

New Zealand Tabbet

VOL. I.—No. 21.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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, Grabe, and Musquash, at the most reasonable prices.

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby 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. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,
Market Street Dunedin.

PATRICK POWER begs to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he has taken the above well known Stables, where he trusts by civility and attention to merit the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Good Board and Lodging.

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER

To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

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

Why, Fleming.

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

M. Fleming

With Bunion's "Pilgrim" to the Goal
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

Princes Street, (next West's music shop),
Dunedin.

I. MARTIN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

O' POSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. PALMER,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNBO'S Monumental Works,

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

JAMES KENNEDY,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER

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

DUNEDIN.

CLEARING-OUT SALE of Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel. Ladies are invited to Mrs CANEY'S Shop in Ratray street (next to Crown Hotel) to purchase Hats, Bonnets, Trimming, Dress Materials, Underclothing, Haberdashery and Hosiery, &c., at COST PRICE.

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

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 Belting
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REEVES & 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, and 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. BEVELLY)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
 AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND
 JEWELLER,**

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
 Princes Street

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

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND
 NEWS AGENT,**

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

L. MITCHELL,

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 Maase and Princes Streets.)
DUNEDIN.

C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

A. MCDONNELL

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. MILLNER,
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. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN

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,
 Rhubarb,
 &c.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

Capital £2750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

H E N R Y K N O T T

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
 Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

R. LAMBERT,

**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,	8s	
Douay 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	...	C has. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

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 A C R A E S F L A T.

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.



C O B B A N D C O S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHARLIE AND Co., Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Maunse 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.

C O B B & C O,

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

M O N E Y.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEA,
Solicitor Dunedin.

J O H N P E R R Y,
Wholesale Cabinetworker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

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

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

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

Successor to A. LAWSON.

M A R S H A L L & C O P E L A N D,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

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

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

JOHN COGAN.

HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUATOR,
FREDK H. EVANS, JETTY STREET.

SHARES in all the local and up-country companies for sale, and information supplied to buyers and sellers.

G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH-MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

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

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shawls

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.

I F THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE
of Mr Felix Heaton, 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

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

O T A G O B U T C H E R S,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

COAL! COAL!

W A N T E D Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

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

J. M I D D L E T O N,

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSHAUM 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 Winceys, 15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Skirtings, 10 to 20 per cent
Reduction in the price of French Merinoes, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Alpaccas, 10 per cent
Reduction in the Price of Lustres, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Winter Scarfs, 15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Winter Ties, 15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Winter Hosiery, 20 per cent
Reduction in the Price of Winter Gloves, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Fancy Wool Goods, 20 per cent
Reduction in the price of Winter Trimmings, 15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Black Cloths, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Colored Cloths, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Waterproof Tweeds, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Fancy Tweeds, 10 per cent
Reduction in the price of Cloakings, 20 per cent
Reduction in the price of Lamb's Wool Cloths, 15 per cent
Reduction in the price of Furs of all Kinds, 50 per cent
- Patterns and List forwarded to the Country Post Free.

Orders executed with care and promptness.

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

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY
(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSSON, K.G.C.M.

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
Admirably adapted for the present season.

Notwithstanding the high price of Wool, and consequently of Cloths, I am still making my now

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY
22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

at the old prices. The increasing demand for the above is the best proof of their genuine value.

Those who have not tried them would do well to do so, as they are acknowledged to be the greatest wonder in the Tailoring Trade of New Zealand.

I always make a point of procuring all the Latest Novelties in Hats, Scarfs, Ties, and Shirts, as well as every description of

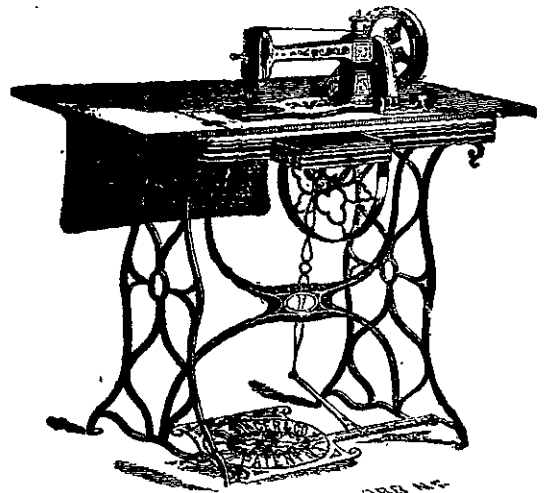
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAM-ST., 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 Machines 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 .. Fleet st	Mr R Sligo ... George st
Mr P Mitchell ... Fleet st	Mr Humfray ... George st		
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			
Port Chalmers ... Mr Dale	Queenstown ... Mr R Boyne	St Bathans ... Mr T Muirvey	Lawrence ... Mr Jeffery
Naseby ... Mr L W Busch	Palmerston ... Mr Louis	Blacks ... Messrs Harrington and Garin	Cromwell ... Mr Wright
Alexandra ... Mr Kumlich	Tokomairiro ... Mr Nicholas	Oamaru ... Mr H K Burton	Arrowtown ... Mr Pritchard
Hawkebury ... Mr G K Browne	Waikanae ... Mr Oudaille	Invercargill ... Mr T K Rodgers	Waipori ... Messrs M' Cay Bros.
CANTERBURY.			
Christchurch ... Messrs Bonnington and Co.	Timaru ... Mr O'Driscoll		Temuka ... Mr Quinn
WEST COAST.			
Hokitika ... Messrs Crerar & Co.	Charleston ... Mr F M'Pharland	Abaua, 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 Bearden
AUCKLAND.			
Auckland ... Mr Hammill	Kihikihiki ... Mr Farrell	Onehunga ... Mr Foy	Grahamstown ... Mr J F Carter
Otauhu ... 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.

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

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

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

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

THE EFFECTS OF GERMAN PERSECUTION.

At the present time Germany affords an illustration of the old and often-repeated truth—that after all, persecution is more of a blessing than a curse to the Church. Her Divine Founder triumphed on the Cross, and she triumphs in the midst of trials.

It will hardly be denied by any German that faith was cold in many parts of his Fatherland, and that zeal and loyalty to the Holy See were beginning to die out in the hearts of not a few. Good and holy, and even enthusiastic Catholics, there were no doubt—and we rejoice to know that these were not a few. Still the fact remains that in Germany the faith was not as lively and energetic as in many other parts of the Church. It was there, however, and it only needed the heavy hand of a Bismarck to fan it into a bright and consuming flame.

When the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility in teaching matters of faith and morals was proclaimed on the 18th July, 1870, only two German Bishops were present, the others, who were said to be in opposition, had left Rome the day previous. But what has come to pass? We shall give the answer in the words of a German Ecclesiastic: "The bishops, their clergy, and the faithful laity, hearing in course of time the

voice of Heaven sanctioning that decree, have embraced each other in an admirable unity, and all concur in acknowledging and proclaiming the dogmatic infallibility of the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

This, however, is notable. Not only has the dogma been received universally throughout Germany, but the persecution which now rages—and which has for pretext and excuse this doctrine—is, under God, the cause of uniting the faithful more closely than ever and of a wonderful increase of piety and fervour. The indifferent have been roused into earnestness, the tepid warmed into zeal, and those who had been heretofore good practical Catholics, have become still better. "One hundred years of peace," writes one bishop, "would not have enkindled the fervour and achieved the triumph which Bismarck's persecution has brought about in two years." And another says: "M. Bismarck aimed at making a political unity of Germany; he has made a unity he did not want—a Catholic unity."

Such is the testimony of bishops, to which we will add that of a layman—a nobleman of great experience in public affairs: "We have but one thing to fear lest that man—Bismarck—should stop mid-way. We were told at first that he was angry only with the Jesuits, but now we see that we are all the object of his hatred and persecution. I say all—both sincere Protestants and Catholics. The Catholics are then sure of God's mercy, who, by means of persecution, bring to perfection their union with Christ; but the poor Protestants, whom we love like brothers, are in despair, because persecution, which unites and strengthens us, divides and weakens them." A Frankfort Parish Priest writes: "God allows us to see, through the cloudy storms of His justice, the cheering sun of his mercy. As for me, I feel my soul full of consolation. During Holy Week the piety of the faithful, their assiduity at the offices of the Church, edified me beyond expression. Never in men's memory were there so many Paschal Communions."

POSSIBILITY OF A CRUSADE FOR RESTORING THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

WE subjoin a few extracts from a letter written from Rome by the special correspondent of the London 'Times.' This writer appears to have been sent to Rome for the special purpose of keeping watch in anticipation of the Pope's death. This is an event very earnestly desired by His Holiness' enemies. Count Ratazzi, who died a short time ago, is said to have declared he would give 600 Roman crowns to the first messenger who would announce to him the Pope's death. He has, however, like so many others of his principles, passed away for ever; and, alas! as far as we can see, unprepared for the Great Account.

But to return to the 'Times' correspondent. He is evidently not sanguine that the death of the present Pope would, as so many hope and expect, put an end to the Papacy; he is rather of the other way of thinking. He writes thus:—"That the Catholic world would long acquiesce in the absence of the Vicar of Christ from the spot hallowed by the tombs of the Apostles does not appear natural, but it seems at the same time difficult to point out the State or the coalition of States willing or able to seek a quarrel with Italy for the purpose of forcing the Pope down the throat of the Julianus."

"But the Court of the Vatican relies not on powers but nations." "A proof of unbounded devotion of the Catholics to the Holy see is to be found in the enormous sums which, as mere Peter's Pence, enabled the Vatican to spurn the gifts of the Italian Government and to bear all the expenses of the personnel of the Papal household, of the Sacred College, and of a large portion of the Italian Episcopate, and which actually makes the Pope at this moment a richer man than ever he was when he disposed of a revenue of a State of three millions of inhabitants. The sinews of war are evidently at hand to an unlimited extent, and as to the legions, there are Papal Zouaves and other volunteers enough throughout Europe, and even in Rome, whose impatience can hardly be controlled by the Pope himself."

"The year after next, 1875, we shall have the Jubilee, and those who remember 1825 and 1850 are aware of the madness which seized the Catholic masses in similar times and brings them in long processions to every imaginable sanctuary, and especially to those which hallow almost every square foot of the soil of the Papal city."

"They will multiply throughout the whole of this and the next year with a fearful crescendo, till in 1875 fanaticism will have reached its fever heat. What the Italian Govern-

ment will do when hundreds of thousands come down upon them across the Alps in long excursion trains; when they throng every street in Rome, and treat her people with that arrogance of which the present visitors at the Vatican give frequent examples, it is somewhat alarming to anticipate. Collisions along the highway and at every station will be almost inevitable. The Palmers will raise loud complaints that they are hindered or molested in the discharge of their religious duties; and we know how easily a pilgrimage may supply the pretext for a crusade. Let only a Peter the Hermit, says a Dupanloup, raise the old cry "*Dieu li veut,*" and pent-up political animosities will be mixed up with religious rancours, and we shall have improvised armies for the deliverance of Rome."

