

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 20.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS

AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

Who have done away with the

OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND

EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings, Crimean Shirts, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linens, Handkerchiefs, 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.

M I S S B R O W N L I E,
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co)

MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,

Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the ladies of Dunedin.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,

Princes street

J. T. R O B E R T S,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

J A M E S W A L S H,

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.

R. W I L S O N A N D C O.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,

Dunedin.

C O A L S ! C O A L S ! ! C O A L S ! ! !

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 *Banion'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. M A R T I N

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

W. S I N C L A I R

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

O PPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. P A L M E R,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. M U N R O ' 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.

J A M E S K E N N E D Y,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. R E A N Y,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R

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, Trimmings, Dress Materials, Underclothing, Haberdashery and Hosiery, &c., at **COST PRICE**.

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

STANDARD BRANDS.

OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES STILL STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

All Buyers of Coffee would do well to enquire for the above Celebrated Brands.

WM. GREGG & CO,

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
 Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
 Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
 Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
 Cheese Presses and Curd Mills
 Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
 Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Bolt-ing
 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.

REVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.



From **R. BRYSON & SONS,** Watchmakers to the Queen, Edinburgh.

PETER ADAIR, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, Rattray street (a few doors from Murray's Private Hotel).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
 Oil and Color Merchants.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
 Princes Street

J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E,
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. M I T C H E L L,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
 Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals, 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 R A I G A N D G I L L I E S

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
 Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

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 I 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 Seedsman,
 Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.

Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Ashubarb, &c.

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

Capital, £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

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

H E N R Y K N O T T

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
 Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre)

Orders punctually attended to.

R. L A M B E R T,

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

Princes street, south.

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

PRAYER BOOKS.

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

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. Ancell
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. Colelough

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.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

M. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor
GOOD STABLING.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL

Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.

Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

KERIN CLOFFEY,

Storekeeper,

M'ACRAES FLAT.

GOOD STABLING.

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. McKEAL,
Solicitor Dunedin.

JOHN PERRY,
Wholesale Cabinetmaker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,

Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs.

Country orders promptly attended to.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

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.

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan 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.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE
of Mr Felix Hearo, Bootmaker, native of Rosstrevor, C. D. Ireland, he will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to C. O'Hara, Invercargill, or to the office of the TABLET. When last heard of he was in Hokitika. West Coast papers please copy

MR CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

OTAGO BUTCHERY,

GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

COAL! COAL!

WANTED Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

Orders left with Jamieson & Skene, Princes street, will receive prompt attention.

J. MIDDLETON,

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

A. R. HAY,

IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

Each and all of the DEPARTMENTS have undergone a complete
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 Wineys, 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.

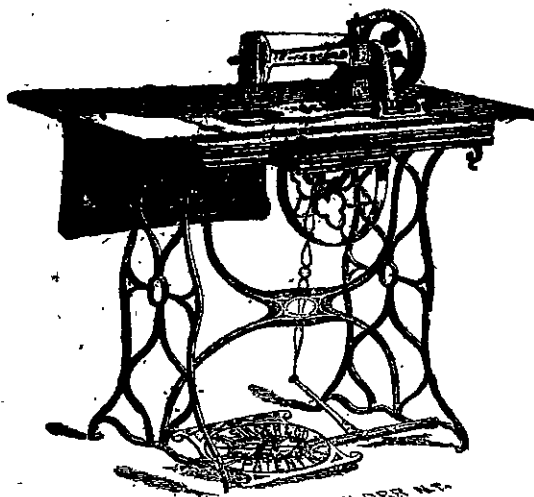
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
 OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
 BROGHAMST, NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

AGENTS FOR THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'

DUNEDIN.			
Mr J Macedo .. Princes st	Mr W Baird	... George st	
Mr J Braithwaite .. Flout at	Mr R Sligo	... George st	
Mr P Mitchell ... Fleet at	Mr Humfray	... George st	
COUNTY DISTRICTS.			
Port Chalmers ... Mr Dale	Queenstown	... Mr R Boyne	
St Bathans ... Mr T Mulvey	Lawrence	... Mr Jeffery	
Naseby ... Mr L W Busch	Palmerston	... Mr Louis	
Blacks ... Messrs Harrington	Cromwell	... Mr Wright	
	and Gavin	... Mr Nicholas	
Alexandra ... Mr Kummich	Tokomairiro	... Mr Pritchard	
Oamaru ... Mr H J Burton	Arrowtown	... Mr Oudaille	
Hawksbury ... Mr G K Browne	Waitahuna	... Messrs M'Gay Bros.	
Invercargill ... Mr T K Rodgers	Waipori		
CANTERBURY.			
Christchurch ... Messrs Bonnington	Timaru	... Mr O'Driscoll	
	and Co.	... Mr Quian	
WEST COAST.			
Hokitika ... Messrs Crerar & Co.	Charlestown	... Mr F M'Pharland	
St Bathans, Grey Valley An Agent	Westport	... Mr A Michel	
Greymouth ... Mr Sommers	Reefton	{ Mr Shannon	
Notown ... Mr Deviney		{ Mr M'Guigan	
Brighton ... Mr Nevin			
MARLBOROUGH AND NELSON			
Blenheim ... Mr Eccles	Nelson	... Mr J James	
WELLINGTON.			
Wellington ... Mr F Maning	Wanganui	... Mr Willis	
HAWKES BAY.			
Napier ...		Mr J A Rearden	
AUCKLAND.			
Auckland ... Mr Hammill	Kihikihiki	... Mr Farrell	
Onohunga ... Mr Foy	Grahamstown	... Mr J F Carter	
Otahuhu ... Mr Goodwin	Coromandel	... Mr Silk	

Agents wanted in districts where none are yet appointed.

The 'New Zealand Tablet' may be had direct from the office on payment in advance of 12s 6d per half-year or £1 5s per annum.

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.

BIRTH.

HEFFERNAN.—On August 30, at Kensington, Dunedin, Mrs T. Heffernan, of a daughter.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

THIS Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and it is not improbable, it will have passed the Legislative Council before these words shall be printed. Anything, therefore, we can say, can have no influence whatever on its provisions. Our object, consequently, in discussing it, is that our readers, that the Catholics of the Colony may know the nature of the legislation of the Colonial Parliament on the all-important subject of Education.

This Bill consists of Title, Preamble, one hundred and one clauses, and a schedule. With the exception of Title, Preamble, and clause No. 1, the Bill is divided into eleven parts. The several Provinces may accept this new law, or not according to their pleasure; it is a merely permissive enactment. Also any one of the parts may be accepted to the exclusion of all the others; but with the exception of clause 53 in part 6, and clause 56 in part 7, the acceptance of any one part necessarily implies the acceptance of all the clauses of such part. Clause 53 makes it lawful for the Board of any Province to grant aid to the schools of private individuals or associations; and clause 54 empowers

the Superintendent to grant aid, as specified in 53, if refused by the Board without reasonable cause. Clause 56 permits the daily reading of the Scriptures in provincial schools. But a new clause 101, introduced by the Premier, and passed by a majority of 4, enables Provincial Councils to reject these clauses. By rejecting clause 56, the Secularists can deprive Protestants of the reading of the Bible in the provincial schools. And clauses 53 and 54 may be rejected by such Provinces as are determined to refuse all aid to denominational schools. No one is ignorant of the meaning of all this. It evidently shows the determination of Otago and Canterbury to banish Catholic schools from these Provinces.

According to this law, each Province is to have its own Education Board. These Boards are to consist of the Superintendent and Provincial Treasurer *ex officio*, and of not less than six and not more than twelve other members for each Province and these other members are to be appointed in such manner as may be determined on in each Province by the Superintendent and Provincial Council. These Boards are empowered to arrange school districts, select school books, appoint and dismiss masters, fix the amount of their salaries, levy school rates, establish grammar, model and high schools for both boys and girls, and at the request of the majority in any school district, to make education compulsory in such district, &c. &c. &c.

In each school district there shall be a school committee consisting of eight resident male or female householders, to be elected by the majority present at a public meeting of the householders of the district who have paid their rates, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board and to inspection by a government inspector of schools. The school committee of every school district shall have the entire management of educational matters within the district.

The Bill empowers Boards to establish free education, as may be seen from the 48th clause which runs as follows. "If the Board of any Province shall be of opinion that it would be for the interests of education that the elementary schools and the elementary departments of superior schools established under this act within such Province should be open to all the pupils without payment of school fees, the Board may open such schools and such elementary departments to all the pupils without requiring payment of school fees, and may, in lieu thereof levy or cause to be levied capitation fees within the Province in manner hereinafter provided." Part 8 containing 8 clauses enables Boards, on the requisition of a majority of householders of any school district, to compel all parents and guardians of children in such district, who reside within two miles of a provincial, aided, or other public school to send such children to school for at least one half of the period in each year in which school is usually open. Parents and guardians, however, may obtain exemption from the operation of this law by obtaining a certificate, stating the ground of exemption, from the school committee of the district or a Justice of the Peace! The grounds of exemption are—1. "That the child is under efficient instruction otherwise. 2. That the child is prevented from attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause. 3. That the road to school is not sufficiently passable for such child. 4. That one of the Government inspectors of schools or the master of any public school has by writing under his hand certified that such child has reached a standard of education prescribed by any regulations under this act. A fine of 40 shillings per week may be imposed by any two Justices of the Peace on every parent or guardian who fails to obtain such a certificate as the above.

Whenever the Holy Scriptures are read, before or after the hours of secular instruction, parents or guardians may withdraw their children from such reading. But if they should fail, through any cause whatsoever to do so, such children can be compelled under the Bill, to be present at the reading of the Bible. In all Provincial schools, four hours each day are to be devoted to purely secular instruction, and the Boards are empowered to define what is meant by secular instruction. They may put the worst historical works, for example, into the hands of children, such as Lord's Modern History, in which the Catholic Church is described as idolatrous, tyrannical, cruel, mercenary, and in which her priests, bishops, and popes are held up as ministers of iniquity; and declare nevertheless, that such books contain nothing but what is purely secular.

There is not throughout the entire enactment the least recognition of the rights and duties of the priests and bishops of the Catholic Church, in reference to the education of Catholics; whereas it embodies the fundamental principle of Protestantism—the reading of the Bible without note or comment. Moreover, this Bill positively excludes the clergy of the Catholic Church from the schools intended in the state for Catholic children in common with others. This law, therefore, in effect tells the bishops and priests to stand aside whilst it enables their enemies to undermine the faith of the children committed to their charge—blind their intellects by teaching lies for history—corrupt their hearts by removing the sanction of their religion from their school work—and teach and encourage disobedience to the laws of God and their church.

This miserable Bill embodies all the bad principles of all the bad systems of education of modern times. It sanctions even contradictory and antagonistic principles. Under it the various Provinces, nay, even the several school districts, may have each a system different from that of its neighbours. Every sect, every denomination except the Catholic church, will find in it its own fundamental principle of education. Protestants of the various sects can have the reading of the Bible without note or comment, and their own sectarian school books—there is nothing in the Bill to prevent them. On the contrary, the Boards are untrammelled in their selection of school books, and it is well known that in every case these Boards will be composed exclusively of Protestants. Secularists can, whenever they are the majority, establish secular schools, and the advocates of mixed education can have mixed schools. But as to Catholics, even if they happened to be the majority in any locality, they could not, under the provisions of this Bill, have a Catholic school.

