God, now become the mother of men; the miracles of grace, consolation, hope, and salvation, poured out in plenteous streams, through the all powerful intercession of Mary; the rays of her virginal splendour beaming, since that day, on the brow of every daughter of Eve, and diffusing over the earth miracles of sanctity, grace, and charity. Such are the voices, such the cortège which we wish to hear and to evoke around the solitude of Nazareth, where the Angel has left Mary!

* Luc. 29—38.

The London correspondent of the 'Newark Advertiser' describes Mr Odger as follows:—"I was by no means favorably impressed by the appearance of this redoubtable champion of republicanism. He is a short, stiff, clean-shaved specimen of humanity, with a head and countenance which puts me in mind of a determined member of a species of the canine race, who have the reputation of a fondness for attacking the lower limbs of man. In short he was the very picture of John Bull with dog attached. Mr Odger was, however, greeted with thunders of applause the moment he appeared on the platform."

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LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS,
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Now on sale at the above Manufactory. All Hats made to order of the best Material.

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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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All Liquors of the best quality.

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

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