Foreign correspondents of the 'Times' give their correspondence a color borrowed from the tendency of public opinion in England. It is evident, therefore, that thought in England has abandoned all hope of the overthrow of the Papacy, and come round, though tardily and universally, to the conviction that the restoration of the Pope's temporal power is inevitable. That this restoration will soon take place no reasonable, well-informed man, free from the mists of bigotry and fanaticism, entertains a doubt. But all will not be prepared to accept the prophecy of the 'Times' correspondent as to the time and manner. The pilgrimages of the Jubilee Year will be conducted with the same decorum and respect for law and order that have characterised the many and multitudinous pilgrimages of the last two or three years. But the 'Times,' in sounding the note of alarm, has given expression to the general fear and expectation, and done so, probably, with the view of inducing European Governments to unite in preventing these pilgrimages.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

MR REEVES' attack on the Agent-General has, says the Wellington special correspondent of the Dunedin 'Evening Star,' made a great sensation. He was supposed to be well posted up in the matter, and though Mr Vogel tried to shield Dr Featherston all that he possibly could, the effect of his speech was great.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Marlborough Express' writes:—"I do not think a more chaotic legislative body than the House of Representatives this session ever existed. There is no party, and the most important questions are blinled."

THE following were the extras paid to our late Governor in addition to his salary:—Forage: 1869, £182 10s; 1870, £200; 1871, £300; 1872, £300. He also received a special allowance of £1000 for entertaining His Royal Highness in 1869; and £600 for a similar purpose in 1870.

The Auckland 'Herald' has just received a voluminous work entitled "The Great Industries of the United States," which contains a vast amount of valuable and suggestive information. The work is a late publication, bearing this year's imprint, and evidently published just prior to the departure of the last mail from America. A writer of an article mentions a point of interest when so many new industries are being started:—"Whoever makes files, or ploughs, or axes, or cutlery naturally says: 'I hope the American steel will prove of prime quality; but I know the British steel will not fail me, and I dare not take the hazard of a failure, which would ruin my business.'" So the American producers of steel must sell cheaper than their British rivals, or not sell at all. British manufacturers have an immense advantage over ours in the extent and multiplicity of their markets. It may be fairly said that all the world faces London and Manchester as it does not face Lowell and Philadelphia. If a merchant in Madagascar, Borneo, Brazil, or New Zealand wants cloth, or steel, or cutlery, he looks to Europe for it, as a matter of course; he never dreams that it may be obtained from the United States." Complaint is also made in the same article of the stoppage of the line of steamers between New Zealand and San Francisco, accounting it a great loss to the commerce of the States.

THE railway policy of the Government (says an Auckland exchange) could not be more succinctly stated than in a remark made by the Premier relative to the West Coast railway. In 'Hansard' he is reported to have said upon the subject:—"Our policy is to complete a chain of communication from one end of the Colony to the other. In the Middle Island, from Nelson to the Bluff, including the West Coast; and in the North Island, from Wellington to Auckland. That is the policy of the Government, and we shall endeavor to carry it out consistently, and without wavering, to its completion."

"SNYDER," the famous contributor to the Auckland 'Herald,' under the heading of "Government Luxuries," discourses thus:—"Winter strawberries at half-a-crown an ounce are somewhat expensive eating; so are green peas at a guinea a quart. Salmon at ten shillings a pound, or a turbot and lobster at three guineas for the two perhaps may be indulged in. But none of these luxuries appear to be equal to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer standing in the telegraph office in Melbourne, while Dr. Featherston stood at the telegraph office in London, and conversed with each other at the small charge only of nine shillings and sixpence per word." He then gives an official copy of the official talk indulged in by Agent-General and Julius Vogel in the interests of the Colony, and concludes: "Gentle and tender reader, this little bit of talk along the wires between my friend Julius and my distant relative Featherston cost just a trifle over one hundred and eighty pounds—which, gentle and tender reader, you and I have had to contribute our share in liquidating."

THE Auckland members are said to have determined that the Province of Auckland should apply for a loan of £250,000, setting apart lands as security.

EMIGRATION from Queenstown (says the Cork 'Examiner,') is proceeding on a large scale. As many as 1200 persons sailed for the United States in the steamers leaving the port in one day. Why has our New Zealand Rip Van Winkle no active agents there? What a contrast to his habitual lethargy, and occasional misdirected energy, is presented by the South Australian agent, who in about a month established nearly sixty agencies in the United Kingdom. It is noted in the home papers that emigration to Canada has very largely increased, owing to "increased efforts on the part of the Government." These efforts are stated by a report of the Canadian House of Commons to have consisted in a great measure in the spreading of information regarding the Dominion, no less than 1,850,000 copies of various publications containing such information having been distributed in Europe during the year. "There was to show for this," writes the Canadian correspondent of the Scotsman, "an increase in the number of immigrants who settled in Canada of 35 per cent., and as far this year, nearly 100 per cent. more than last year." Nothing in the shape of so wholesale a distribution of information, appears to have ever been done for New Zealand. Evidently "our worthy doctor" as we have seen him dubbed somewhere lately, has much to learn, and no doubt the Colony will lose much—as it has lost in the past, before he wakes up. As a Napier contemporary remarked, there is no good in wasting words upon him, and the sooner his successor is appointed, the better it will be for the Colony.

A RETURN laid on the table of the House of Representatives, shows that Ministers have received during the last three years nearly £12,000 as travelling expenses and extras.

The 'Evening Post' thus describes Mr Tolmie's condemnation of the Provincial Loans Bill:—"Mr Tolmie rose, and, in a plain business-like speech, denounced the Provincial Loans Bill as a sham, and advocated a cessation not 'only of legislation, but of borrowing.' Mr Tolmie has hitherto been a staunch supporter of the Premier. They were political allies in Otago, and rumour has it that only a very few days ago Mr Vogel was desirous of securing Mr Tolmie's assistance as a colleague, and had even designated him as the most fit man to guide the Ministerial team and hold the portfolio of Treasurer during his own intended absence in England. That Mr Vogel did feel Mr Tolmie's sudden assertion of independence was rendered apparent by its wringing from him the retort, that the hon. member's objection to the Bill was in consequence of the clause allowing pastoral property to be rated. Considering the connection of the two gentlemen in Otago, it was a bold thing on Mr Vogel's part to make such an accusation, and if he had taken time to consider, he would probably have hesitated before making it. If Mr Vogel and Mr Tolmie begin to tell tales of each other regarding the effect of pastoral considerations on political action, some disclosures might be expected, which would certainly be of interest to Otago, if not to the Colony."

THE arrangements for the reception and accommodation of immigrants at Auckland, as described in the 'Herald,' have justly created indignation throughout the Colony. By the Berar, there lately arrived 49 married couples, having in the aggregate 108 children, from the suckling infant to boys and girls maturing towards manhood and womanhood. The passengers were landed on the wharf. There was no official to receive them; none to render them any information, and all the immigrants could learn was that there were barracks in the vicinity of the city where they could be quartered. The single men found their way to the bars of the public hotels, and we fear, also several of the single females. Towards afternoon the married couples, with their families, found their way to the barracks, and inquiring where they were to be lodged, a long room was pointed out for their reception. On either side of this room was a row of rough pine bunks, resembling in their construction enlarged candle boxes. Here, in this room, without any partitions, without as much as a pretence for dividing off the families, without the slightest regard being paid to the most ordinary requirements for observing the decencies of life, over forty married couples with one hundred and eight children were huddled together to pass the night. One dormitory for nearly two hundred souls is treatment worse than was ever dealt out to a cargo of Polynesian barbarians. No nourishment beyond dry bread, and tea without milk for the children, and no provision made for quiet rest, or refreshment for exhausted mothers, many of them with suckling infants coming off a long and weary voyage. For the single females a room had been provided separate from the young men, but there was no attempt made to keep the worst of characters from holding communication with them. Yesterday raw meat and uncooked potatoes were served out to the immigrants, and only one small stove was allowed for the cooking necessary for over three hundred people, including, of course, children of both sexes. It was not until late in the afternoon that a supply of fuel came to hand, no previous order having been given for it.

IN the Legislative Assembly lately, Mr Pharazyn, when speaking, referred to Mr Vogel as a politician and financier in somewhat disparaging terms, whereat Col. Brett became furious, and delivered himself of a furious speech against Mr Pharazyn, winding up his defence of Mr Vogel by saying, "Why, sir, he is the eighth wonder of the world!" There were roars of laughter. Col. Brett, however, became so very furious against Mr Pharazyn that the Speaker had to interfere. Mr Pharazyn begged that the Colonel might be allowed to proceed, as, if it amused Col. Brett, it did not hurt him (Mr P.). The Speaker, however, refused to comply with the request, and the gallant Colonel had to sit down.

THE negotiations set on foot for the affiliation of the Otago University to the New Zealand University have fallen through.

ACCORDING to the Wellington special correspondent of the Dunedin 'Evening Star,' it is generally understood that the Upper House will throw out the Provincial Borrowing Bill. The 'Independent' urges what will become of the Provincial Loan Bills now before the Lower House, and that should the Bill not pass it will be the duty of the Government to bring forward a Bill for imposing a property tax

throughout the Colony. It says property holders in the Upper House, should study this view of the question. It discusses the question whether the Governor will allow the "swamping" of the Upper House, and is generally uncertain and foggy.

THE 'Auckland Star's' Parliamentary correspondent writes:—The position of parties in the House at the present time is a curious study. It is impossible to imagine a state of more utter demoralisation, and probably the annals of New Zealand or of any other Colony do not furnish another illustration of so purposeless opposition or so rampant government. That the Government has every thing in its own way, but feebly describes the condition to which things have come; and when I say the Government I mean Mr Vogel, for the feeble minds that are associated with him in the Ministry not only exhibit their incapacity and want of knowledge of the affairs of their own departments in a manner patent to the most careless observer, but from time to time they are obliged to exhibit the humiliating position of being quietly snubbed. But if the condition of the Ministerial band and its supporters excites our wondrous admiration, the condition of the so-called Opposition presents a spectacle to gods and men. The Opposition has no measures, nor has it any men to whom allegiance in any form is owing. If the advocates of annual or biennial Parliaments desired a cogent argument to show the ill effects of the lengthened duration of Parliaments and the absolute necessity for the regenerating and purifying influences of a general election, they should take their seats for a few nights in the House and watch the progress of proceedings.

FROM a letter published in a Dunedin paper we make a few clippings. Referring to Messrs Bathgate and Reynolds, its writer says: "Your Mr Reynolds is evidently a very different man from Mr B. His massive solidity is a fine foil to his colleague's jaunty emptiness. I have been much amused with some clever cartoons, the production of an hon member. One of a colleague, who can 'smile and smile, and be a villain'—of course in a Pickwickian sense—is simply splendid. It would have a great sale in Dunedin. Your New Zealand politics are in my mouth as the dust blown thereinto at Wellington, gritty, fetid. I don't like them—lo-rolling, caussing, earwigging, and many similar arts reduced to a system. The worst men on both sides, enjoy most influence.