Then this new law sanctions the principle of free, compulsory, and sectarian education. Its provisions enable a school Board to insist on the reading of the Bible, the attendance of Catholics at such reading, unless parents or guardians actually withdraw children; they empower a Board to say to Catholics, You must send your children to our mixed or sectarian or secular schools as the case may be; you must pay taxes to maintain these schools which you abhor; you must submit to our teaching in history and the Bible; you must not have schools of your own, we will not recognise the certificate of a Catholic teacher or a Catholic school as proof of adequate training elsewhere than in our own schools; we will tax you so that you shall not have the means to erect and maintain Catholic schools. As our fathers of old punished your fathers, for not attending Protestant churches by fines, till they reduced them to beggary, we will punish you, for not sending your children to godless or sectarian schools, by taxes and fines, till we render you so poor that your children must either wallow in ignorance or barter their faith for secular knowledge, mixed with detestation of every thing Catholic.

We do not say all this will come to pass, but the new education Bill of the Colonial Government enables all this to be done; and we have no doubt whatever that an attempt to do all this will be made both in Otago and Canterbury.

HOW IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND IS PROMOTED.

The following facts and figures are taken from official papers laid before the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr O'Rorke, during the present session of Parliament.

In June 1872, Mr Farnall by direction of the Agent-General, established an emigration agency in Belfast. Up to this time no effort had been made to place the advantages of emigration to this Colony before the Irish people, or to induce emigrants to come to New Zealand. Mr Farnall, moreover, does not appear to have been a very energetic agent, for, on the 5th December, 1872, Mr Waterhouse, the late Premier, in the absence of the Hon. Minister for Immigration, writes to the Agent-General—"I cannot but regard the feeble attempt that has been made under the management of Mr Farnall to open up a supply of immigration from Ireland, as eminently unsatisfactory. That gentleman appears to have been nearly three months in Ireland, and the result of his labours, as shown in his correspondence, is that during that period he has forwarded twenty-three emigrants. What has been the total expense connected with the introduction of these twenty-three emigrants? it would

be hard to calculate, and probably painful to contemplate if calculated. The Government are thoroughly satisfied that an adequate supply of immigrants is procurable from Ireland."

Urged by repeated despatches and cablegrams from the Colonial Government, the Agent-General at length goes to Ireland, and on the 14th December last year, appoints Mr Mason, at Dublin, merchant, his chief agent for Ireland. But, as in the case of Mr Farnall, he too does not appear to have been very energetic; for the Hon. Mr O'Rorke writing to the Agent-General on the 2nd August this year, only about a month ago, says:—"In the despatch under reply, you refer to my memorandum of 14th February last, on the subject of the unequal distribution of sub-agents and advertisements throughout Ireland. I still observe that there is a great preponderance of both in the district you allotted to Mr Farnall. I have refrained from returning to the subject, expecting that as you had appointed Mr Mason, of Dublin, as your chief emigration agent for Ireland, this matter would have been rectified. But since that gentleman's appointment by you in December last, we have not heard of his proceedings. I had hoped that you would have required of him and forwarded to the colony quarterly reports, similar to those obtained from Messrs Birch, Seaton, and Farnall, in order that the Government might be kept informed of the benefits accruing to emigration to the colony through his exertions."

The above gives a general view of the state of the question so far. It is evident much has not been done to promote emigration to this colony, and that the Government are thoroughly dissatisfied, at least apparently, with the conduct of the Agent-General and his subordinates in Ireland.

In a letter under date 19th March this year, the Agent-General sends to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, a return of the names, localities, and ordinary occupations of the whole of the local emigration agents; also a list of newspapers in which advertisements appear by order of the Agent-General. From these documents the following results appear: The number of agents was, for England and Wales, 53, fairly distributed over the Kingdom; for Scotland, 78, also well distributed throughout the country; and for Ireland, 46, of whom 36 were in Ulster, mostly in the counties distinguished for intolerance and Orangeism; and the other ten were to be found in the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.

As to advertisements in newspapers, the Agent-General arranged for the matter thus: he advertised in 105 English papers, in 32, Scotch, and in 17 Irish newspapers. All the Irish newspapers are published in Ulster, for the most part in Antrim and Londonderry, with the exception of three weeklies, viz., two in Galway, in compliment, we suppose, to the Hon. the Minister of Immigration, and one in the King's county in compliment, perhaps, to some other equally dear friend.

Before drawing our conclusion from the above premises, there are two other matters to which it is necessary to draw attention. The Agent-General ordered special advertisements for domestic servants, in 47 newspapers in England and Scotland; but not in even one Irish newspaper did he permit such an advertisement to appear! In the second place, the Agent-General stated that out of 7,585 immigrants sent by him to this colony up to 30th June last, 1,181 were Irish; of these however, between three and four hundred were nominated. We take leave to doubt the accuracy of this statement. Who has seen, or spoken to, or even heard of these hundreds of Irish immigrants? Where are they? If he sent them what has become of them? Let inquiry be made, and we undertake to say, that with the exception of the nominated immigrants, few comparatively will be found.

It appears to us, therefore—and we have little doubt it will appear in the same light to all right-minded men—that nothing less than an Irish agency will satisfy public opinion; that agencies have been so managed as to convert the Belfast Agent and his subordinates, in effect, into recruiting officers of Orangemen; and Mr Mason and his subordinates into *automatons ad fucum faciendum, dummiis* for throwing dust into people's eyes. This is clever, it is adroit, and has the advantage of saving the tender conscience of the noble-minded Agent-General from becoming *particeps criminis* in the horrid crime of establishing the beast—Popery—in this holy

land! But what will the public, the taxpayers, say to this trifling with their dearest interests? Anyone who reads the papers to which we referred, at the beginning of this article, cannot fail to see that the Agent-General looks upon himself as in reality the master, not the man. What idea have ministers of their own power and dignity?

WEEKLY EPITOME.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, delivered a discourse in the Wellington Cathedral, on Sunday last, on Education. He strongly condemned the Education Bill, and showed its injustice to the Catholic body.

OUR Auckland correspondent, telegraphing to us on Wednesday evening, says:—Business done—National Bank 35s, Thames 55s, Caledonian £18 5s, City of London 27s, Black Angel 19s 6d, 20s and 20s 6d, Inverness £1 4s, £1 6s.

A MEMBER of the Executive Directory of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, writing to a gentleman in Dunedin from Gippsland, Victoria, says:—We are opening three branches down in this part of the Colony, and they will be very important ones." From another letter we learn that active steps are being taken to introduce the Society into Hobart Town and Tasmania generally, and that the Catholics of South Australia and Queensland are bestirring themselves in regard to it. A fresh stimulus has been given in New South Wales by the co-operation of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney acknowledging it, and having appointed chaplains to the Sydney members.—A branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was opened at Christchurch on Monday evening. Forty members joined.

THE 'Bruce Herald' has received information to the effect that all the good land in the block at Toi Toi, set apart for settlement under the deferred payment system, has been applied for.

WE learn from the 'Evening Star,' that a serious accident occurred at the bridge works, Arthurs point, Shotover, on Thursday week. One of the large wooden girders, 152ft long, and weighing some forty tons dead weight, was suspended from a strong wire rope stretched across the river, which was considered to be amply strong enough for the purpose. The great strain, however, proved too much for it too bear, and the rope broke, precipitating the girder into the river below. The loss, which will fall on Mr Turner, the contractor, is said to be about £400, as it is impossible to recover the materials. No one was hurt.

A SPECIAL telegram from Wellington to the 'Daily Times' states it is rumoured that Mr Tolmie has been offered a seat in the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Colonial Treasurer during Mr Vogel's absence in England, but that he has refused to accept it.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'New Zealand Herald' writes:—"It is rumoured to be on the cards that, after the session is over, Mr O'Rorke will give place to the newly-elected member for Waikato," Mr Pyke.

IN our last issue we referred to the irrepressible John visiting the Waimate public school, and spouting trash to the children therein assembled. From a late number of the 'South Canterbury Times' we learn that at a meeting of the Waimate Board, a communication was received from the Canterbury Board of Education enclosing a letter from Father Chataignier, Catholic Priest, in reference to Mr Graham's visiting the school, and asking for an explanation. The Chairman was directed to reply, and stated that permission was inadvertently given, without a thought of an infraction of the Education Ordinance, but that he would take care that the same did not occur again.

"GOOD men are scarce" is a proverb which applies forcibly to the colonies generally. Victoria, it would seem, is not forgetful, or, at least, is not always so, of the services of such men, of which fact a commendable movement set on foot the other day affords an exemplification. According to a late number of the 'Australasian,' a preliminary meeting of a few of Mr Wilson Gray's friends was held on Monday evening, at 15 Temple Court, for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken to have a portrait of Mr Gray painted for presentation to some one of our public institutions as a fitting and lasting memorial of a man whose name occupies a conspicuous place in the history of this country (Victoria). A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs John Everard, J. F. Sullivan, Allan Leitch, George Craib, and J. J. Walsh, was appointed to find out if a good portrait of Mr Gray could be painted in the colony, and what would be its probable cost. The meeting was then adjourned for a fortnight.

"MR BATHGATE'S attempt to work law reformation has proved a signal failure, for which," says an Auckland exchange, "we have much to be thankful."

THE 'Bay of Plenty Times' comments as follows, on the canteen system:—"We think there are one or two instances where the action of the Government actually favors, not only adulteration, but the sale of poisonous drinks. We allude to the present system of rationing and supplying the colonial forces in various districts. Rations are tendered for, the successful—that is the lowest—tenderer having the sole privilege of keeping a canteen and selling alcoholic drink in a particular district, to the exclusion of all-comers. It is almost impossible to sell good liquor at a sufficiently remunerative price to cover all costs. The Government must be perfectly well aware of this, and yet they have, in more instances than one accepted tenders for the supply of rations at so low a price that it was tantamount to an admission on the part of the contractor that he was prepared to lose largely in order to have the privilege of selling drink. We say again, the Government, by adopting such a plan, encourage adulteration; and before the campaign upon unwholesome drink is commenced, we would recommend them to wash their hands of this wretched canteen system—a system which is most degrading, and in every sense of the word, pernicious to all parties concerned."

ACCORDING to the 'Press' by the outward English mail taken by the Alhambra, there were forwarded from Canterbury applications for 540 nominated immigrants, equal to 450 statute adults. The cash deposited amounted to £1396.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the Auckland 'Evening Star,' describing the debate upon the Provincial Loans Bill, states that while it was proceeding, "Mr Bathgate looked motherly and kind." Then when he spoke, "his speech was maternally expostulating and full of Scripture texts, and, although not intended, kept the House in a succession of peals of laughter."

JUDGE GRAY, who has been seriously ill, is said to be recovering slowly.

To a rumor current in Auckland that Mr Gillies was likely again to contest the Superintendency, the 'Star' gives authoritative denial.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Wairapa Standard' informs that journal of an intellectual Maori "going to a store with some other Natives. While there he saw his friends make some purchases, and also saw some fine clothes that he took a fancy to. How to get them without money he was at a loss to know for a short time, but at last he hit upon a plan. He went home to his hut, got his son, took him to the store, showed him the things he wanted, and instructed him how to go to work and remain quiet. After giving all the necessary cautions, he placed him in a sack, took him on his back, carried him to the store, and asked permission to leave his sack until next morning, when he would call early and take it away. The shopman of course said 'all right—put it down there.' So the sack was left. When the shop was shut up and the shopman was snoring like a porker, the boy came out of the sack, took the articles pointed out by his father, put them into the sack, got in again himself, sewed the sack up again on the inside, and remained quiet. Early the next morning his father came for his sack. The shopman said 'there it is,' so he shouldered his sack and cleared out with all the articles he was anxious to possess a short time before."