A CORRESPONDENT in the 'Post,' accuses Mr Fox of being a correspondent of the 'Wanganui Chronicle,' 'Southern Cross,' and other papers, and of attacking members of the House under the cloak of anonymity. In the House Mr Webster likened Mr Fox to an old woman told off by the Indians to sneer at captive warriors, and throw mud on them.

INFORMATION has been received by the Immigration Agent, Dunedin, that the Dover Castle, with 161 persons, equal to 132½ adults, left London for Dunedin on the 30th July.

THE General Government are distributing, in the North Island, *sorghum saccharatum*, obtained from America, with a view to testing the adaptability of the soil and climate of New Zealand to the growth of that plant.

THE 'Daily Times' has authority for saying that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to visit Dunedin in December next.

WE ('Auckland Herald') have been furnished by the Government with a statement of public accounts for the last financial year. There is a large number of "fancy" expenditures, which throw considerable light as to how the money goes. Among these, we find that over £22,000 has been expended for "general expenses" in the Legislative departments. For passages of members, £1,692; expenses of members, £9,753; reporters, £1,456; printing of 'Hansard,' £2,375; library, £361; contingencies, whatever these may be, £4,234. In almost every instance, and all the departments, expenditure is in excess of appropriation, and this excess is supplied from sources not stated.

MR SHEPHERD is not quite a match for Mr Pyke, and, we imagine, must be dreadfully jealous of him. We read that on Mr Pyke moving the first reading of the Miners' Rights Bill, Mr Shepherd said he was surprised that Mr Pyke had opposed his Bill and then brought in one containing the main feature of his Bill. He said Mr Pyke knew there was not time for the Bill to pass this session, and he only introduced it to gain applause from his constituency.—Mr Pyke replied that he had opposed Mr Shepherd's Bill because it was the abortion of the session. There was no inconsistency in rescuing one grain of wheat from a bushel of chaff.

AN opinion, says the 'Lyttelton Times,' has frequently been expressed, in North Island contemporaries and by speakers at public meetings, that the Government—as a further step towards the dissolution of the King combination—ought to take possession of Kawhia harbor on the West Coast. The reasons urged in favour of such a step are not without force, but they must all give way before the main consideration—the continued maintenance of peace. If the fine harbour of Kawhia can be taken possession of by and with the consent of the natives, well and good; but it is necessary to move in a question involving so much and reaching so far, with the greatest circumspection. The silent but not unseen influence exerted by the gradual advance of settlement will, in the course of time, give us quiet possession, and it would be madness to risk a collision in order to obtain an advantage for which we can afford to wait patiently.

MR READER WOOD, remarks the 'Wanganui Herald,' is naturally a poet, and his speeches in the House contain many fine descriptions and touches of poetical fancy. The following is from his speech on the Provincial Loans Empowering Bill:—

As the "Rata" of New Zealand forest
Clings around and kills the supporting trunk,
Lifting its own head in strong and healthy life,
Even so have our local institutions,
Strong and wholesome in their youthful vigour,
Destroyed and replaced the parent
Which once supported their feeble infancy.

ANOTHER outbreak of kleptomania at Wanganui is recorded by the 'Chronicle.' The victim of the "disease" is stated to be a married lady, whose symptoms consist in the stealing of a rare plant.

THE following important telegram giving information that a San Francisco service has been arranged for, has been received by Mr Vogel from Mr Russell:—"Have agreed with Mr Samuel, subject to the ratification of New South Wales Government and New Zealand Parliament, as follows:—Twelve-knot service, for six years, by New South Wales and New Zealand conjointly, to be commenced within twelve months. Boats of 2500 tons gross, or equal to 2000 tons register, all of same size and power, for service *via* Kandavu. Thirteen round trips. Terminus and departure alternately Sydney and Dunedin, *via* coast service. Transhipment alternately for Sydney and New Zealand at Kandavu; contractors to have all subsidies, except from British Government; and the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand are each to pay £40,000. Cost to New Zealand will thus be £28,000, subject to a further reduction by half any contributions from other colonies. If you agree to the foregoing, Mr Samuel and myself will arrange a temporary ten-knot service, the first steamer from the colony to leave in December. This is the best arrangement I can make, and strongly recommend its adoption. Mr Parkes will telegraph you his reply." The following telegram has been received by Mr Vogel from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales:—"Letter to your Government this day on London arrangements. Have telegraphed to London our concurrence."

THE 'Daily Times' understands that the General Government intends to spend £20,000 on the improvement of the Gray River.

A WEST Coast journal says:—"By the Christchurch coach there has arrived at Hokitika a passenger bent on a curious errand. We refer to Mr Watson, the well-known diver, whose head-quarters are now at Lyttelton. He comes (says the 'Register') not to pursue his avocation in the clear depths of ocean in search of submerged treasure, but to release from strict confinement certain pieces of rusty old iron which make up the pumps of Mr Cassius's engines at Ross. Very little romance is to be found in descending 100ft. down a dark narrow shaft, amidst a complicated system of pipes and stays, and there indulging in four hours' hard work by dint of touch alone. Mr Watson has before now fished up carpet bags containing no small number of bright sovereigns, and on other occasions mingled in such tragedies as that of the Frigate of the Yarra, where the ill-fated family of Campbell lost their lives. But we warrant he has never had a queerer job than that which he is now embarked upon under the auspices of Mr Cassius."

THE Wellington knife polish (remarks a Thames paper) may be found difficult to dispose of at the Thames, when it is known that "quartz-flour" is now deemed one of the best known articles for polishing knives.

THE Auckland Total Abstinence Society has entered on the 32nd year of its existence.

AN establishment for salting down beef for export is now in full working order at Poverty Bay.

IN a special despatch to the Earl of Kimberley, Sir George Arney gives an interesting account of his late visit to Kawhia, in company with the Native Minister. He believes that the difficulties which now exist, with the natives are fast disappearing, and writes thus of his interview with the young King Tu Tawhiao:—"Nothing could be of fairer promise than was the whole bearing of that young man. His demeanour was dignified, yet modest and becoming. The whole conduct of the young man led me to the same conclusion as that formed by the Native Minister—viz., that Tu Tawhiao attributed to his own visit the significance of breaking down the barriers of isolation, and pledging himself henceforth to a reconciliation with the Europeans."

THE contest for the Auckland Superintendency has been productive of many personalities and bitterness of feeling, and has also roused bad prejudices. Numerous rumors about the candidates have been circulated, and of one of these the Wellington special correspondent of the 'Cross' says:—"The story current at the Thames that Mr John Williamson takes a permanent office in connection with the Native Land Office is a pure invention. It is utterly untrue, and has not the slightest foundation in fact. Mr Williamson considers it a trick against him."

IN noticing the sitting of a Native Court at Greytown, Wairarapa, to hear a land dispute, the Standard says:—"The Court has been presided over by six Native Commissioners; and most reverend, grave, and worthy seigniors they appear to be, fitted even to adorn Exeter Hall. Dressed in costly, though not ostentatious garments, with immaculate white shirts, and moving about with slow and dignified bearing, one would suppose that they were capable of almost a higher degree of civilisation than Europeans."

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Herald' at the Bay of Islands hears that steps are being taken to obtain a pardon for Fisher Eppwright's accomplice in the murder at that place, and the two constables who were stationed here at the time of the murder, have been sent for from Wellington to assist in the inquiry which is being instituted in the matter.

THE Upper Taieri correspondent of the 'Waikouaiti Herald' writes that lambing has commenced, and he regrets to report, under very unfavourable circumstances, the weather being very stormy during the latter part of last month caused great mortality. With reference to the shearing rates for the ensuing clip I have to report that 15s per 100 sheep has recently been fixed by the flock-owners in the district. The shearers are asking £1, which I am inclined to think will have to be given.

A LABOURER named Isaac Cox died at the Reliance Hotel, Otakia, on Tuesday week, from concussion of the brain, the effect of a fall. Deceased, who had been drinking, had a scuffle with a man named Howard on the previous Sunday night, and fell against the verandah. He got up, and tried to go up the hotel stairs, but fell down, becoming insensible. On recovering, he again attempted to go up stairs, and in falling, struck his head violently, and caused the blood to flow. He remained unconscious till his death. At the inquest, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE tender of Messrs Stambles & Co., of Port Chalmers, to do the required reclamation at Russell bay for the sum of £2800, has been accepted by the General Government.

WHEN in Melbourne lately, Mr Alfred Anderson, of Messrs Begg and Anderson, made arrangements with Mr W. Spaurin Lyster for the Royal English Opera Company to open a season in Dunedin about Christmas. The company is a strong one, including a number of favourite artistes. The repertoire of the Company includes a large number of established favourites, among them being the "Grand Duchess," "Blue Beard," "Orpheus" (Offenbach's new opera), "Satanella," the "Rose of Castile," the "Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Der Freischütz," "La Sonnambula," "Généviève de Brabant," "Martha," &c. &c.

COBB'S Tokomairi coach met with a capsiz at Scrogg's Creek about half-a-mile the other side of the Kent hotel, on Monday afternoon. Some of the passengers narrowly escaped a violent death. One had an arm broken; another has over fifteen bruises on his body. One of the passengers stated to us that, in his opinion, a restive, ungovernable horse was the cause of the accident. More care ought to be given to this class of animals used in travelling by the owners. This is the third upset on that road within the last twelve months.

It is believed that the action taken by the Provincial Government in connection with the contemplated Railway workshops will result in their erection at Andersons Bay.

THE inhabitants of Arrowtown are petitioning to have that township declared a municipality.

THE Lawrence swimming bath, constructed last summer at some considerable cost, has been partly destroyed. Some mischievous individuals have broken down the wall and stopped up the outlet, causing the water to overflow and wash away a portion of the embankment.

A SON of Constable Youngson, stationed at Tapanui, died on the 1st inst., from the effects of eating lucifer matches.

THE propriety of adopting some system for the more effectual drainage of the City formed the subject of considerable discussion at a late special meeting of the City Council. A motion by Mr Burt, "That the Works Committee be requested to bring up a report as to what scheme of drainage they would recommend the Council to carry out," was carried.

THE petition from the citizens of Dunedin against the erection of the railway workshops at Mussel Bay has been forwarded to Wellington. The petition, which bears 2300 signatures, has been sent to Mr Reynolds, to be by him presented to the House.

THE 'Bruce Herald's' peripatetic is consumed by a desire to know who designed the Mataura post and telegraph office. As an Architectural monstrosity, he says it is far and away beyond anything that eccentric genius ever in its wildest dreams conceived. The peripatetic has travelled over pretty nearly the whole of New Zealand, and a great part of Australia, but never saw anything so grotesquely hideous. Seriously he asks—is it absolutely impossible for the Government to construct a building, the chief cost of which shall not be devoted to making it ostentatiously ugly?

THE Municipal Council of Invercargill has resolved to undertake the duty of supplying that town with gas.