MR PARKER, R.M., acting as chairman of the Oamaru Quarterly Licensing Bench, expressed his emphatic condemnation of the multiplication of public houses. According to the 'North Otago Times' report, his Worship, in substance, stated that such multiplication did not conduce to the production of a superior article in drink, and that the most successful publican was not necessarily the man who sold the best drink, but he who was the most successful adulterator. He alluded to the immoral effects of the trade, and especially to the evils of the low shanties which he said should be swept away. He also alluded to the water closets attached to public houses, and directed the attention of the police to them. He said that such was the condition of these closets, that their condition alone would be sufficient to disqualify a majority of publicans from being license-holders.

A HARMLESS accident, both extraordinary and amusing, occurred in Princes street on Saturday. According to a local organ, a youth, who had been quenching his thirst at the fountain, made a dart across the street, coming in contact with that interesting quadruped the Dunedin donkey, which, with the cart, he capsize, making its owner and assistant measure their lengths in the dust.

THE Provincial Government of Marlborough is stated to have transferred its account to the National Bank, consequent upon the offer of terms which will be more to the advantage of the Province.

THE Temperance movement, according to the 'Westport Times,' is about to be started in the Alhaura, and the promoters are said to be on the rack for a "Frightful Example."

DELANEY, the pedestrian, ran ten miles at New Plymouth, lately, in two seconds under the hour. The ground was very rough, and it rained part of the time.

AT an enquiry held at Port Chalmers, before Dr O'Donoghue, coroner, concerning the death of Mr Crisp, who was killed the night previous between the railway pier and the ship Allahabad, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with the following rider:—"That the Government be requested to erect gates across the railway, so as to prevent persons from pushing up or down to the ship without permission from the watchman. Ships lying at the pier to have sufficient gangway accommodation, with lights and manropes to the same; also a rope netting underneath to prevent similar accidents."

THE 'New Zealand Herald' says that it is told, on good authority, that in Auckland "already there are nearly two hundred doubtful characters, vagrants as they are called, known to, and under the eye of the police."

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times,' in regard to the denial by Mr Vogel of the truth of the rumor to which he (the correspondent) gave currency, regarding the probability of Messrs Bathgate and O'Rorke retiring on permanent appointments, says:—"I have good reason, however, for believing that the course in question was at one time contemplated, although it has since been abandoned."

THE 'Timaru Herald,' of Sept. 1, says:—"On Saturday afternoon two boys, Joseph Rowley and William Nelson, each of the mature age of from seven to nine years, were seen together with a horse going in the direction of the windmill. Between half-past two and three o'clock a lad driving a cart saw Rowley lying on the waste bit of ground near to the disused well just north of the windmill. The poor boy was quite unconscious, the back of the skull being frightfully battered in, the wounds showing as if done by some blunt instrument. A large stone lying near was found to be covered with blood, and it is said that there is an odd similitude between the shape of the stone and the wound on the head. Whilst being carried home the poor lad moaned out, "Oh, Willie Nelson, don't strike me again." Nelson, who denies having any hand in the sad affair, but says that Rowley was kicked by the horse, was brought up before the Resident Magistrate on Saturday and remanded for a week on bail. The boy Rowley has since died; and at the inquest, held on Tuesday last, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Nelson."

LAW is not a bad pursuit—for a lawyer. One of the parties in the recent Blue Spur case had the pleasure of receiving from his legal advisers a little Bill of £2000.

MR MACANDREW'S motion in favour of granting a subsidy of £2500 to a steamer to make monthly trips round the Middle Island, starting from and returning to Otago, and calling at all the West Coast ports from Martin's Bay to Nelson, being carried, will no doubt make the West Coast as much a suburb of Dunedin, as it is now regarded as being one of Melbourne.

MR ST. JOHN BRANIGAN, formerly Commissioner of the Otago Police, died on Wednesday.

THE Sydney Morning 'Herald' says: "New Zealand has a fine resource in its pastures. From what is generally known about the runs in the two colonies, it is quite safe to say, that on the average, it takes more land to produce a pound of wool in New South Wales than it does in New Zealand."

THE 'Hawkes Bay Herald,' a strong supporter of the present Ministry, says, in a recent leading article, that "disaffection is rife on the East Coast, and may, as it did at Poverty Bay a few days ago, burst forth at any moment."

ONE of the Auckland papers boasts of a runner who earns from 15s to 20s a week by collecting coppers, threepenny bits, and small change, and exchanging them with the hotelkeepers at a slight remunerative discount. This young boy can always oblige any publican or shopkeeper with ten shillings worth of coppers, for which he expects to receive ten shillings and sixpence.

MR VOGEL, says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Thames Advertiser,' referring to the debate on the question of reduction of duty on gold, made a remark which contained a good deal of truth—namely, that no doubt all those members who spoke in favor of the reduction would feel themselves bound to vote for it, but that they would feel much obliged to other members to vote on the other side, and so defeat them. The gold-mining interest, the correspondent says, is victimised in New Zealand. Money is borrowed for railways and public works and for immigration, while the gold produce is specially taxed, and public works for the development of the industry are sparingly granted, and only on terms of sure repayment to the Government. The reduction of sixpence, carried in a former Session, on the gold duty, was obtained in the House by a "fluke," which is not likely to be repeated.

THE 'Bruce Herald,' referring to the larcin element at Milton, says:—"It may not be thought that, in a small village such as this, there is but little fear of evil consequences resulting from boys being allowed to amuse themselves on the streets for an hour or two of an evening. We have no doubt parents think so, otherwise so many boys would not be found prowling about when they ought either to be in their beds or improving their minds at home." It then hints of very gross doings of which it has been informed, on the part of boys prowling about under cover of night, and strongly warns parents to keep their boys at home. It closes with an extract:—"Where is your Boy at night?—The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous, and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their course downward. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of the mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless, riotous bearing. Indeed it is in the streets, after nightfall, that boys generally acquire the education and the capacity of becoming rowdy, dissolute men. Parents, do you believe it? Will you keep your children home at nights, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?"

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times' thinks that the Education Bill will stand a very poor chance of getting through the Upper House. "The subject, also," he says, "is one on which many of the honorables would like to express themselves at considerable length, and altogether, the Education Bill, 1873, is evidently already doomed to be one of the innocents slaughtered this year."

ACCORDING to the North Otago 'Times,' Newcastle coal is selling at Oamaru, at £6 a ton.

A MAORI named Tai Tu was burned to death in his hut on Mr James Crane's farm, Taieri Beach, on the 4th inst. Deceased, who was about seventy years of age, and was distantly related to Mrs Crane, slept, in accordance with Maori usage, on the bare ground in a hut, wrapped in a blanket near a fire. He was seen alive, previous to thus retiring, on the evening of the 4th inst., and on the following morning the hut was found burned down, and all that remained of deceased was the charred trunk of his body.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

WELLINGTON, September 5th.—Captain Baldwin, one of the directors of the National Insurance Company, proceeds to Napier to-day, in the Paterson. While here he has imparted a fresh impetus to the share list, and applications are coming in rapidly. Twelve thousand shares have been applied for here.

The s.s. Rangatira, which has arrived from Jackson's Head, reports that the wreck of the Rangitoto has broken into three pieces.

The commission of (Militia) Major Finmore, of Wanganui, has been cancelled.

ALEXANDRA, September 5th.—Te Kuri, who was formerly in charge of the akaki in Orahiri, warns the Europeans who are depositing their cattle inside the King's boundary to remove their cattle, or they will be driven away. The Natives have leased the land to the Europeans, but the Kingites are determined to prevent them from occupying it.

AUCKLAND, September 6th.—The barque Lady Bowen, bound from Sydney to London, has put in here, with 30 feet of her bulwarks carried away, and short of water, owing to the capsizing of her tanks. She will probably be detained a week.

The shares in the National Insurance Company applied for here now number 25,005.

OAMARU, September 6th.—Some blocks of concrete have been successfully deposited at the site of the breakwater by means of the steam crane manufactured in Dunedin. The weather was fine at the time, and there were numerous visitors present.

CLYDE, September 6th.—The gable of the Alexandra brewery fell whilst being repaired, killing a man named Edward Thompson, breaking the thigh of another man, named Simmons, and badly bruising a third man.

MAKETU, September 8th.—Messrs Davis and Mitchell have purchased a million acres of land for the government, and are negotiating for other purchases.

NELSON, September 8th.—A tremendous thunderstorm took place to-day. The rainfall was quite unprecedented.

WELLINGTON, September 8th.—Judge Rogan has withdrawn his action for libel against Mr Ballance editor of the 'Wanganui Herald.'

AUCKLAND, September 8th.—A large schooner built for Captain Read, Poverty Bay, was launched to-day. She was christened the Julius Vogel. A steamer for the Waikato river has been launched at Onehunga.

WELLINGTON, September 9th.—To-day before the Supreme Court, Mr Travers applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the bodies of the prisoners from the ship William Tapscott, who are now in gaol. The writ was granted.

Mr Halcombe, the Agent in New Zealand of the Emigrant's and Colonist's Corporation, yesterday paid £15,000 to the General Government, on account of the Fielding purchase.

GREAT FIRE AT AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, September 7th. THE largest and most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Auckland, broke out in the centre of Queen street at 12 o'clock last night. The fire was discovered in Rowley's millinery establishment. The Fire Brigades were soon on the spot, but water being scarce, their services were almost useless. The whole of the west side of Queen street, from Victoria street to Newmarket House at the bottom of Cook street, is in ashes. So also is the lower half of Wellesley street. Altogether 58 buildings are down. The premises of Mr Whitson, brewer, Newmarket House, and the east side of Queen street, had a narrow escape, being several times on fire. A large number of the buildings destroyed were uninsured. The total destruction of property is estimated at about £60,000. Darby's Thistle Hotel and two adjoining buildings were insured for £1000, and the stock and furniture for £7000. Mr Darby estimates his loss at £4000. The United Service Hotel, owned by Mr Hancock, was insured for about £3500, including the stock. Mr Hancock loses £2000, and on other properties altogether about £4000, being £5000 above his insurance. On the previous day he had taken in £300 worth of stock. The Anchor Hotel, owned by Mr King, was partly insured. The Central Hotel, owned by Mr Whitson, was insured. The following is a list of the principal places destroyed:—

Queen street.—Darby's Thistle Hotel; premises of Caley, baker; Smith, green-grocer; Young, butcher; Currie, blacksmith; Newnegan, pawnbroker; Page, Central Hotel; Schwartz, watchmaker and jeweller; Rowley, milliner; Jamieson Bros., boot warehouse; Mathieson, confectioner; Broad, locksmith; Grey, confectioner; Blair and Lambert, grocers; Watson, grocer; Hancock's United Service Hotel; Mark, pawnbroker; Bartlett, photographer; Duuning, green-grocer; Brookes, bootmaker; Hemus, bootmaker; Williams, chemist; Aery, watchmaker; Henderson, bootmaker; Harrison, tobacconist; Marsh, grocer; Saunders, tailor; Barnett, pork butcher; Farriner, watchmaker; Williams's Anchor Hotel; Lendrum's livery and bait stables.

Wellesley street.—Webb's Buildings; premises of Possaniskie, tailor; Mair, grocer; Coupland, hay store; Ward, paperhangar; China Bazaar.

Several accidents occurred. Three firemen fell from a verandah, and one of them named James Fuljames was seriously hurt. A man named Charles Bowden dropped down dead in the street during the fire. Mr Williams, proprietor of the Anchor Hotel, broke a blood vessel, and lies dangerously ill. During the fire a N.E. gale was blowing. Heavy rain commenced immediately after, and has continued since.

September 8.—The fire has excited a great outcry relative to the want of a water supply. No water was obtainable, and although the two fire brigades promptly attended, they were unable to do much good. An attempt to pull down Mr Neumege's premises to stay the progress of the fire failed. A strong gale blew the flames along with fearful rapidity, licking up the dry wooden buildings in a few minutes. The fire was stopped by the intervening spaces of the Old Market site next the Thistle Hotel, and Newmarket place, at the bottom of Grey street. The whole of the intermediate blocks were burned out, the fire crossing Wellesley street. Many of the buildings destroyed were very old wooden structures, and their destruction, it is believed, will effect a great improvement in the appearance of Queen street. The following are the total insurance losses:—Royal, £3535; Scottish Commercial, £1600; Norwich Union, £3700; New Zealand, £1750; South British, £2050; Pacific, £1000; Victoria, £1900; Liverpool and London, £700; Northern, £200; total, £16,435. No clue to the cause of the fire has been obtained.

TIMARU, September 10.—The Lady of the Lake left Oamaru at 7 o'clock last night, to proceed to the Molyneux. Soon after leaving she sprung a leak. Captain Fall made for Timaru, where the vessel was beached splendidly at 10 this morning. She then had 6ft. of water in her hold, and the crew had been baling and pumping all night. The water at one time was near the fires. Captain Fall displayed great judgment in beaching her. The vessel is apparently not much injured, and may be got off. She will not be sold. The sea is now very high.

A pathetic incident, says the 'Pilot,' occurred during the floods at Binghampton. A Mrs Fox residing near the cemetery gate, heard, in the morning, a peculiar moaning in the direction of the cemetery. Going there she found a little child waist-deep in water and weeping near a headstone, which marked a lonely grave. Upon being questioned, she said that she lived a long way off. She had heard that the graves were covered with water, and she feared that her mother's would be washed away. So she went to keep her poor watch and ward beside it. She was kindly cared for, and returned to her motherless home.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Sept 4th to 10th.

In reply to Mr Wakefield, the Native Minister said the Government were already taking steps to punish the murderers of Sullivan, but he declined to say what was the nature of those steps.

The motion to reduce the gold duty by sixpence was negatived on a division.

In the House, the Speaker stated that a printed paper, purporting to be the evidence of a witness before the Timber Floatage Committee, had been circulated among members, and the Committee not yet having reported to the House, a flagrant breach of privilege had occurred.

In reply to Mr Reid, the Minister of Works said the Government had decided, on the recommendation of the engineer, on Mussel bay, near Port Chalmers, as the site for the workshops for the repair and construction of railway plant.

Major Atkinson moved that the House go into Committee to consider the vote of £25,000 for compensation to Wanganui and Patea settlers for losses incurred during the disturbance in 1868-1869.—Mr Vogel opposed the motion.—Mr Kelly moved as an amendment, that the Government during the recess ascertain the number and amount of the claims.—After three hours' discussion the resolution was negatived on the voices, and the amendment negatived by 30 to 20.

In reply to Takamoana, Mr McLean said there never had been a proclamation offering £1000 for Tito Kowarau's capture. The Forest Rangers were promised £1000 if they caught him, but that force was now disbanded.

In reply to Mr Tolmie, Mr Vogel said the Government would not make future contracts for bringing out immigrants so as to give a monopoly to any one. They would endeavor to give support to two or three lines.

While a motion regarding the Gold Fields Bill was being discussed, Mr T. L. Shepherd said, it was all very well for Mr Pyke to oppose the Bill. He was a new broom and wanted to sweep clean, but all knew he was working to be Minister of Mines. The Bill had been prepared with care, and Mr Pyke need not expect a seven days' member to be considered an authority on the wants of his constituency.—Mr Pyke said Mr Shepherd's constituents did not want the Bill. Mr Shepherd was not a new broom on the Dunstan, where the people knew him too well. It was enough for him to have anything to do with a bill for them to dislike it.—Mr White said neither he nor the House paid much attention to what Mr Shepherd said. Mr Shepherd reminded him of the Lichborne Claimant. He claimed to be the gold fields' father, and to have a superior intellect, but no one else admitted it. He saw by the Bill that a Mining Registrar was to be appointed. Was that why Mr Shepherd supported the Bill? Had he received pay for preparing the Bill. He came to the House as a bleeding patriot of the miners, but he had no influence except with the Minister of Justice. That made him think the Minister had a vacancy in the upper regions.—Mr Vogel and Mr Macandrew denied that Mr Shepherd had received payment for preparing the Bill.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATION.

MR CONNOR, the member for the Buller, speaking on this subject in the House lately, gave the following as being the figures representing the number of registered electors to each member (exclusive of native members), made up from the latest official returns:—Thames, 3100; Dunedin, 1625½; ditto, 1625½; Buller, 1751; Rodney, 1565; Christchurch, 1287; Newton, 1260; Tuapeka, 1204; Christchurch East, 1200; Waikato, 1110; Waitemata, 1056; Hokitika, 1032; Mataura, 1017; Auckland City East, 1000; Auckland City West, 1000; Marsden, 990; Heathcote, 870; Timaru, 764; Grey, 766; Waikato, 760; Roslyn, 760; Bruce, 755; Franklyn, 750; ditto, 750; Eden, 740; Wellington, 739½; ditto, 739½; Napier, 695; Selwyn, 677; Ashley, 660; Waitaki, 656; Riverton, 652; Parnell, 650; Wanganui, 631; Wellington Country Districts, 623; Taieri, 617; Caversham, 602; Kaipoi, 589; Waikouaiti, 574; Collingwood, 570; Motueka, 558; Grey and Bell, 521; Bay of Islands, 520; Coleridge, 513; Invercargill, 503; Port Chalmers, 505; Wairau, 502; Dunstan, 756; Picton, 489; Clutha, 483; Hutt, 459; Avon, 448; Wakatu, 434; Onehunga, 420; Egmont, 409; New Plymouth, 396; Rangitikei, 394; Nelson, 397½; ditto, 379½; Clive, 356; Akaroa, 354; Mount Ida, 344; Gladstone, 333; Wairarapa, 326; ditto, 326; Manawatu, 297; Suburbs of Nelson, 297; Lyttelton, 262; Wallace, 259; Cheshot, 229; Totara, 142; East Coast, 50.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION—THE WEALTHY TO BEAR IT.

MR BUNNY, M.H.R., in a recent speech said:—"Now, Sir, I say that the wealth of the country ought to bear its burden of taxation. I should like to see the Customs duties confined simply to three articles—namely, brandy, tobacco and wines; income tax, which would effectually touch up those who are wealthy in the country, and whose wealth is increased through the carrying on of our large public works. If we will put our mode of raising our revenue upon such a basis as that, from year to year, as the country increases in wealth, that wealth will be able to bear a fair share of taxation. We should not allow a single person in the Colony to escape from bearing a fair share of the burden of the country. We should not put it in the power of any person to realise thousands of pounds every year from his property in this country, and to say, 'I do not live in the Colony, and I can escape from contributing to the revenue.' We should touch up those owners of property—those absentees who do not contribute to the revenue. If we do not, depend upon it the country will take up the matter. We will not be able to extract the revenue from the pockets of one particular class much longer; the country will insist upon the revenue being equitably raised, and the burden of taxation fairly distributed. Is it fair or reasonable that we should place our revenue in such a position, that upon every industry started in the country there is to be a falling-off in the revenue—that the more we make our country wealthy, the less our revenue will be? If we start a property and income tax we should have a basis which would last for all time for the purpose of raising as much revenue as the Colony required."

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

THE 'Lyttelton Times' in a long leader in which it sets itself to the task of white-washing Dr Featherston, in order that the Government may by comparison look the blacker, while considering that his defence in regard to the bungling of immigration generally, cannot exonerate him from all blame, says that he "must be acquitted on what we may call the Irish charge"—i.e., the charge of neglecting Ireland as an emigration field. The 'Lyttelton Times' makes much of "a proportionate supply of Irish." Quoting from Dr Featherston, it says that, "According to the population, the relative numbers should have been—English and Welsh, 3924; Scotch, 581; Irish, 934. On a comparison of these figures, it will be seen that in the case of the Scotch there was an excess of 40 on the proportionate number, while in the case of the Irish there was a deficiency of 13. It will therefore, I trust, be sufficiently apparent to the Government that the complaint referred to is entirely without foundation." The 'Times' proceeds—"The Agent-General, in concluding his defence on this point, says that although the relative numbers, as it happens, are nearly what they should have been, the idea of maintaining a fixed proportion had never for a moment been entertained by him, his chief desire having been to establish throughout every part of the United Kingdom a steady flow of emigration to New Zealand [?]. With this object in view, he continued all the local agencies which he found established on his arrival in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and availed himself of every favorable opportunity of adding to their number from time to time. So far from neglecting Ireland, Dr Featherston contends, one of the special agents sent home by the Government with the view of promoting emigration from Germany was at once despatched to Belfast, when it was found that the stringent nature of the German laws would prevent him from acting in that part of the Continent for which he was destined."

The 'Daily Times' publishes the 'Lyttelton Times's' acquittal of Dr Featherston approvingly, and the Dunedin 'Evening Star' a few weeks ago published an extract from Dr Featherston's letter with the view of showing that the numerous complaints made on the subject of Irish immigration were unfounded, but Dr Featherston himself admits the justice of the complaints. Writing on the 16th May, not yet four months ago, he says:—"The Hon. Mr O'Rorke will find by a return forwarded to the Government that his complaint with respect to the non-appointment of agents, and the inadequacy of the advertisements in the newspapers of the South of Ireland (*in the justice of which complaint I quite concur*), has now been remedied." The italics are ours. Here it may be mentioned that the Public Works and Immigration Scheme became law in 1870; that it was not till June 1872 the Belfast agency was established, and until December of the same year that the Dublin agency was established.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

MR HAUGHTON'S REPORT.

(Return to an Order of the House of Representatives, dated 3rd August 1869.)

MACHINERY.

The number of engines employed upon the 31st March, 1873, in quartz mining was as follows:—83 steam engines of 1,816 horse-power. In alluvial mining, the number of steam engines employed was eleven, and the aggregate horse-power 259. Nine dredging machines were employed during the year in working the beds of the Shotover and Molyneux Rivers.

MINING LEASES AND HOLDINGS.

There were in occupation upon the 31st March, 1873, 495 mining leases, covering a total area of 3,256 acres 1 rood 23 perches. In the number are included 75 licensed holdings, covering an area of 499 acres 39 perches. These are all upon the Thames Gold Field, being taken up under "The Gold Mining Districts Act, 1871."

AGRICULTURAL LEASES.