A FULL meeting of the Committee of the Dunedin Jockey Club took place at the Empire Hotel a few evenings back. On the occasion of the Spring gathering, which is to take place on St. Andrew's Holiday, December the 1st, there will be six events, representing a total sum of money to be distributed for competition of about £200. In March the Races will extend over three days, and among the fifteen programmed, are it is representing a total sum of £1500, five of which are to be disposed of each day.

A WELLINGTON telegram in the 'Bruce Herald,' states that a Commission has been signed authorising Mr Maitland, R.M., to examine, on oath, witnesses in the charge preferred by the Rev. Father Coleman against Mr Ross, rector of the Tokomairi Grammar School.

At a meeting of the Kaitake School Committee, held on the 13th inst., the following was agreed to:—"That in the opinion of this committee no change in the school books at present in use is necessary, at least so far as the Kaitake school is concerned, and that the Education Board be requested to reconsider their decision in the matter." "It will be," says the 'Evening Star,' "remembered that a short time ago the Education Board, at the request of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, decided that certain books at present in use in the schools should be interdicted. This is felt by many parents to be a great hardship, as the children at present have these books; and if the resolution referred to is carried out, they will have to be at the expense of a new set of books. This is deemed wholly unnecessary, as the books in question are good standard works, and contain nothing which can give reasonable ground of offence." These books are studiously packed with calumnies on the Catholic religion, as may be seen from the quotations from them of statements untrue and insulting to the Catholic religion and those who profess it, which have repeatedly been published. What does the unprejudiced 'Star' define as "no reasonable ground of offence?"

OUR Auckland correspondent, telegraphing to us on Wednesday evening, says: - Business done: South British Insurance, 47s 6d; Bismarck, 35s; Caledonian, £12 17s 6d to £13; City of London, 28s; Back Angel, 23s 6d; Cure, 8s; Royal Oak, 18s.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

WELLINGTON, September 10.—The Post asserts that some of the correspondence between the Government and the Agent-General has not been published, namely, a letter dated June 13th, in which Dr. Featherston defies and censures the Government; replies that the charges against him are unfounded, and says that he has carried out all his instructions, though many of them were extremely injudicious and ill-advised, and he does not hold himself responsible for giving effect to them.

WELLINGTON, September 11.—The Independent to-day suggests the flooding of the Upper House with men of the John White and Thomas Luther Shepherd stamp.

AUCKLAND, September 11.—Over 40,000 shares in the National Insurance Company have been applied for in Auckland.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 11.—30,000 shares in the National Insurance Co. have been applied for here.

The ketch Duke of Edinburgh, which was supposed to have been lost, arrived here in tow of the Phoebe.

AUCKLAND, September 12.—A public meeting is called to originate a subscription for the sufferers by the late fire.

HOKITIKA, September 12.—The Claud Hamilton arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, and was tendered at 1 p.m. She left Melbourne on the 5th inst., and brings 15 saloon and 13 steerage passengers for all ports. At 11 p.m. on Sunday night she was struck by a heavy sea on the main and quarter-decks, carrying away the bulwarks and skylight on poop companion, also the captain's cabin, with Captain Rouse, who was in his cabin when the sea struck the vessel, and who was carried overboard and drowned. There was not a vestige of anything left on the quarter deck but the wheel for steering. The deck cargo was washed completely overboard into the sea. The man at the helm was only saved by being secured to the wheel. The ship was then hoisted until 2 p.m. the next day, the 8th, repaired damage done by the gale, and started for Hokitika.

WELLINGTON, September 12.—The Colonial Industrial Committee has reported, recommending the construction of railway works to connect the Buller coal fields with Westport.

Subscriptions are being raised in aid of the sufferers by the Auckland fire.

WELLINGTON, September 13.—It is almost certain that Mr Tolmie will bring in a Bill to increase Ministers' salaries—the Premier's to £2000, and those of the other Ministers to £1500, and all allowances to be abolished.

Unless a deadlock occurs with the Council, the session will probably close in three weeks more. Bills are being rushed through all their stages at a sitting, almost without consideration, and with unprecedented haste.

AUCKLAND, September 13.—The papers comment favorably upon Mr Russell's mail contract. The journals infer that Auckland will be the first port of call in the Colony, and the last port of departure.

TAURANGA, September 13.—The survey of the immigration settlement at Oropi is being proceeded with.

AUCKLAND, September 15.—The ship City of Auckland has arrived from London, 99 days out, with 12 saloon and 23 steerage passengers, all of whom are well.

24 families and 16 single men, who arrived in the Berar, still remain unemployed. The Government stopped their rations on Saturday, leaving them destitute. The Deputy-Superintendent has telegraphed to the General Government, remonstrating against this step. Great complaints are made regarding the accommodation provided for the immigrants. The single girls are allowed to wander about the streets without guardianship, and many of them have been seen drinking at bars.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 15.—The match, Harris v. Fox, takes place on Saturday next. It excites very little public interest here.

It is likely that Canterbury will send representatives to Melbourne to compete for the Victorian Rifle Association's prizes.

WELLINGTON, September 16.—There will almost certainly be a majority of four against the Provincial Borrowing Bill in the Legislative Council.

An inquiry was held at Nelson before the Collector of Customs, into the disaster to the Claud Hamilton, and the following decision was given:—"That it is possible the late master committed an error in judgment, considering the bad state of the weather, in not having the vessel hoisted, and that no blame can be attached to the present master and crew; and I am further of opinion that as the late master unfortunately lost his life by the accident, any further or formal inquiry would be of no service."

AUCKLAND, September 16.—A lunatic named Smith, formerly resident in Canterbury, but latterly at Levuka, has been shipped to Auckland by the Fijian authorities. Some murderers whom it was attempted to hang at Levuka, were cut down before they were dead, and shipped to Auckland. It is thought such practices should be stopped.

A public meeting appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire.

GRAMASTOWN, September 16.—Tookey's mine caught fire at eleven o'clock last night. The mining men were below at the time, but all escaped, though with some difficulty. The damage is confined to one level, and is not very great.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 16.—The case of the immigrants by the Berar, at Auckland, excites much interest here. The 'Lyttelton Times,' in a leader on the subject, says:—"It is almost impossible to believe that the succeeding details which we extract from the same authority, can be true in every respect, they are so very revolting and so damaging to the reputation of the Colony. An enquiry into the whole of the circumstances is of course indispensable. If only a tithe of what is set down should turn out to be true, the treatment meted out to a number of newly-arrived immigrants was disgraceful and may prove disastrous."

The Board of Education at its sitting yesterday, had before it the question of John Graham visiting Government Schools at Waimata and Temuka, and giving lectures there on table-rapping, &c. The Board decided to call the attention of the School Committees to the prohibiting clause in the Ordinance, and to request that the same should not take place again.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 2.—It is rumoured that the Marquis of Hartington will be Postmaster-General, and that Mr Foster will succeed him as Chief-Secretary for Ireland.

Admiral Yelverton has captured several insurgent vessels at Carthage, and taken them to Gibraltar. The insurgents threatened to fire upon the British fleet. The English residents have left the city, and the insurgents threaten to confiscate their property, and are greatly exasperated. A conflict is expected.

The King of Italy visits Berlin and Vienna.

Mitigatory measures have been adopted in France in view of the deficiency in the harvest.

A large fire has occurred at Belfast, in Maine. A million dollars lost. 130 families were rendered homeless.

139 medals and numerous diplomas have been awarded to Australian exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition.

Two steamers were loading arms and ammunition for the East Coast.

The Atlantic Cable of 1865 has been picked up in good condition. Fresh difficulties have arisen between the French Princes.

The Carlists have been successful in the Province of Navarra.

Some of the witnesses for the defence in the Tichborne case declare their personal knowledge of Orton and Castro, and declare the Claimant to be Castro.

Eighty vessels went ashore in a gale off Cape Breton.

A large number of officers are volunteering for the Ashantee service. The Native forces are organising from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

The Journal des Débats declares that a Republic has now become impossible. A Liberal Monarchy alone is possible. It insists upon the necessity of Count Chambord granting a charter.

The Bank forgers have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, September 4.—Several of the passengers and crew of the Dallam Tower have brought charges of neglect of duty against Captain Davies on the 14th and 15th July—the days during which the gale which dismantled the vessel was most severely felt.

The Stawell mining difficulty still excites grave apprehension of rioting.

The first smelting of bar iron from New Zealand ore has just been made, and is very successful.

The Skimmer of the Waves, from New York to Dunedin, has arrived in Melbourne much damaged by a severe hurricane and heavy seas, which nearly buried her. The storm carried away her bowsprit, all head gear, foretopmast, and maintopgallant-mast. Her chief officer had several ribs fractured.

SYDNEY.—Large quantities of coal are arriving from Lithgow Valley, beyond the Zigzag. It is selling at one-third the price of Newcastle coal.

QUEENSLAND.—Parliament is dissolved.

At Cardwell, the sugar crop promises large returns.

ADLAIDE.—Sixty-seven immigration agencies have been established in Great Britain for this Colony.

SYDNEY.—A great Roman Catholic demonstration took place at the opening of the St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst. The Bishops were escorted by a cavalcade of a thousand horsemen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Sept. 9 to Sept. 17.)

In the House, on a motion to go into Committee on the Provincial Loans Bill, Mr Vogel said he was surprised to see Mr Tolmie oppose the Bill, when lately he had paired in its favor.—Mr Tolmie said he had voted for the second reading, believing that the Government would have sense enough to withdraw the Bill.—A number of rating clauses were passed.

In the Legislative Council, Dr Pollen moved the second reading of the Native Reserves Bill.—Both the Native members opposed the motion.—Colonel Whitmore said the Natives should be left to deal with their own lands.—Dr Pollen, in replying, said that some notorious chiefs, who held land in trust for others, had grossly abused their trust. They wanted education in the matter of administration, and lacked the same moral perceptions as Europeans.—The Bill was carried by 20 votes to 10.

In the House a Bill to authorise holders of miners' rights issued in any part of the Colony to exercise the same within the gold fields in any part of the Colony, was read a first time.

In reply to Mr Reeves, Mr Vogel said the Government had not considered it advisable to reduce the duty on spirits, but they would do so when they thought it advisable.

Mr Bradshaw moved that an address be transmitted to the Governor, asking him to recommend the Secretary of State for the Colonies to grant a Royal Charter to the University of Otago. Eventually, the motion was withdrawn.

The Southland Waste Lands Act Amendment Bill was passed in Committee, with amendments making the price of agricultural land £2, the Superintendent to have power to throw all agricultural land open for sale on deferred payments in blocks of two hundred acres, at 1s 6d per acre per annum, for ten years. The Bill was read a third time.

Mr O'Connor asked what steps should be taken to prevent witnesses from materially altering their evidence when a proof slip of it was sent to them for revision. He stated that material alterations had been made, and he desired an enquiry into the matter.—After some remarks from the Speaker, Mr O'Connor gave notice of motion for an enquiry.