Twelve hundred and forty-nine leases, comprising an area of 47,395 acres 9 roods 20 perches, were in occupation on the 31st March, 1873. The leases are almost entirely within the Province of Otago, and the falling off in numbers is accounted for by many of the lessees during the last year having taken advantage of the purchasing clause, and made their leases freehold.

MINING COMPANIES.

From the official returns it appears there are 342 companies registered under "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865," and amended Acts, having a nominal capital of £4,510,026, and thirty-two under the Joint Stock Act, with a nominal capital of £557,625; three under "The Mining Companies Act, 1872," having a nominal capital of £15,160.

RATE OF WAGES AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

Wages rule exceedingly high in Otago and on the West Coast. In many places, although the means of communication with the ports is greatly improved, yet the price of provisions remains about the same as in my last year's report. The high price of wages in Westland has gone a long way to check mining enterprise, and in some cases to put a stop to the enterprise of companies who were engaged in deep sinking, and who were large employers of labour. Any attempt made to reduce the wages led to a strike on the part of the miners, so that in the end the companies had to cease working, as the miners would hear of no reduction, and the ground was not sufficiently rich to justify the necessary expenditure.

WATER SUPPLY ON THE GOLD FIELDS.

During the last year the construction of two large water races undertaken by the Government under the terms of "The Public Works and Immigration Act, 1871," has been commenced, and two are under survey. The following return shows the amount of liability and expenditure up to 30th June, 1873, upon these works, and also the advances to water race companies by way of subsidy under the Acts of 1871 and 1872.

As the construction of the Waimea Race in the County of Westland has been undertaken by the Government since my last report was submitted to Parliament, I may remark that I have every confidence that it will be a work of great public utility. The race will be about sixteen miles long, leading from the Kawhaka Creek, which has a con-

stant supply of water, and it is to be constructed to carry forty sluice heads. The extent of known auriferous country which will be rendered available for mining purposes by this supply will probably not be less than the whole Waimea district, and will give remunerative employment to several hundred men.

MINING LAWS.

"The Gold Mining District Act, 1871," which has only been put in force in the Province of Auckland, seems after more than a year's trial to give general satisfaction, to judge from the reports of Wardens Keddell and Fraser.

The following is from the report of Mr Warden Keddell:—"One decided effect of this Act is to lessen the amount of litigation, the chief incentive to actions for breach of regulations under the Gold Fields Acts being the forfeiture of defendant's interests in favor of the plaintiff."

Mr Warden Fraser writes on the same subject:—"In my last report I stated that I hesitated to give a decided opinion, but that I thought it would work satisfactorily. Twelve months further experience of the working of the measure enables me to state that it is well adapted for the requirements of this field. Under the Gold Fields Act, it is made the business of the Warden, the Inspector, and the other officials to afford such assistance to all engaged in mining enterprises as shall enable them to avoid litigation."

Mr Warden Fraser further expresses his opinion that the Act is eminently suited for such a gold field as the Thames, where the ground is worked almost exclusively by companies, but does not think it would be suitable for alluvial diggings.

PROSPECTS OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

Whilst the results for the year ending 31st March, 1873, have not been so satisfactory as for the previous year, yet in looking through the Wardens' reports good and sound reasons will be found for this depression, and good prospects for the future are held out.

Mr Warden Keddell (Coromandel) writes as follows on the subject:—"The period of depression has, however, terminated, and for the last two months a decided improvement is noticeable. The yield of gold for the last month is far in excess of any during the past half-year, although the yield for the year is inconsiderably less than that shown in my last report. A great deal of steady work has been done—dead work that will tell in future yields; and several claims are coming forward with steady returns. The old Kapanga ground, to which I referred in my last report, has within the last few months been occupied by a London Company, called the New Zealand Kapanga Gold Mining Company, with a capital of £100,000, with 20,000 shares, all held in England. Machinery and stores of the value of £16,000 have recently arrived from England, are placed on the ground and work commenced."

The same Warden attributes the great depression in the year 1872 to over speculation, which was brought on by the reported wealth of the Green Harp Company's reef—a Company whose proceedings are too well known to require particularizing.

Mr Warden Fraser reports on the Thames Gold Fields as follows:—"There has been a very prevalent depression in mining affairs during the greater portion of the past year, principally caused by the falling off in the extraordinary yield from the Caledonian Mine. The Cure Company in September crushed one small parcel of two tons of stone which produced 966 oz. of gold. In the same month a crushing of 370 tons yielded 600 oz., and the total yielded from the mine, from September, 1872, to January, 1873, amounts to 6,415 oz. of gold from 1,522 tons of quartz." He goes on to state: "Altogether I may say that notwithstanding the temporary depression which at present prevails, the operations progressing, and the enterprising spirit shown by mine owners in the development of their properties, coupled with the rich prospects of the reefs, convince me that the future of the field will be as prosperous as the past."

The Pumping Association at the Thames have lately got to work, and the result has been the means of draining a number of quartz claims in the neighbourhood, amongst which are comprised the most celebrated upon the field. The following is from the report of the Warden on this Company's plant:—"The engine, which has been erected on a massive stone foundation, works directly over the shaft. The nominal power of the engine is 350 horse power. The cylinder of this massive machinery is 82 inches in diameter, and the whole is capable of raising fully 10 tons of water per minute. The cost of shaft and machinery has been £40,000 up to the present time.

In the Inangahau, Province of Nelson, the reefs have not turned out so well as was expected when I furnished my last report. At the same time I see no reason to doubt that, in the course of time, when these reefs are thoroughly opened up and proved, they will be found very remunerative; and in this I am borne out by the expression of opinion in the Warden's report.

In the alluvial mines of the Middle Island there seems to have been a falling off for the last year, but with a very decided improvement in the returns for the three months ending 31st March, 1873. This falling off, as I gather from the Wardens' reports, is attributable to the great dryness of the season. Mr Warden Revell reports that "the remarkable dryness of the weather during the past five months has tended considerably towards this depression." Mr Warden Robinson (Mount Ida) reports:—"The year has on the whole not been a favourable one for mining. It has been unusually dry in all seasons, and the consequences has been a remarkable scarcity of water for sluicing purposes. This has seriously cramped the energies of the miners. Mr Warden Carew (Black's) reports: "A scarcity of water has prevailed to an unprecedented extent."

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, a careful perusal of the reports and statistics (given in the report) will, I think, prove that although a considerable depression did undoubtedly exist over a large portion of the gold fields during the year 1872, yet that the depression was temporary, and that the returns for the first quarter of 1873 show a decided revival in all branches of this important industry—a revival which I take leave to think will not be transitory, but which will, under the various favourable circumstances of the Colony, develop into the permanent prosperity of our mining community.

THE NATIVE LANDS BILL—THE WANT OF AN OPPOSITION.

FROM a special telegram to the 'Daily Times' we extract the following:—Considerable discussion has taken place in Committee over the Native Lands Bill. Messrs Gillies, Sheehan, Takamoana, and others have endeavoured to introduce amendments which would render the Bill more workable and less restrictive in its operation, but the Government, backed by a large and unflinching majority, decline to discuss any questions raised. The Bill will give the Government and their friends a monopoly of the native land market. A most indecent haste to pass the Bill has been manifested by the Government. The Bill has now been printed in Maori. The native members have protested against its main clause, and have asked that it may be printed and circulated amongst the Maori people, but all in vain. Last night Mr McLean actually asked the House to pass clauses which had never been placed in the hands of members, and only after nearly an hour's discussion did he give way. It transpired in the course of the discussion that the amendments were in print, but the Native Minister had given instructions that the printed clauses should not be distributed to members. Upon this becoming known, Mr McLean gave way, after vainly endeavouring to explain how it came to pass that he had ordered the clerk not to distribute the papers amongst members. To-day the clauses were distributed amongst members, and it was at once apparent why it had been attempted to smuggle them through. Messrs Sheehan, Gillies, Williams, and others pointed out the operation of the clauses, and endeavoured to amend them, but it was a hopeless struggle, and had to be given up. The native chiefs, who are in Wellington watching the proceedings of Parliament, are very much excited, and propose to hold a meeting to condemn the Bill.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, was held on Monday evening in St. Joseph's School-room; the President in the chair. The election of auditors took place. Three gentlemen were proposed, viz, Bros. E. Carroll, J. Toal, and Smith. During the election the President, being one of the candidates, vacated the chair and the warden, in the absence of the V.P., presided. The result of the ballot was that Bros. Carroll and Toal were duly elected. Bro. E. Downey sent a letter apologising for his absence, and tendering his resignation of the office of Treasurer. It was resolved not to accept Bro. Downey's resignation until after the quarterly meeting, which takes place next Monday week, when his letter would be discussed. The nomination of officers for the ensuing six months takes place next meeting night. The meeting was then closed with prayer.

MYSTERIES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

(Correspondent of an Auckland Paper.)

My present little narrative, although perhaps not bearing the same interest as the "Babes in the Wood," is somewhat of the same character. Mrs Ashton, once residing in the Raglan district, had for many years been a widow, on a small farm of from 20 to 25 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. Her late husband had been a most industrious and hard-working man, and left his wife and two children, a girl and a boy, pretty comfortably off as far as the means of making a living were concerned. Mrs Ashton, besides her little farm, attended as nurse for miles round the country. The two children, at the time of my narrative, were of the respective ages of 13 and 11; the girl Ellen Ashton being the eldest. They had also been brought up to the useful pursuits about the house and farm, and were of most methodical and regular habits, and inherited from their father that absolutely necessary habit on a farm—early rising. From their mother frequently being called away from home for days, and even weeks together, Ellen had become, in her absence, a complete little manager, and therefore upon Mrs Ashton, by a sudden illness being taken from them, although the grief of both children was great at so unexpected and painful an event, they had the wherewithal to make a living. After the death of Mrs Ashton friends came forward with various suggestions, and kind advice of what they should do for the future. But little Ellen had so imbibed her mother's independent spirit, and although she thankfully received, she declined acting upon, the advice given, but preferred to go on with the assistance of her brother, exactly as they had done, feeling perfectly competent to the emergency; and thus here we have a girl, or child of 13, with the assistance only of her brother of 11, doing all the work of this little farm. Milking three or four cows, making butter, keeping poultry, pigs, &c., and doing it well. From the great interest taken in the two young Ashtons, they found no difficulty in disposing of their produce, be it milk, butter, eggs, or pigs. Some families would not be content without Ellen Ashton's butter, and they became rather noted for all their farm produce. These two dear little children might be seen daily going perseveringly about their business in a way which might well be an example for much older folks. I am writing of them as they are now, but it will be interesting to those who can watch the future of these two interesting children to see what results will follow their early industrious habits. One point in their character is well deserving attention. They never missed one or the other, and sometimes both attending their church on Sundays, although nearly two miles off. The clergyman, a truly good and kind-hearted man, was one of their firmest friends. I have simply given this simple sketch, and doubtless some of your country readers will at once recognise the case. Is there not as much interest in this brief portrayal of facts, as in many of your sensational romances.

Over 200 emigrants arrived in New York one week a few months ago, who had been promised, in London, that they would be given work immediately on arrival, but they found the promise entirely false. Out of some five thousand emigrants who arrived there, a number of about four thousand were unprovided with means, having spent all their money to get there, on representations that they would be employed upon landing.

IRELAND AS A MISSIONARY NATION.

In mentioning the fact that at the mid summer term of St. Patrick's college, Thurles, a number of the students on whom ecclesiastical degrees were conferred, were nominated for foreign missions, a journal thus alludes to Ireland as a missionary nation:—But in whatever else Old Ireland has declined, she maintains her pre-eminence as a great missionary nation; the Faith is there quick and fruitful of good works as ever. Churches and religious houses of all kinds are multiplying, and there is no evidence of poverty of any kind in the offerings that are laid on the altar. They are still rich enough to make great sacrifices for their religion, and they present the grand spectacle of a people fast multiplying their Temples as they themselves are rapidly declining in numbers. And not only in that respect, but also in its missionary enterprise, is it distinguished for its Catholicity. Still to the most distant parts of the world it is sending forth its children to preach the Gospel.

EDUCATION V. CRIME.

In this age of false notions, of social quackery, and of superficial thought, one may find so vast a multitude of popular errors to attack, that it would be difficult to select one more especially deserving of reprobation than another. A recent address, however, of Governor Seymour, of New York, before the National Prison Reform Congress of Baltimore, puts us upon the track of one with which we may grapple with entire propriety. In this admirable address occurs the following passage:—

"In the social edifice pauperism and crime are like fire, ever kindling in its different parts, which are to be kept under by watchfulness and care. If neglected, they burst out into the flames of anarchy and revolution and sweep away forms of Government.

"These subjects must be studied directly in their moral aspects. There is a prevailing idea in our country that the spread of knowledge will check crime. No one values learning more than I do, but it is no specific for immorality and vice. Without moral and religious training, it frequently becomes an aid to crime. Science, mechanical skill, a knowledge of business affairs, even the refinements and accomplishments of life are used by offenders against law. Knowledge fights on both sides in the battle between right and wrong in this age. The most dangerous criminal is the educated, intellectual violator of the law, for he has all the resources of art at his command; the forces of mechanics, the subtleties of chemistry, the knowledge of man's ways and passions. Learning of itself only changes the aspect of immorality. Virtue is frequently found with the uneducated. Surrounded by glittering objects within their reach, our servant girls resist more temptations than any class in society."

Whereupon, the Baltimore "Sun," an eminently just, conservative, and independent paper, remarks:—

"Gov. Seymour inculcates an important lesson when he teaches, that without moral and religious training, learning becomes frequently an aid to crime. In this he will find it easy to sustain himself by the statistics of crime in all countries. That excellence of mind has no more to do with moral worth than it has with beauty of physical proportions is a matter which every man's daily observation ought to be sufficient to prove.

"Mr Beecher, in his lecture on compulsory education, when he indicated that the education of the brains, as he called it, was the panacea for all the social ills, with the qualification that morality could be taught in the schools, exhibited very little respect for the education and intelligence of those who heard him. In those European States where education is compulsory, the results as to crime do not sustain his theories; and even if morality were one of the common school branches, it is most effectually taught by practical example and precept, and it cannot be conveyed in 'easy lessons' for young beginners, like spelling and reading."

Against these calm and weighty statements we shall have theorists objecting only with routine statistics of the illiteracy of criminals, or of the majority of them. But those who make up these statistics with the view of upholding that pet theory of the influence of illiteracy in promoting criminality, mistake, as enthusiasts always do, an incidental circumstance of no material bearing in the case for a fact of primary significance. We admit that criminals are in a great measure illiterate, but it was not the want of literary training which made them what they are; for if literary training availed we should have no forgers, no public speculators, no genteel murderers, no invaders, in high stations, of the peace and honor of families; it was evil associations (from which even University men are not free); it was low habits of life, which, while they confined them to the society of other criminals, withheld them from all desire, or perhaps from all opportunity of acquiring knowledge; it was intemperance, against which the highest cultivation is no barrier; it was the absence of all moral restraint at home or elsewhere. It is one of these causes, or a combination of them, or causes of a like character, which operate in recruiting the criminal class. It is not the lack of rudimentary knowledge, as claimed by the theorists (public school men), which poisons the conscience of a man, and makes him who would otherwise have been a good citizen a criminal.

The most cultivated of the ancient nations were given up to sensuality, cruelty and selfishness, and the most cultivated people of modern times, without God and without religion, as the ancients were, will commit the like excesses; witness the atheists of the first French Revolution and of the more recent Paris Commune, whose leaders and many of whose tools were men of culture, and the great mass of whom were at least possessed of an ordinary education.

The illiterate class of any nation, if it be governed by moral ideas does not suffer in virtue from the lack of education. Individuals may be met with, even in this generally educated country (the civilization of which, by the bye, is fast undergoing a dry rot) whose humanity, tenderness and integrity are conspicuous, though they may not know a letter of the alphabet. If ignorance were necessarily allied to crime, this large number of persons should be occupants of the jails and penitentiaries of the land.

Surrounded as we are, here, by influences that in past years have educated nations and peoples, living in a country where education is a requisite in the political and social order, and to a great degree, in the moral order, also, let us never be drawn by a zeal for the cause we love, into fantastic and dangerous theories. Education has its proper place, and morals have theirs. But the former can never substitute the latter. Let us never be so base as to associate the ignorance of the virtuous poor with criminality, in any degree. If education and not morals were to make a man virtuous, the Divine Founder of our religion would never have selected ignorant fishermen as the world's Apostles.—'Georgetown College Journal.'

AN OLD THEORY DEMOLISHED.—It has always been supposed that illiteracy and crime went together, but statistics gathered from the official report upon the condition of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary show a different result. The great majority of those confined in that institution during the past year were not illiterate persons. The total number of committals during the year was 2100. Out of this aggregate, no less than 1523 could read and write well; 119 were able to read and write imperfectly; and only 467 were entirely uneducated. That is to say, fifteen out of twenty criminals who were sent to the penitentiary from New York for offences against property or persons had received an educational training sufficient to lift them, if they had been inclined to be so lifted, into the ranks of the honest and intelligent workers.

AMERICA AND NEW ZEALAND CONTRASTED.

(Auckland News.)

It is a frequent practice with some colonists to disparage New Zealand, and loudly sound the praises of the "Great Republic." Those failing to succeed here imagine that, were they to reach the United States, they would find everything to their satisfaction. The land would be far superior to that of this colony; the climate would be all they could desire; and, in short, that there they would find everything which would be conducive to their material prosperity. A few years ago several settlers left this colony for America, in the hope of bettering their condition; and others, amongst them the late Mr Young, of the Grange, visited the agricultural districts of the States for the purpose of selecting a suitable place, should they find the prospects of success in America so much better than in New Zealand. Mr Young returned more satisfied with Auckland than he had formerly been. The best portions of California he found inferior to many districts of this province, and others who hastily left Auckland for America have since lived to regret their choice. The following extracts are portions of a private letter received by a gentleman in town from a relative who left this district and went to America a few years ago. They show plainly that the best land in America is inferior to the land here, either for farming or grazing purposes, and that the much vaunted prairie lands do not deserve the high character they have received. It will also be seen that Auckland has climatic advantages far superior to anything the writer has met with in America. The letter was written in April last from Olympia in Washington Territory, on the west coast of the United States. The writer says:—"Having spent some time this winter in looking for land, I am now able to give you a better description of the country than I was able to do before. The greater part of the land in Washington territory is very heavily timbered. You can find more heavy timber growing here upon one acre than you can on the same area of land in any other part of the world. The soil is very poor in general. There is very little good land; but you can find patches of good land along the creek and river bottoms. The prairie land has a gravelly soil. It is of no use for farming, and of very little use for grazing. There is good grass growing on the prairies before they are stocked, but when they are stocked with cattle or sheep the grass dies out. There were a few good prairies with pretty good land, but they were of small extent, and have been taken up some time ago. They were covered with fern before they were taken up. Where I was looking for land this winter is the best land in the territory west of the Cascade Range. The Cascade Range is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada that runs through California. The best land here is on the creek and river bottoms, and is covered with timber, not pine timber, but maple, alder, and ash. The pine land is of no value for farming purposes. There are places to take up with very fine timber upon them, but they are being fast taken up. In a few years all the good farming land will be taken up. Where I was looking for land this winter is called the best grazing land west of Cascade Range. There is very little timber upon it, but it is situated too far from market to grow grain profitably. The climate is not very cold. There is not much frost and snow, but the winters are very wet. The stock live here throughout the winter without being housed. The summers are very fine, but there is often frost late in the spring that does a great deal of harm to the crops. The climate of British Columbia is about the same as it is here. There is a railroad being built through Washington Territory. It is a continental railroad, and the terminus is not far from here. This line will be about 2,000 miles long. The Government gave the Company every other section of land for 20 miles back on each side of the road, to help to have it built. The Government land on each side of the line of the railroad is open for settlement. You can take up, under the Homestead Act, 80 acres or pre-empt 160 acres. Anyone taking up a homestead has to live on it for five years before getting the title, which will cost him about £3 for fees, the Government giving the land. You can pre-empt 160 acres by paying 2½ dollars (10s) per acre, and living on it six months, after which you can get the title to it. The railroad company sell their land at from 2 to 10 dollars per acre. Outside the railroad limits you can homestead 160 acres by living on it for five years, and paying 15 dollars (£3) for fees; or you can pre-empt 160 acres by paying 1½ dollars (5s) per acre. The Government of the United States do not allow the monopolist to buy up all the Government land as they do in New Zealand. The largest quantity one can buy here is 160 acres. The Northern Pacific Railroad goes through the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Dakota, and the State of Minnesota.

The land on the line of railroad east of the Cascade Range is a good grazing country, but there is none of much use for cultivation until you cross the Rocky Mountains. The greatest part of the land between the Cascade Range and the Rocky Mountains requires irrigating to raise a crop, and the winters are much colder than they are here. The best land is east of the Rocky Mountains in Montana and Minnesota. Last year 70,000 immigrants settled on land on the eastern end of the line of the North Pacific in Minnesota and Dakota, and there will be about an equal number this year. East of the Cascade Range the country is nearly all prairie land, very little timber, but there is some good land. Water is scarce in places, and you can grow but very little without irrigation. The winters are also severe. The Canadian Government are going to build a railroad from Lake Superior to British Columbia, which will connect with the railroad system of Canada. After it is built there will be a railroad from Halifax in Nova Scotia to Victoria, in British Columbia, a distance of about 3,000 miles. The inducements held out to immigrants to go to the Australian colonies can bear no comparison to those held out by the United States Government. In the United States anyone can take up 160 acres of land, and by living on it and improving it for five years, can go to the land office and get the title to it by paying about £3 for the fees. There is better land in New Zealand than any I have seen about here, and what is called good grazing land is poor compared with what is found in New Zealand and Australia. The greater number of the farmers about here are poor. They have to ship their grain to England, but they make a good living. Farmers in New Zealand, who have good farms, make more money than they do here. The grain costs more per ton to ship from here than it does from Australia. Beef is selling at 4d per lb. Wool-growing pays better than anything else, as there is a large duty on wool imported into this country."

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share its joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals in natures plain
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,
Bring sleeping draughts to the aching bed
Where luxury pillows its downy head,
His simple opiate deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire pass away;
The world's great dream will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
When all the fireside character come,
The shrines of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow with heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought nor sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.