On the third reading of the Provincial Loans Bill, Mr Reader Wood said he believed a dissolution was advisable, considering the Government were unable to carry their measures. The peculiar attitude of the Upper House was due to the state of the Lower one, and a want of confidence in Ministers. He reviewed the arguments used in favor of the Bill. He showed that log-rolling had already begun on a larger scale than ever, as instanced by the unanimity of the House over the Provincial Loans Bill last night.—Mr Tribe was glad that an expression of opinion was to be taken, as the Bill was thoroughly objectionable. The limit of interest could be easily eradicated. It would drag the credit of the Colony in the home market down to the level of the weakest Provinces.—Mr Tolmie said that every time he looked at the Bill, he liked it less. He would vote against it.—Mr J. L. Gillies would vote against the Bill, because prominent defects had not been remedied in Committee.—Mr J. B. Brad-

shaw explained why he had apparently left the party he had worked with for eight years, and why he supported the Bill.—Mr Macandrew briefly announced that he supported the Bill.—Mr Vogel replied; and the third reading was carried by 50 to 22.

Mr Vincent Pyke has given notice of motion that the gold duty should be reduced annually by fourpence per ounce, to take effect from the first January next.

Mr Creighton's motion for the production of audited capital and profit and loss accounts, covering the last four years, of the Government printing office, was carried.—Mr Creighton said the return presented to the House was utterly bad. Ten years' experience convinced him that the Government printing cost one-fourth more than if it were done in any other office in the Colony. He condemned the Government for competing with private capital and spoiling the trade by preventing masters from being able to afford the latest improvements in plant and machinery. He said this trade, which employed more labour than any other industry in the Colony, was injured by the Government Office, while the Colony reaped no advantage from it.—Mr Harrison pointed out that the value set on the work of the Government Printing Office in the return furnished was most excessive. It was evidently made up to show a good balance. He proved its worthlessness by a reference to the two items of telegraph forms and order papers.

In the Legislative Council, nine members have spoken on the Provincial Borrowing Bill. Only Colonel Brett and Captain Fraser supported it. The motion for the second reading of the Bill this day six months is certain to be carried by a large majority. Members consider they have been threatened, and will assert their independence by voting against the Bill.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the Immigration question, reviews the objects of the Immigration policy of 1870, and states that railways and other public works were intended to open up the country and provide temporary employment for immigrants. The class of small farm immigrants possessed of a little capital is limited, and the Colony must look for its supply of immigrants mainly to the surplus workers for wages, for whom employment must be found for some time after their arrival. An excess of immigration, and flooding of the labour markets, are to be guarded against. The Committee recommend the revival of Scandinavian immigration. The Committee see no reason to attribute the disappointment felt as to the number of immigrants introduced, to a want of zeal or energy on the part of the Agent-General, who had to encounter special difficulties at starting. With regard to granting free passages the Committee observe that in the long run a system of immigration, to be permanent, must be self supporting. Part payment in cash also implies eligibility. The land fund must eventually fail, and adventitious sources of supply be dried up. The Committee, however, recommend the granting of free passages for a time, thus securing a better field of selection. The system of requiring the repayment of the cost of the passage is a good one. The regulations applied to assisted immigrants should be applied also to nominated immigrants throughout the country. The Committee account for the slackness of Irish immigration on the ground that Irish emigration specially tends to the United States. They recommend the Scotch and Irish immigrants being shipped from the nearest port, without proceeding to London. Improved passenger accommodation is desirable. The Waste Lands of the Colony are rapidly passing into the hands of wealthy capitalists and stockowners, without conditions necessary for their systematic settlement. Any action of the Agent-General for the formation of settlements on the confiscated lands would be premature, no definite plans having been matured. To whatever cause it may be attributable, the Committee are of opinion that no practical effect has been given to the Immigration policy of 1870, in the formation of new settlements and the location of immigrants on the land.

The Immigrants' Land Bill.—It provides that every immigrant paying his own passage to New Zealand shall be entitled to land to the value of £20, for himself, for each member of his family 14 years of age and upwards a like amount, and for members of his family under 14 years.—(?) The term "members of family" is to include the wife, child, grandchild, nephew, and niece of the head of the family. The applicant is to make his claim within a specified number of days after arrival. The claimant's name and the amount of his claim are to be registered. At any time within five years of continuous residence, any registered immigrant may apply for land to be purchased for him to the extent of his claim, specifying the land he wishes to be purchased for him. The land must be waste lands of the Crown. If the land be put up to auction, and it fetches a higher value than the immigrant is entitled to, he may notify other land. The land selected must be in one block. A registered immigrant may occupy the land for two years, at the expiration of which period the immigrant is to be entitled to a Crown grant, on proof of two years' residence, and that one-fifth of the block is cultivated. If the land is unoccupied or uncultivated for two years, the right of occupation ceases. Regulations may be made for grants of land to persons or associations introducing immigrants at their own cost. The value of the land so granted is to be in the same proportion as to the heads of families. Lands may be purchased out of moneys applicable to immigration.

Mr Vogel, in moving the second reading of the Immigrants' Land Bill, explained its provisions. The Bill, he believed, might be made the means of inducing a most valuable class of immigrants to come out—a class who would not care to take advantage of assisted immigration, but would be willing to come out if they could obtain land to settle upon. Regarding the general question of immigration, he knew some people were dissatisfied with the progress of immigration and with the action of the Agent-General. He thought more correspondence than was desirable had been published. There must always be correspondence between a Government and an officer of the standing of the Agent-General, which it would not be desirable to publish. The Government had not laid on the table the latest despatch in reply to others from the Agent-General. Some of the corres-

pendence on the part of the Agent-General had been couched in language that should not have been adopted towards the Government. While some members would blame the Agent-General, it should be remembered that he had had very great difficulties to contend against, and besides had suffered from very severe illness. He hoped members would not travel out of the subject before them to discuss the fulfilment by the Agent-General of his duties. The Government were quite content to take upon themselves all the responsibility in the matter. The system of the nomination of immigrants the Government were desirous of pushing and extending, while at the same time the Agent-General would have to examine nominated immigrants as to their fitness. The Government were also intending to publish a pamphlet, in the preparation of which the assistance of the various Superintendents would be invited. The pamphlet would be circulated throughout the United Kingdom. Regarding the shipping arrangements, the Government were aware of the loss the Colony had sustained by reason of the existence of a monopoly. They were glad a local company had been started, and hoped it would succeed. The Government, however, were as much averse to a local as to a home monopoly, and would endeavor to foster a wholesome competition. Ministers felt that an advantage would be gained by first-class ships being laid on the line, so that those coming out might convey to their friends at home good impressions, not only of the Colony, but of the passage out. The Government felt that they should have the sole control of the immigration arrangements at home, the Provinces contenting themselves with seeing to the immigrants on their arrival.

Mr Reeves said the occupation clauses of the Bill were such as would materially interfere with the proper working of the scheme. He would address himself to the general subject of immigration. It was matter of surprise to him that a discussion on the subject had been delayed so long. The true reason why the question had been shirked was because it was not the interest of the Government to raise it, while upon it the remnants of the Opposition were divided. The instructions sent home to the Agent-General had not been acted upon. The Agent-General was not the right man in the right place. He did not possess the qualities necessary for the post. Undoubtedly he had high integrity, but not the other necessary qualities. His own despatches (from which Mr Reeves quoted at length) proved this. His utter disregard of the clear instructions sent home showed an utter want of method and business ability. His want of subordination was equally clear. In spite of the latitude given him, and the deference shown him, he had displayed an utter disregard of his instructions. He had received the most definite instructions, but for many months took no action in these matters. His lack of business ability was shown in his shipping arrangements. Instead of breaking up the monopoly (as with the business in hand he could easily have done), he had confirmed it. Enumerating the Agent-General's blunders, and referring to the short supply of immigrants, Mr Reeves said a want of judgment to discern the difficulty of his work had been conspicuous, and it had led him to go in opposition to the wishes and advice of valuable subordinate agents, and consequently his own anticipations of the result of his labors had not been fulfilled. The conclusion he (Mr Reeves) had arrived at was that the Agent-General should be recalled from a position to which he should never have been appointed, and that the business portion of his duties should be performed by a second officer. While blaming the Agent-General, he could not pass over the responsibility of the Government Minister for Immigration, who seemed to be totally devoid of all fixed ideas on the question. At one moment, for instance, he suggested giving free passages, and at the next he expressed different opinions. The House had received the announcement that the Colony would undertake the conduct of immigration, with pleasure; but the Government had allowed the work to slip through their fingers. The errors of the Agent-General had been the cause of Otago taking up the work again, and of Canterbury following suit. The system of free nominated immigration was most desirable. The Colony required the greatest accessions to its population. He believed that free immigration would have to be adopted. If this were done, it would be well to give the friends of those already in the Colony the preference. The experience of Canterbury as to nominated immigration showed the value of the system. The adoption of this, and the giving of some assistance to emigrants before their embarkation, would turn the tide of immigrants to this Colony.

A discussion arose as to whether the debate should be adjourned, it having travelled beyond the limits of the Bill, and members being unprepared to discuss the question of the Agent-General's administration. The debate was adjourned.

There was quite a scene in the House on the 17th. Mr Stafford and Mr Fitzherbert spoke most strongly, insisting on the production of the suppressed despatch to Dr Featherston. The Government used all sorts of excuses, and tried by every means to prevent having to produce it, even saying that the Governor objected to that being done. Mr Fitzherbert denied the right of the Governor to refuse the production of a paper which in no way affected Imperial matters. Mr Vogel threatened to divide the House on the matter; but the feeling of the House was so evidently against him that he did not divide it. The despatch, which bears the Hon Mr Pollen's signature, was very strongly worded. It was laid on the table.

The Immigration question is regarded as the principal one of the session, and a test of the Government's stability.

RUNHOLDING INFLUENCE.

In the Legislative Council the Otago Waste Lands Bill was thrown out by 25 to 3, the Council objecting to the system of deferred payments for land. Capt. Fraser, who introduced the Bill, said he knew it would not pass, as runholding capitalists were so influential in the Council, and would use all means to prevent the poor man from obtaining land.

The Pope, in a speech on May 26, declared that he ever prayed for France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence, for the election of McMahon to the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE CHRISTCHURCH BRANCH.

We give the following report of the opening of the branch of this Society at Christchurch, and for the greater portion of which we are indebted to the 'Press' of Sept. 9:—

The ceremony of opening a branch of the above in Christchurch took place yesterday in St. Patrick's Hall, Barbadoes street, at 3 p.m. Mr Robert Carroll, a delegate from the Dunedin Lodge, attended to conduct the ceremony, and a goodly number of intending members were also present. The branch having been duly opened, 40 new members were initiated out of 58 names submitted to the secretary, the remaining 18 coming forward for initiation next lodge night. The Lodge, which is the 82nd one of the Society opened, was constituted, and the following officers were then appointed, on a ballot, to the Christchurch branch of the H.A.C.B.S., viz.:—President, Mr James Taafe; vice-president, Mr Constantine Walsh; treasurer, Mr D. McGuinness; secretary, Mr E. O'Connor; warden, Mr Martin Donohue; guardian, Mr Patrick Pope.