In alluding to the late war, the Bishop of Orleans, in his great speech of the 27th of March in the National Assembly, made the following allusion to Ireland:—I asked for assistance everywhere, and I am happy to render justice to those who responded to my appeal. The people of Orleans were most generous, their charity was truly admirable. We received help also from abroad, from England, from Belgium, and above all from that incomparable nation called Ireland; yes, incomparable by the heart (*par le cœur*) and by the faith of its people. In my diocese alone I received 200,000 francs (£3,000)* (great sensation,) and why was such a sum sent there? Well, gentlemen, it was because the Irish people love France, and because ten years ago, when that country was a prey to famine I preached a sermon at St. Roch in favor of the victims, and got 20,000 francs for them. You see I have been repaid with usurer's interest (great applause,) but I was above all paid with the heart (*par le cœur*.) It is not without a deep felt emotion that I remember the money orders I received from Dublin, Cork, and Kerry, with those simple words *Souvenir de l'Irlande*.

* In alluding to the above subject the "Journal Officiel" said that over a million of francs had been received from Ireland for the victims of war, and that long before the last money was sent.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

(Catholic Standard.)

THE object of the Land Bill passed in 1870 was to secure fixity of tenure to the farmers; to place them beyond the reach of arbitrary eviction; to secure, if evicted, a fair compensation for improvements effected; and by these safeguards to encourage agricultural enterprise and advance the general welfare. The Premier of England, Mr Gladstone, had a firm, honest purpose, yet his measure was largely imperfect. So strong were the prejudices opposed to him, that, in his own words, "had he framed a better measure it would have been thrown out bodily." Consequently, the measure was really a compromise based on expediency, not a sweeping reform based on right. The bill improved a little the condition of the Irish tenant; it secured him a moderate compensation for his time and toil; but it left the most crying grievance untouched, for it left the right of eviction almost unchecked. Formerly, the right of eviction was exercised unsparingly and with the most ruinous results to the prosperity of the country. What, then, must we think of the system which, between 1841 and 1861, levelled two hundred and seventy thousand houses, representing nearly a million and a half of human beings, all driven to the poorhouse, exile or death? The combined effect of famine and eviction may be most strikingly exhibited by a comparison of the census tables. The population of Ireland at the beginning of the last four decades is given as follows:—

In 1841	8,175,124
In 1851	6,551,970
In 1861	5,798,504
In 1871	5,402,759

—A rapid and steady decline. At the average rate of increase, the population of Ireland should now be more than twelve millions, instead of being actually less than five and a half millions, which are thus accounted for:—

Emigrated	2,500,000
Died of natural causes	1,500,000
Died of starvation, lowest estimate	1,000,000
Natural increase prevented by the operation of the above causes	1,500,000

Total

6,500,000

Omitting the number who died in the natural order, English mis-legislation stands responsible for having deprived Ireland of fully five millions of human souls; and eviction was the instrument used in this work of wholesale extermination.

MR BUTT, Q.C., M.P., is thus described by Dr. Nolan in the Sunday Celt: "Kind, simple, noble, the very personification of a true Irish gentleman, Isaac Butt rises like a Colossus too majestic not to be seen from the remotest extremity of the globe. I have often seen him at the Four Courts, and have noticed the huge 'brief bag,' swinging around that true-hearted breast. Ask any one about the ablest lawyer, and you will hear the name of Isaac Butt; Whiteside for specious speech; MacDonough for cross-examination; Downe for retort; but Isaac Butt is every thing. His knowledge of law is immense. No act of Parliament is forgotten by the great counsel; he can quote from the statutes of Edward the Third as readily as from Brunswick George. During the Fenian trials, I have watched mental stretches in law that can never be forgotten. His 'pleas of abatement' and 'demurs' astonished all parties; and pierced the stern Judges to be tolerant, if not cautious. Often has the fine old man leaned back in breathless exhaustion after pouring forth a flood of brilliant rhetoric and forensic cannonades denouncing British cruelty, and vindicating Irish patriotism. No man is more easily approached, and you must feel quite easy while speaking to the orator. With the most pleasing face, enlivened by genius and philanthropy, he listens and hastens to remove all hesitancy on the part of those addressing him. With the poor he is an especial favorite. To take up the most hapless case of right against might, he is always not only willing, but pleased to be asked. Cases, involving great trouble and pecuniary loss on the part of Butt, are conducted with all the skill and eloquence of a thousand guinea brief, and somehow he manages to succeed in all such cases. Evictions and upsetting the decisions of some country barrister when poor tenants are cast forth under the four winds of heaven invite his greatest anger and call forth those talents of which he alone is master. Those grey hairs crowning that marble countenance, shake, and that voice is almost speechless in grandest eloquence and indignation. Then come the twitchings, the bench-striking, the denunciations, and the genial friend is transformed into an oracle, a giant and a lion, making all hearts sorrowful, and thundering through the mazes of English law, he either squelches injustice or causes the vicious landlord to relent and make amends in the substantial way of compensation for his criminality.

The American Minister in London stands before foreign society tainted with complicity in putting a fraudulent mining scheme upon the London market; General Fremont—"Fremont so true" of 1856, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains"—has been convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment by the French courts for complicity in a gigantic fraud, by which hundreds of poor French peasants were induced to buy worthless bonds of a bogus Texan railroad on the strength of a forged certificate. The present Vice-President of the Union and his predecessor have been convicted at least of public equivocation, and the majority of the members of the last Congress deliberately walked off with a large sum of public money to which they were not entitled, and even those who voted against the scheme are actually pocketing the plunder and defying the popular indignation. No wonder that the smaller fry are buying their places, and generally cozening and cheating. When is this state of things to end? most people are asking; but as yet there is no articulate reply.

The Premiers during Queen Victoria's reign have been: Melbourne, Peel, 1841; Russell, 1846; Derby, 1852; Aberdeen, 1852; Palmerston, 1859; Russell, 1865; Derby, 1866; Disraeli, 1868; Gladstone, 1868.

WHICH SHALL PREVAIL?

THE 'Sydney Freeman' writing on the persecution in Germany and the Emperor William, shows the end of those who have battled against the church:—It would seem that the bigotry or the hatred for his Catholic subjects which animates the pious William, is completely uncontrollable. After using the best blood of the South Germans and other Catholics to humble France and attain his present superiority, he feels it now his duty to pervert or exterminate them. In answer to an address from the municipality (Communitistic enough) of his capital, in which his lieges declared Liberals supported the Chancellor's attempt upon Catholicity, his German Majesty replied: "My firm persuasion is that the legislative regulations between the Church and State will be fruitful in benedictions for the country, and secure for ever the internal peace of my people." Poor William! A greater conqueror than you spoke proudly of that Church you now so hopefully combat. Your father, your brother, and you walked bareheaded before him, humbled enough, in the Dresden Gallery. His victories of Wagram, Austerlitz, and Jena laid your power in the dust. He had another Pius caged as close as your wretched ally of Italy holds Pius IX. You asked to be his aide-de-camp, and he refused you. He went to war with that Church you now war with, and—he died a forlorn exile at St. Helena. Where will the first of the German imperial House of Hohenzollern die? There is an old Prussian proverb which is ominous of one who is to end a bad line. *Hic ultimus erit.* The Church that saw the end of the Cæsars and the Napoleons will see the end of the line of Brandenburg, whether or no the tombs of William and of Bismarck close over a story like that of Chiselhurst or St. Helena.

We suspect that the managers of the White Star Line are more culpable than Captain Williams; and moreover, that they will treat him just as old Captain John Smith did the Indian, whom he lashed to himself with his garters, and then held as a target between himself and the arrows of his assailants.—'Christian Union.'

Charles Francis Adams, in his oration on Seward, said:—"Our forefathers would marvel could they imagine it possible for me to claim credit for Mr Seward, on the score of his honesty as a public man. Yet the time has come when we must honor one who never bought nor sold a vote or a place, and who never allowed his public action to be contaminated in the atmosphere of corporation influence."

The latest phenomenon in Europe is Joseph Arch, the wonderful peasant-ordinator, who, in a single year, by wise words and masterly generalship, has lifted the farm laborers of England into the position of a recognized force in English politics. Archbishop Manning said lately, in a letter to the press, that Mr Arch was a good and respectable man.

That extreme longevity does not, says the 'London Medical Record,' abridge the intellectual activity, is well evidenced by the following table of the dates of birth and respective ages of the highest talent of the French Academy: M.M. Guizot, 1787—85 years; Thiers, 1797—75 years; Roussin, 1797—75 years; Saint-Marc Girardin, 1801—71 years; Victor Hugo, 1802—70 years; Dupanloup, 1802—70 years; Legouvé, 1807—65 years.

Observance of their own laws by the Irish.—It is a great abusion and reproach that the laws and statutes made in this land are not observed or kept after the making of them eight days; which matter is one of the destructions of Englishmen in this land; and divers Irishmen doth observe and keep such laws and statutes, which they make upon hills in their country, firm, stable, and without breaking them for any favor or reward.—'Baron Finglass' "Hibernica." (Baron of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII.)

Poetical Prophecy of Bishop Berkeley.—To an illustrious Irishman, the Protestant Bishop Berkeley we owe the following, which may be said to have been written almost in a prophetic spirit, more than a century ago, and consequently long before the events to which he seems to allude could well have been anticipated.

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and to make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 31st December last amounted to 11,781—7007 males and 4774 females—being 1684 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1871.

A valuable secret:—The 'Petersburg Express' says the unpleasant odor produced by perspiration, is frequently the source of vexation to gentlemen and ladies, some of whom are as subject to its excess as their fellow-mortals of another color. Nothing is simpler than the removal of this odor at much less expense and much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia and place about two teaspoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, fresh, and sweet, as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless and cheap, we recommend it, on the authority of one of our most experienced physicians to our readers,

Dr M. F. Gavin, of Boston, in answer to the question asked by the State Board of Health:—"Is consumption caused or promoted by the drunkenness of parents?" says "Yes, especially when the mother is a drunkard."

A Benevolent society, called the St. Patrick's has just been inaugurated in Buenos Ayres. It was stated at the meeting by Mr P. Browne that the collective fortune of Irishmen in the River Plate amounted to between three and four millions sterling. The objects of the society, in addition to its general benevolent purposes of aiding the sick and poor, are to assist the heirs of Irishmen in the recovery of property in case of dispute or informality in testamentary arrangements. A very large amount of money is supposed to be at present deposited in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and to which property numbers of poor people both in Ireland and in South America are the rightful heirs.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

9.—THE VENERATION OF MARY AND PROTESTANTISM.

BY what right, now, do men dare to subvert the history of the ancient world, trample under foot the evidence of contemporary facts, and deny the conformity of universal tradition with the Gospel teaching, concerning the influence of a Virgin Mother! There is nothing new, unusual, and in reality, inadmissible here, but the pretension to subvert the whole past, to render the present an inexplicable enigma, and to substitute an absurdity in the place of the clear, radiant manifestation of ages. The Virgin Mother was honoured with the homage of expectation, during the four thousand years which preceded her coming, and you will have the Virgin of Nazareth, whose name is Mary, whose son, Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Word, redeemed the world, to remain in oblivion, without honour and without veneration, from the generations who owe their salvation to her! This is not so, and it cannot be. She herself, the humble handmaid of the Lord, declared, as we shall soon have occasion to see, that all nations would call her blessed. Let our brethren who are wandering in the icy regions of Protestantism, be pleased to interrogate their own hearts, apart from all spirit of bigotry, and pre-conceived notions. Let them ask themselves what is being done amongst them to exalt the glory of the blessed Virgin. Where are the testimonies of veneration, respect, gratitude and love with which they surround her memory? Supposing the entire universe ignored the name of Mary, is it Protestantism that would remedy this neglect, glorify this name, and place it on all lips, as the synonyme of happiness? And yet, the *Beatum me dicent omnes generationes*, is, in very truth, one of the evangelical sentences, which Protestantism reads with us, in the sacred text. Why is it that this word remains without fruit, and without an active application in the bosom of the pretended Reformation?