At the conclusion of the business a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr Robert Carroll, the Dunedin delegate, on the motion of Mr E. O'CONNOR, seconded by Mr D. MCGUINNESS.

Mr CARROLL in returning thanks, stated that he had received the utmost kindness since his arrival in Christchurch. He was quite satisfied that the members could not have made a better selection of officers, especially in placing Mr Taafe in the position of president, a position which he (Mr Carroll) felt sure Mr Taafe would fill with ability, he having had a good experience as a member of another benefit society, and besides was well deserving of the presidency.

In the evening the members of the society and their friends, to the number of about one hundred, met in the St. Patrick's Hall to celebrate the formation of the society in the orthodox way common to all Britons and Irishmen, viz., a dinner.

The hall was nicely decorated with flags, &c., kindly lent by Messrs Jones and Tippett of the railway department, and the tables also were prettily furnished with pot plants, &c. The catering for the dinner was in the hands of Mr Ringwood, of the Provincial Larder, and the wines were supplied by Mr D. McGuinness, of Mill's Hotel, and both gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Ecuyer, P.P., supported on his right by Mr Taafe, President of the Christchurch Branch of the H.A.C.B.S., and Dr Campbell, medical officer, and on the left by the Rev. Father Chervier, P.P., and Mr Robt. Carroll (delegate from Dunedin.) The vice-chairs were occupied by the Rev. Father Le Forrester, O.C., and Mr M. Duncan. Grace was said and thanks returned by the Rev. Father Ecuyer.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr TAAFE rose to propose the first toast, "Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX."

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The Rev. Father ECUYER responded. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that the present Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. was the only occupant of the chair of St. Peter who had occupied the position for over twenty-five years, Pius IX. having been Pope for twenty-seven years.

Mr TAAFE then rose to give "the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." [Cheers.] As loyal subjects it was their duty and pleasure alike to honor the Queen and Royal Family. [Cheers.]

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr TAAFE then proposed the health of "His Honor the Superintendent and the Executive Council," which was drunk amid cheers. Song—"The Exile of Erin," Mr Pope.

Mr CARROLL then proposed the health of "Kindred Benefit Societies," viz., the Foresters, Oddfellows, and Hibernian Societies. The toast was also duly responded to.

Mr TAAFE responded on behalf of the Kindred Societies in a pithy speech.

Song—"The Hary that Once," Mr O'Connor. Dr. CAMPBELL then gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. He remarked it spoke volumes for the Catholics of these colonies that they were able to establish so many branches (82) He wished them a hearty success, and that God's blessing would be with them.

The toast was received with cheers, Mr F. Weber, playing "St Patrick's Day."

Mr O'CONNOR responded on behalf of the Christchurch branch. He stated that he had received a telegram from Mr F. J. Bunny, secretary of the Dunedin branch, asking to be kindly remembered to the brethren assembled. He (Mr O'Connor) considered that the members were under obligation to Mr Bunny, for the large amount of information he had given them necessary for the opening of the branch.

Mr CARROLL, in replying on behalf of Mr Bunny, said that this was the fourth branch of the society opened in New Zealand during the last six months. When he (Mr Carroll) arrived in Dunedin from Melbourne some seven months ago, he found a few gentlemen endeavoring to open a branch. They had since succeeded in so doing, and the branch was progressing favorably. Mr Bunny deserved a great deal of credit for having worked so hard to open the Dunedin branch, and also for giving instructions for the opening of other branches throughout the colony. There was one thing he could not help referring to, that was the great prosperity that had attended the society since it had been founded. Little did those few gentlemen by whom it was first established think that in so short a space of time so many branches with so large a membership would have been formed, and great must be their gratification at its success. He considered that every branch owed these gentlemen a debt of gratitude, and the only way in which they could repay them was by being obedient to, and carrying out strictly, those rules laid down for their use and benefit. By so doing, and working in harmony as brothers, every branch would live and flourish. He would now conclude by wishing

prosperity to the Christchurch branch, believing it would be one of the largest in New Zealand.

Song—"Garibaldi Oh," Mr D. McGuinness.
Mr M. DONOHUE rose to propose the next toast, "Our Native Land."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, Mr Weber playing the "Sprig of Shillelagh."

Mr CONSTANTINE WALSH responded to the toast in a neat speech. Song—Mr Hogan, "Erin, my Country."

The Rev. Father CHERVIER rose to propose the next toast, "The health of Dr Campbell, the surgeon of the Branch."

The toast was drunk with musical honors. Song—"Cottage by the Sea," Mr Carroll (encored), also "Mavourneen."

Dr CAMPBELL responded to the toast of his health. Mr TAARF then proposed "The health of the Delegate from Dunedin, Mr Carroll, Vice-President of the Dunedin Branch."

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm and musical honors.

Song—"Gentle Annie," Mr Howard. Mr CARROLL briefly responded to the toast.

Song—"Come Back to Erin," Mr Pope, jun. Mr D. MCGUINNESS then gave "The Health of the Rev. Father Ecuyer."

The REV CHAIRMAN briefly responded to the toast, wishing every success to the newly established society.

During the evening several good songs were sung and recitations given, and the company separated after a very pleasant evening.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ON Sunday last, the 7th inst., Bishop Moran opened the new church of St. Patrick at Makara, about six miles from this place. This pretty church stands in a beautiful valley surrounded by high hills covered with bush, or perhaps more correctly, with forest, for the trees are generally large. The ground on which it stands—one acre—cost £60, and it is enclosed. The expense of the church amounts to £300, a large sum for the sparse and poor Catholic congregation of the district. About 300 people assisted at the ceremony, many of whom had come from Wellington; and amongst these we noticed the Hon. Mr Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Mrs Grace, the Hon. W. Rolke, Mr and Mrs O'Shea, Colonel Brett, Mr C. H. Haughton, Mr Cemen and daughter, &c. The Bishop, wearing the ordinary dress of a Roman Prelate, left the Cathedral at 9 a.m., accompanied by the Rev. Father McCaughey, Mr Haughton, and Mr Cemen. His Lordship's carriage was followed by several others; and about midway a large number of horsemen, having on green sashes, &c., joined the cortege, and dividing themselves into two parties—one of which rode before, the other after his Lordship's carriage—conducted him into Makara. Immediately on arriving, his Lordship vested and commenced the function by blessing the new church. This was an interesting and imposing ceremony, but was marred somewhat by the inclemency of the weather. After this there was Pontifical High Mass, Father Cummins—to whom the greatest credit is due for his zeal and indefatigable exertions in erecting the church—being deacon, and Father McCaughey sub-deacon. The music of the mass was given by the nuns and some of the children of the Convent, who kindly came from Wellington for the purpose, notwithstanding the rain, &c. After the Gospel, the Bishop preached. He in the first place congratulated the priest (Father Cummins) and the people on their faith, zeal, generosity, and success in reference to their Church, and most deservedly, for the people are few comparatively and poor; and as to Father Cummins, had it not been for his exertions, the church would not have been erected. His Lordship then explained the meaning of dedicating a church, called attention to the triumph of their faith received through the preaching of the St. Patrick, under whose name and invocation this church is set apart for the worship of God; spoke of the glories of that faith during the first centuries of Christianity in Ireland, of its subsequent trials, and of its glorious victories. He concluded by an earnest exhortation to all to devote themselves to the practices of a truly Christian life. When Mass was over, the sacrament of confirmation was administered. The Bishop gave instruction on this sacrament before its administration, and an exhortation after. A tent was erected in the vicinity, where—thanks to the thoughtfulness of Father Cummins—a cold lunch was provided for all. The day was a very happy one, and will be long remembered in the romantic valley of Makara. May the faith of St. Patrick be as lasting there, as true and as lively, as in the dear old land which he evangelised fourteen centuries ago.

The Bishop got back to Wellington about 5 o'clock, and preached, or rather, as had been advertised, lectured after Vespers in the Cathedral on the new Education Bill. The lecture occupied a little over an hour, and was listened to by a large audience with breathless attention. His Lordship tore the unholy measure to pieces, explaining and pointing out its iniquitous principles and unjust provisions. He concluded by summing up what he had explained and proved in these words: "It is a measure which embodies and sanctions every bad principle of every bad education system of modern times." I should have mentioned that before leaving Makara, the Bishop was presented with an address, a copy of which, taken from the 'Independent,' I enclose.

On Saturday next some postulants will be admitted novices of the Convent of Mercy. The ceremony will take place in the Cathedral at 11 a.m. It is announced that the Bishop will preach.

On the following Sunday, the foundation stone of Father O'Reilly's new church will be laid, at 3 p.m.

In the Cathedral, confirmation will be given after last Mass, and the Bishop will preach at Mass, and also after Vespers.

The following is a copy of the address referred to presented to his Lordship:—

To the Right. Rev. Dr MORAN, Lord Bishop of Dunedin, and Administrator of the Diocese of Wellington.

My Lord,—We, the Catholics of Makara and Karori, desire to tender your Lordship our heartfelt thanks for the affectionate solicitude you have evinced for our spiritual welfare in coming here to-day to consecrate to the service of the Lord the humble mansion we have created to His glory.

We are glad to be able to show, through the indefatigable exertions of our zealous pastor, the Rev. Father Curmina, S.M., how well we reciprocate that untiring zeal and energy which characterises your Lordship's episcopacy in your extensive diocese at a time when the church is persecuted, not only in the eternal city, but also in Germany and Switzerland.

As we now feel it our bounden duty to assist, by every legitimate means, in promoting the true interests of our holy religion, and thereby check the anti-Christian spirit of the age, we have commenced by conforming to those beautiful and divine ordinances delivered to the inspired Lawgiver in the sacred Mount, and confirmed by Jesus Christ on earth, and ask the assistance of your prayers and blessings, that, through the Immaculate conception of the Mother of God, we may persevere in our pious intentions.

Nor is the least portion of our gladness the learning that our Holy Father the Pope is still in the enjoyment of good health, and we pray that God may grant him strength and peace to safely pass through the trying ordeal he has been subjected to by his persecutors.

We congratulate your Lordship on the success which has hitherto attended your missionary labors both in New Zealand and Cape Colony, where the numerous and beautiful edifices erected to the glory of the Lord, as well as the numerous schoolhouses for the education of Catholic children, fully justify the application of those beautiful words, *Per transit bene faciundo*, to the Shepherd, as well as to his Divine Master. And we humbly beseech the Almighty to grant you health and strength to carry out the good work for many years, and finally reward you with eternal felicity.

With feelings of filial respect and affection,

We remain, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient children.

signed on behalf of the Catholics of Makara and Karori.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

(From our correspondent.)

In the course of his sermon at the 11 o'clock Mass on last Sunday (31st August), the Rev. Father Norris made the following allusion to the Education Act in existence here:—"He would inform them that he had received a letter from His Lordship the Bishop, in which he stated that he was endeavouring to procure the services of a competent master for the Catholic school of this place. Before, however, the school was in working order, they must be content to send their children to the schools supported by the Government. They all knew that those schools were not fit for a Catholic child to attend. Although the education therein given purported to be strictly secular, yet it was not so. In the histories that were used, the Catholic religion was defamed and slandered; a Catholic pupil would be taught to believe that his religion was a tissue of superstitions and delusions, that the faith delivered once to the Saints, the incorruptible faith, was an institution of the dark ages, that the Pope, the successor of the Prince of the Apostles, was Antichrist and the 'man of sin.' And yet Catholics were compelled to contribute to support such a system of education. The Government would fain wrest the authority of the parent, and insist that his child should be trained up to believe such things. A constitution that would thus seek to deprive us of our liberty, that would thus seek to throw dust in our eyes, so that we might not see its aim, was nothing but a tyrannical and unjust one. Those opposing us upon the question of education were perhaps under the impression that they were doing good, but were really oppressing us in a violent manner. The Trojan leader feared the Greeks of old even when they brought gifts; their horse, a sign that hostilities were to cease, had concealed within it armed men, who, at a favourable moment, made havoc among the unfortunate Trojans. The enmity to the Church was disguised under the semblance of an Education Act, and Catholics should beware of sending their children to the schools under that Act. He hoped that when the Catholic school was permanently opened that parents would not neglect to send their children; in the meantime they should provide for the deficiency by extra instruction at home and at Sunday school.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

THE Charleston 'Herald' remarks that the New Zealand public hear "much of the purposed intent of the General Government to promote a steady influx of immigrants of all nations to New Zealand shores," coupled therewith "the very unsatisfactory statements, the half revealed truths and darkly hinted rumors of mismanagement, and consequent failure of the Home Agency."

Enumerating in long details Dr. Featherston's numerous and highly paid staff, it says:—

Now this small standing army of paid officialdom, ought in conscience to be able to make a goodly show in the number of immigrants for New Zealand, but the official returns show but meagre results of their missions. Amendment in this respect is promised. But above and beyond these complainings, another cry has been raised in the colony that bodes mischief. It is averred that the Agent-General while ostensibly following his instructions to preserve the balance of nationalities in his choice of emigrants, sends English, Scotch, Scandinavian, German and any other Europeans who may choose to come out to New Zealand, but sends hardly any from Ireland. How far such assertion is justified by facts has not plainly appeared, for the Colonial Government has shewn no very willing disposition to enquire minutely therein. Nevertheless the charge should be either refuted or the cause removed. If the immigration policy adopted is to be of any real value to the country neither questions of nationality or

religion should be permitted to interfere with its healthy expansion. The colony needs strong bone and muscle, the sturdy help of willing workers who will utilise the thousands of acres of waste land and make the desert places bloom, and who in thus striving to build homes for themselves and their progeny will secure the success of the great railway scheme of the country, which must either result in permanent prosperity or long continuing financial ruin. America for years past has absorbed in thousands the sons and daughters of Erin, and found exceeding gain therein. The Australian colonies have done likewise and it seems beyond all reason that New Zealand alone should labor under the imputation of scorning those who elsewhere receive a hearty welcome and prove of sterling metal in the great work of colonisation.

REVIVAL OF THE FAITH IN ENGLAND.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT OXFORD. ("London Tablet")

ON May 20th, the first stone of the new Catholic church was laid at Oxford, by his lordship the Bishop of Birmingham. When completed, the Church, which is to be dedicated under the invocation of S. Aloysius, will seat upwards of 800 worshippers, and will be of such proportions and architectural beauty, as not to contrast unfavourably with any modern edifice in the university or city. A portion of the needful funds is understood to be provided for by the bequest of a benefactress, but there is ample verge and scope enough for the exercise of the munificence of that large band of converts who owe to Oxford, either directly or indirectly, under God, the estimable gift of Faith, and who may be desirous of seeing the Catholic religion assuming a more dignified attitude in their old Alma Mater than heretofore. The day proved lovely. Oxford indeed was looking her very best—in all the green freshness of her spring foliage, and the floral abundance of places and labourum. It was as if the old place had put on a festal garb to greet the return of its pristine faith. The Bishop of the Diocese officiated in the presence of a numerous assemblage of clergy and laity, residents in Oxford and members of the University, and a great many ladies, to one of whom, a word of praise is due for the beautiful wreaths of exotic flowers with which she had decorated the foundation stone, and the wooden cross erected on the ground in accordance with the rubric of the Pontifical. The blessing of the water and the stone were performed by the Lord Bishop, followed by the singing of the Litany of the Saints, which was heartily joined in by the Catholics present. Next came the procession of the clergy round the site of the future church and the laying of the stone followed by the recital of the *Miserere*; the whole of the ceremonial being attentively watched and with evident interest, by the non-Catholic spectators.

On the conclusion of the ceremonial the Bishop being vested in *Mitra preciosa* and cope, and holding his pastoral staff in his hand, mounted on the newly laid foundation stone for the purpose of addressing the assemblage. "There are doubtless those here present to whom these rites and these ceremonies and the very language itself in which they are expressed, seem strange and unintelligible. The reason is because they are so old and you are so new. They first originated and came to us from the warm East, where men speak from the depths of their heart and express their feelings in glowing language. There are three modes in which, by the constitution of man's nature, implanted in him by the Creator, he is enabled to give utterance to his thoughts and sentiments, and to communicate them to his fellow-men; by speech, which is the baldest and most imperfect mode of expression; by symbolical representation, which is more expressive and clothes the thoughts as with a garment; and lastly, the language of action in ceremonial, the most perfect mode of expression and the one used by mankind on occasions of the deepest import, when the full significance is intended. Of these three modes of expression in matters of religion, Protestantism has lost two. Speech is indeed retained, but the language of symbolism is lost; lost too is the language of action in ceremonial. It is gone because the realities which it expressed are lost. An attempt to revive it has been made; but the effort fails, for it is like the attempt to revive a skeleton from which the life, and even the form has long departed. The attempt has, however, created a craving after the reality, which nothing can satisfy save a return to the Catholic faith, and has brought numbers to seek re-admission into the Church of their fathers. Catholic rites are neither foreign nor un-English, for what can be more English than the religion that was once the cherished religion of Englishmen? What can be less foreign than the faith which is inseparable from the history, the traditions, and the associations of the country? All the ancient churches of this university, all the 10,000 sacred edifices that are spread over the face of the country, were founded with the very same ceremonial as that which you have now witnessed, with the very same vestments, the same prayers, and those uttered in the same language as you have heard to-day. The colleges of Merton and Oriel, the grand old foundations of Wykeham and Wycliffe were inaugurated with the same rites and in the same faith, which was that professed by your Christian fathers for a thousand years; so that it may be said with truth that your churchyards are ten feet deep with the bones of Catholics. To become a convert to this religion is then only to return to the ancient faith—the "faith of our fathers." If anything be more English than another it is the religion we profess. The political liberty on which Englishmen pride themselves was the work of the Church. Constitutional Government first existed in the monasteries, and issuing out of them came and took root in the State. When the change came at length, and the church was overthrown in our country, still there were always Englishmen who kept alive the lamp of Faith; it was kept vigorous in the hearts of those men, few perhaps in number, but those few the noblest blood of England; it was kept alive at the cost of heroic suffering, of many martyrdoms, and of many confiscations of Catholic property. At length it comes out again in this city and university, in which the greatest of England's sons were nurtured, and where so many of their bodies lie interred. May it be an augury of the Catholic tradition, that as Oxford was the last to leave it, so

she will be the first to return to it. We have enclosed this spot, and dedicated it for ever to the service and worship of Almighty God. Here the expressive walls will rise within which the faithful will once more assemble to join in the celebration of the great Eucharistic Sacrifice, and in which all the great men who built these ancient colleges would come to us to join were they now on earth. The Bishop concluded by announcing that the Sovereign Pontiff had sent a message of encouragement, and had conferred his special benediction on all concerned in the work. His lordship also expressed his earnest wishes that all then present might re-assemble on the completion of the building to assist at the consecration of the church and the altar.

The Rev. Father Morris, S. F., then gave a short but eloquent address in which he congratulated the Catholics of Oxford on receiving the Holy Father's Apostolic benediction for themselves and their new church; for himself, he could only attempt to express his feelings on so joyful an occasion. It was as if the long winter of their discontent was at last ended and the spring-tide had set in, and given promise of greater things to come. In the Proverbs there is mention of "the conies, a feeble folk," (as the "authorised version" has it,) which make their homes in the rocks. We, the Catholics of Oxford, have hitherto been like the conies, we have hidden ourselves away in a corner, but times have changed since the old chapel was built in St. Clement's with its presbytery, which was then the very last house on the outskirts of the city. If we were asked, why we have so long delayed the work which we have commenced this day? The reason is obvious, it is in the very places where the Church was once most glorious that her resurrection is most difficult, for in those places she built up fortresses, which have been used against herself. Oxford of all places ought to have a noble church: for in what other places in this country have so many memorials of the Faith remained to the present generation? Where else could be seen such a monument of the Catholic faith as that pious tribute of the faithful souls departed over the gateway of All Souls' College; or the statue of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Child at the portals of the university church, or that effigy of an ancient Bishop kneeling in adoration of his favourite Mystery of the Incarnation? The very names of All Saints, and Corpus Christi, and Holy Trinity carry us back to those ages of faith which it is all the more necessary to recall at a time when men's minds are perplexed with religious controversies, and when so many are adopting the holier and more logical of the two alternatives presented to their acceptance, of unbelief or submission to the Church.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Prussian laws, decidedly interfering with the spiritual authority of the Church in Germany, passed on the 15th May, and 11 days after the bishops assembled from all parts of Germany and adopted an apostolic declaration, in the course of which they stated:—The Church cannot recognise the Pagan principle in virtue of which the civil laws are the ultimate source of every right, leaving the Church only in the possession of those rights which the civil constitution and the legislature may choose to grant, without denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, the divinity of His Church and of His teaching, and without making Christianity itself depend upon the caprice of men. The recognition and acceptance of these laws would consequently be a rejection of the divine origin of Christianity, because they sanction in the State an unlimited right to regulate by its laws those things which belong to the very life of Christianity.

The American 'Catholic Review' represents that the mission founded for the conversion of the Southern negroes to Catholicism is in a growing and healthy condition. "At present there are six American students at the College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, making the preparatory studies for this mission, besides five Englishmen, six Irishmen, three Germans, two Hollanders, and one Belgian. Like all other priests, these young men bind themselves to chastity and obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors; but they add another obligation, which binds them for life to the negro mission, where they will be 'the fathers and the servants of the blacks.'"

A great Catholic Cathedral is now being erected in Cincinnati under the supervision of Mr P. Keeley, who has contracts on hand for 31 churches, which he has planned and will supervise this year.

Rev John Hughes, pastor of St. Jerome's Church, Mott Haven, New York, a few weeks since, received into the Church 51 Protestants, converts to the Catholic Church.