10.—TRADITIONAL HISTORY OF MARY.

TRUTH has none of these contradictions, incoherencies, and systematic antipathies. The Catholic Church, now, as ever, guards inviolably the deposit of the Divine Word, and preserves it in an immortal fruitfulness. The Immaculate Virgin has shrines in every corner of the earth. There is not a point of space or time in which the virginal oracle, *Beatum me dicent omnes generationes*, is not being verified to the letter. Apart from the Gospel narrative, in itself so explicit with regard to the greatness of Mary, the Church has preserved the traditional details of her history. And how could it be otherwise? The Apostles had known Mary personally; some among them were related to her; all were her compatriots. In the Cenaculum, when the Holy Spirit descended in the form of tongues of fire, Mary was with the twelve, persevering like them in prayer and the breaking of bread. John, the beloved disciple, had received, at the foot of the cross, the divine legacy of Jesus Christ, who confided to him the care of His mother. These are undoubted and authentic facts, since they are recorded in the Gospel. Now, can we imagine that the kinsfolk of Mary, the Apostles, all of whom suffered persecution or death for the name of Jesus, can have been ignorant of the origin and history of His mother? The courtiers of Alexander will have learned the history of Olympias, and will the Apostles of Jesus Christ not have deigned to inform themselves of that of Mary? They will have lived with her, and, as it were, under her maternal direction, after the glorious ascension of their Master, without gathering from her lips any recital, without questioning her on a past, which was dearer to them than life! The sole mention of such a proposition proves its falsehood to demonstration. Doubtless, then, the Catholic Church has inherited from the Apostles a series of traditions concerning the Immaculate Virgin.

"FRAGMENTARY" CHRISTIANITY.

(Philadelphian Standard.)

EACH sect that has left the Catholic Church has carried away with it one or more truths. The Church alone teaches all truth.

In a bushel of chaff one occasionally comes across a grain of wheat there by accident. DE WITT TALMAGE is a reuter, but he accidentally stumbled on this fact. In a sermon lately, he said:—"I really think that it is the mission of each denomination more emphatically to preach some one doctrine. For instance, I think it is the mission of the Calvinistic Church to present the complete sovereignty of God; of the Arminian Church to present man's free agency; the Episcopal Church to show the importance of order and solemn ceremony; of the Baptist Church to show the necessity of ordinances; of the Congregational Church to show the individual responsibility of its members; of the Methodist Church to show what holy enthusiasm and good, hearty singing can accomplish."

It is very likely these sects do present these things in a sense. But if one man has a brick, another a tile, another a piece of wood, and another a piece of mortar, if one man is running about on the sand holding a door, and another one walking down a lane with a shutter, where is the "House that is founded on a Rock? where is the "City of the Great King?"

The Church teaches that God is Sovereign, that man is free, that ceremonies are useful, that individuals are responsible, and that religious enthusiasm, when properly directed, can do great things. But it presents all these truths in their due order and connection. The doctrines of the Church are not a series of isolated facts. They form a consistent whole. For this reason they cannot be seen in all their beauty save as a whole. And those within her fold, can see them best. "All the glory of the king's daughter is within in golden borders." The Church is regular in its proportions, symmetrical in its dimensions, for "The city is situate four square, and the length thereof is as great as the breadth . . . and the length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."—(Apoc. 16.) It is

"Urbs celestis, urbs beata
Supra petram collocata."
Heavenly city, blessed city,
Set in order on the Rock,

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Established 1861,

Are the Largest Retail Importers of Drapery and Clothing in the Colony of New Zealand.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Being Cash Buyers in the best British and Continental Markets, are enabled to offer All Classes of Goods at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Have just opened out very large shipments of New Goods, expressly adapted to the Winter Season, comprising BLACK SILKS from the most celebrated Manufacturers, and noted for softness of texture, richness of color, and durability. As an instance of value the following quotations are appended:—

No. 1 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 5 0	No. 4 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 0 0	No. 7 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 18 0
No. 2 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 8 0	No. 5 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 6 0	No. 8 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 4 0
No. 3 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 14 0	No. 6 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 12 0	No. 9 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 10 0

Patterns Free by Post.

A very beautiful assortment of COLORED SILKS, both Plain and Fancy, Marriage Silks, Moire Antiques, &c.

Patterns Free by Post.

FANCY DRESSES—

5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d.	2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.
Patterns Free by Post.

WINCEYS—

New Super Winceys	New Aberdeen Winceys	New Saxony Winceys
New Checked Winceys	New Twilled Winceys	New Mixed Winceys

Winceys 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d per yard.
Patterns Free by Post.

LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes.

300 CHILDRENS' VELVET TURBANS from 1s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING—

A splendid assortment of Ladies and Children's Underclothing bought from Manufacturers on the most favorable terms, and of extraordinary good value. 150 pairs Ladies' Corsets 3s 6d each. Ladies' Tucked Drawers 2s and upwards. Ladies' plain Chemises 2s 6d and upwards. Ladies' Night Dresses 3s 6d and upwards.

NEW FURS—Musquash, Lynx, Badger, Fox, Goat, Chinchilla, Kolinski, Grebe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs, NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.

MANTLES AND JACKETS—

A stock of of upwards of 8000 Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets to select from, comprising all the newest shapes, and in every variety of material.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING—

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value. Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety. 375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.
All Goods marked at Nett Cash Prices, without discount or reduction of any kind.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO. wish to intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Dunedin and of the suburban and Country Districts, that in consequence of their business increasing so rapidly during the late season, they have found it necessary to

ENLARGE THEIR PREMISES, and they now respectfully invite the public to inspect their New and Magnificent Gallery on the ground floor, just completed and now open to the public.

The prices are as reasonable as ever, viz:—From 12s 6d per dozen.

C. M. and Co. being in receipt of the latest improvements in Portraiture every month are now prepared to take Portraits in the

Newest and Most Approved Styles, viz:—Rembrandt or Shadow Pictures, Cameos, Medallions, Cameo Vignettes, Vignettes, Family Groups, &c.

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs **CLIFFORD and MORRIS.**

Printing Department conducted by Mr A. F. VIVIAN, late of Johnstone, O'Shaughnessy and Co., Melbourne.

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs **CLIFFORD** and Assistant.

The Otago Portrait Galleries now consist of two studios, two printing rooms, five waiting rooms, reception room, office, &c.

Negatives carefully preserved.

Carte-de-visite copies to be had at any time, 1s each. 2,000 specimens always on view. Pictures delivered to all parts of town and country.

The Galleries are open from a.m. till 7 p.m.

Note the Address—**FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.**

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON Proprietor.

T. J. L E A R Y .

DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

M R. B. T H E R O P ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth at greatly reduced charges.
Please Note the Address.

PHILLIP MITCHELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods,
FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.

Newspapers and Magazines imported direct from England and America. Catholic Prayer Books, &c.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

ALL who value a good understanding should flock to George Nicoll's Boot Store, George street, where they can be supplied with good home-made articles.

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

W E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y ,
Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.
Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

DUNEDIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

V. ALMAO & Co. would call the attention of Clerical Gentlemen and others to the large stock of

HATS OF ALL KINDS

Now on sale at the above Manufactory. All Hats made to order of the best Material.

BISHOP'S HAT

TASSELS FOR BISHOP'S HATS.

Note the Address—

V. ALMAO & Co.

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand.)

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAT AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

PORTRAITS.

J. MCGREGOR, from Stuart Street, has removed into the late Edinburgh Portrait Rooms, Farley's Buildings, Princes Street (above Mr Boot, Dentist), where he will carry on business at his usual low scale of prices.

Eighteen years' experience enables him to speak with confidence on the quality of his productions. Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen. Larger sizes equally cheap.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN, OLD TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N. E. A. L. E.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 George street,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and Shoes from England.
 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

GLASGOW PIE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
 Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake, or Biscuit, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
 Breakfast - One shilling
 Dinner, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - One shilling
 Tea - One shilling
 Hot or Cold Supper, with Porter, Ale, or Coffee - One shilling

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

T. HETHERINGTON begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Messrs Murphy and Co., and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
 Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

Couches for all parts of the Taieri, and omairiro, leave the Hotel.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAMES HUTTON is to be found at Home at the Caledonian Hotel, late of the Australasian Hotel, and has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronizing him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging 18s per week. All meals, 1s, beds, 1s. Defy competition. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands. Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold, and shower Baths.

RISING SUN HOTEL,
 Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

GRANGE HOTEL,
 Hanover street.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

London Stout and Dublin Porter.

*Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

GLOBE HOTEL,
 Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 3s 6d. Weekly Meals, 5s per Week. Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by **T. PAVLETICH** (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
 Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock, but requests friends to judge for themselves.

ALBION HOTEL,
 Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
 Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

NOTED for the superior quality of its Liquors. Cheap and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
 George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

JAMES HARBIS,

WINE,
 SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,

GEORGE JEFFERY,
 CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
 AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON,

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

BEGS to inform the Miners in and around Wetherstones that they can purchase Groceries and Provisions of the best quality on the most reasonable terms at her old established Store

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

H. J. BURTON,
IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.
 Thames street. Oamaru.

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON,
M'MAHON & WALSH, Proprietors.

Superior Accommodation for Travellers, Boarders, and Private Families. Alcock's Billiard Table. Good Stabling and experienced grooms. Buggies and horses for hire. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE,
Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Ross Place, Lawrence.

W. M'BEATH, DRAPER,
CLOTHIER AND GENERAL
OUTFITTER.

**STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL,

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

MRS KELLY,
Proprietress.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEWTON.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

**GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

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

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MICHAEL BROOKES,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,
NASEBY.

N.B.—Tents, Tarpaulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

**ROBERT AITKEN,
BAKER**

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

NASEBY.

LOUIS GAYTAN

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,

Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

CRITERION HOTEL,
Naseby,

THOMAS GRACE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they will find comfortable quarters at his well-known Hostelry.

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

RYAN'S BENDIGO HOTEL,
Ophir (Blacks No. 1).

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - Proprie

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

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

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

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.
A Night Porter always in attendance.

SWAN HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirit of excellent quality.

COXHEAD BROTHERS,
Portrait and Landscape
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
Moray place, Dunedin
(opposite Criterion Hotel).

Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen,
Vistas taken in all parts of the Suburbs.

T. A. L. L. A. N.,

Wholesale and Retail Seedsman,
OTAGO SEED WAREHOUSE,
Cutting, Princes st, Dunedin.

Exhibition Nursery, Cumberland street,
And the Forbury.

F. BEISSEL, by appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen, K.C.B., PRINCES STREET. For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cantharadite Fluid. For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON,

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Opposite European Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

ALEX. FISHER,
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,

AND
FOURAGE CAP MAKER,
(Next to the Old Council Hall.)
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Habits Made to Order.

H. S. FISH & SON,
Importers of Paperhangings, Window Glass, White Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushware, Gold Mouldings, and all Painters' requisites,
PRINCES STREET, Dunedin, and DRE STREET, Invercargill.
Wholesale and Retail.

MATHESON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN

OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILES, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 13th day of September, 1873.