The German Catholics of America are much ahead of their English-speaking brethren in the number of newspapers they support. While the latter have not yet succeeded in establishing a daily paper, even in New York, the former have prosperous dailies printed in the German language in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. They have also successful weeklies; one in Baltimore circulating 25,000, in Cincinnati 16,000, Long Island 14,000, and two in Buffalo, besides many others.

Detroit, Mich., "The City of the Straits," has a Catholic history dating back to the days of the early French Missioners, who were the religious pioneers of that region when the Indian savages were its undisputed masters. The first Catholic church erected was the old St. Ann's, whose massive walls are still standing, though its oaken steps have been worn down by the feet of successive generations.

The 'Catholic Telegraph,' of Cincinnati, says the Catholics of America are ahead of all others in attending their religious duties, not even excepting Ireland. It says that during the past year there were 43,000 communions at the Cathedral of Cincinnati, the parish containing only 11,000 souls. The 'San Francisco Guardian' says: "A single church in this city—where there are eleven regular churches, besides the various chapels connected with schools, etc., where communion is given—has given, during the year 1872, nearly eighty thousand communions! An average of over fifteen hundred a week." This is religious rivalry truly.

The Feast of St. Gregory VII., and the eight hundredth anniversary of his ascending the Papal throne, occurring on the 25th of May, was to be worthily celebrated in Bologna, Turin, and other Italian cities. His Pontificate, like the present, was troubled by a German Kaiser.

THE AUDIENCES OF THE VATICAN.

IN connection with our second leader of to-day we present the following extract from the Philadelphia 'Catholic Standard.'

The readers of the 'Standard' can hardly fail, week by week, to notice the veneration and love borne towards our Holy Father by the Catholic world. Viewed by the light of accomplished facts and the methods of worldly wisdom, who and what is Pius IX? He is one of many distinguished sovereigns, and of these there are a great number now. I.e. is an aged man, whose measures do not seem to have met with the success that the world values. His enemies are neither few, poor, contemptible, nor ignorant. On the contrary, they are numerous, powerful and organized. The mighty Czar is one of them, and he is the embodiment of autocracy; but so is the rabid Garibaldi, and he is the unchecked democracy. The most opposite opinions coalesce in opposition to Pius IX. The Pilates and Herods of modern times shake hands and combine against the Pope. The various sets of gentlemen who form the cabinets of the several nations are all either unfriendly or opposed to St. Peter's successor. The Jews and capitalists of the great commercial centres will advance millions to any plausible scheme or to support a bubble of the passing hour, but are not so forward in the case of a Papal loan. On the contrary, their influence, directly and indirectly, is adverse to any such enterprise. The Pope is regarded as the representative of everything retrograde by those who see no good in the past, and regard everything modern as, *per se*, excellent and "progressive."

And yet, old, disrowned of earthly diadems, opposed by the great ones of this earth, the bugbear of apprehensive Protestants, this man, this Pius IX. could boast if so disposed, of a more brilliant court than the most powerful of his royal adversaries, and of a popular following more numerous and devoted than the most violent of his revolutionary foes. To the halls of the Vatican, week after week, and month after month, come in deputations the representatives of the most ancient houses in Europe. The Queen of England may boast of the brilliant train of nobles that surround her, and the Emperor of Austria of his glittering courtiers, but day after day the representatives of many of the most distinguished families, the "pure blood" of all Europe, come to pay their respects to Pius IX.

But, after all, rank and blood are nothing in themselves. And the Pope thinks more of the peasants and the poor who come from every part of fair Italy, and who brave rugged roads and blaspheming crowds in order to visit Rome. Not only is this seen daily in Italy, but in France, in Belgium, and in Ireland the Catholic poor are most ardent lovers of Pius IX., and imbued with deep religious sentiments.

The audience chamber of Pius IX., sees other visitors. Now a simple and devout bishop, who has been thirty or forty years in the middle of Cambodia or Japan; now a dignified and majestic Apostolic Nuncio whose duties require him to move in polished society and associate with kings; now an Abbot from a Syrian monastery, grave, long-bearded and reserved; now an Irish dignitary, to seek advice on some pending measures in the British Parliament; now a pious superior, or devout nun, to crave the Papal blessing.

Not only do Catholics troop to the Vatican, lay and cleric, noble and poor, but also distinguished Protestants. Perhaps a chance traveller, like Mr Seward, whose interview with the Pope, was described lately in the 'Catholic Standard.' Perhaps a scientific man or a learned scholar.

The audiences of the Vatican are not uninteresting, nor are they trivial. They indicate *where* is the strength of the Church, viz.—at its centre. If the centre is thus supported by the extremities; if an impression is made at the heart and transmitted to the utmost bounds, then the day of victory of the Church is sure, though it may be distant. It may come in a way we know not of, but it will be the amazement of the world. The predictions of the wise will be confounded, and the faith of the simple hearted will be exhibited. The deputations to Rome prove that Catholicity is neither dead nor dying, but that it moves and breathes and will live.

EDUCATED CRIME.

A SINGULAR illustration of the amount of organization, skill, education, and capital which, now-a-days, can be enlisted in the service of profitable crime is given by the recent forgery frauds on the Bank of England. The Bank of England takes the utmost precautions against fraud, requiring an introduction from one of the directors before it will open a "discount account" even with a depositor. But there is a branch bank in Burlington Gardens, in the West End of London, for small local business, in which the regulations are not so strict, and to this bank the forgers went. One of the gang opened with the branch bank an ordinary deposit account, depositing a sufficient cash balance to make the thing look natural. And then for months he drew cheques and made deposits, like any other customer of the bank, always keeping his balance at a good figure. After a time he deposited some bills. The bills were perfectly good. Still he moved with great caution, and continued his transactions until he acquired a good reputation with the bank. At length the moment having come, a great quantity of forged bills—the signatures, acceptances, and endorsements being all forged—were offered, and the bills were discounted without hesitation, the gang receiving £100,000. The bills were drawn with the greatest ingenuity, due care being taken to imitate the kind of paper used by the firms whose names were signed, as well as the printed forms on the blanks. The paper was at three months, and, but for a singular oversight, the forgers might have gone off with their booty and got rid of it long before any suspicion attached to them. On two of the bills the acceptances were not dated, and on one of them something was wrong about a printed form. Inquiry was at once made, and the forgery discovered. The gang fled; their plunder, invested in United States bonds, was sent to this city, and has been seized. One of them has been arrested in England, one in Havana, and one in New York; and it seems as if the bank ought now to get back as much of their money as the lawyers, sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, detectives, informers, telegraph companies, and other lovers of justice may not need for themselves.—Nation.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

11.—ANNE AND JOACHIM.

THE name alone of tradition scares Protestantism; we are not ignorant of this. Yet, it will be seen, further on, that the Church was founded, not on a written word, but on a doctrine, transmitted by an oral teaching; so that Christians are not, as the Jews, children of a book, but children of a word,—Sons of the ever-living Word. This marked distinction, which St. Paul stated with so much precision, suggested to St. Augustine, later on, the famous expression: "I would not believe in the Gospel, if the authority of the Church had not moved me thereto." It will suffice at present to have laid down the principle—its development and its proofs will be treated by us elsewhere. The Catholic Church knows the names of the parents of the Virgin of Nazareth. Mary had for father Joachim, of the ancient race of the Kings of Judah. Anne, her mother, was descended from Aaron, and by this latter side, Mary was kinswoman to Elizabeth. Christian antiquity has preserved these names, inscribed, not by obscure legends, or by apocryphal writers, but by the pen of the Doctors and Fathers of the Church. St. Epiphanius (310-403.) in his immortal work, *Adversus hæreses*, expresses himself thus: "Mary had for mother, Anne, and for father, Joachim. She was cousin to Elizabeth, and was descended from the family and house of David." (1.) Behold in these words of the illustrious Bishop of Salamin, the tradition of the Catholic world, such as the Apostles have transmitted it to us. We repeat to-day what St. Epiphanius wrote, in the year 350. We know all that he knew concerning the family of Mary; and we believe it as he did. (2.)

12.—IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF MARY.

AT the period in which the pious parents of Mary lived at Nazareth, Herod was directing the construction of the sumptuous edifices which he wished to add to the Temple of Jerusalem. Who should have told him then, that, in an humble city of his kingdom, the Lord was preparing for Himself a temple more august than that of Zorobabel, purer than the tabernacle of Aaron, holier than the ark of Moses! That which never came to the knowledge of Herod, the entire world contemplates to-day. The Immaculate Conception of Mary, attested by all ages, hailed by all the Doctors and Fathers of the Church, has been proclaimed in our own day, from that august Chair, where the ever-living Word ceases not, by the mouth of the successor of Peter, to teach His Church. Let us give heed to this sacred word which has caused the Universe to thrill with an unwonted gladness, and which, falling on our souls, seemed like the prolonged echo of the angelical salutation of Nazareth: "God the ineffable, whose ways are mercy and truth, whose will is omnipotent, and whose wisdom, with ease, spans all space from end unto end, and sweetly disposes all things, foresaw from all eternity, the most dire destruction which awaited the whole human race, having its rise in the transgression of Adam. By virtue of a mystery, hidden for ages within His own mind, He had determined with deep design, to complete, in a manner still more hidden, through the Incarnation of the Word, the first work of his goodness. From the beginning therefore, and before all ages, He made choice of, and set in her proper place, a mother for his only begotten Son, from whom He should be born in the blessed fulness of time; and he loved her above all other creatures besides, and to such a degree that in her alone He took complacency with the most exceeding good-will (3.) Wherefore He enriched her so wonderfully with the plenitude of every celestial favour; that she, entirely free as she always was from every stain, and all beautiful and perfect, presented such a full measure of innocence and sanctity, that a greater than it, under God, is not understood, and no one, except God can ever in thought comprehend it (4.) Wherefore, as Christ, the mediator between God and man, has, by assuming human nature, blotted out the handwriting of the decree of condemnation against us, and, as conqueror, fastened it to the Cross; so, in like manner, the most holy Virgin, linked to Him in the closest and most indissoluble bonds, in union with Him and through Him, waging eternal hostilities against the poisonous serpent, and obtaining over him a most signal triumph, completely crushed his head under her immaculate heel (5.) . . . Wonderful and singular triumph of the Virgin! Her innocence, so immeasurably surpassing that of all others; her purity, sanctity, and entire freedom from every stain of sin, and the indescribable abundance and magnificence of all the graces, virtues, and privileges which Heaven can bestow, have been proclaimed by the Fathers! They have seen her prefigured in the Ark of Noah, which the hand of God caused to float in safety above the universal shipwreck of the human race. She was for them the Ladder of Jacob, which reached from earth to heaven, on the steps of which the Angels of God ascended and descended, and on the top of which the Lord himself was leaning. She was the burning Bush, that Moses beheld surrounded with flames, yet not sustaining the slightest injury, but, on the contrary, growing beautifully verdant; and budding forth blossoms; the impregnable Tower, from which were suspended a thousand shields, and all the armour of the brave—the terror of the enemy; the Garden enclosed which never yet felt the invader's touch; at whose gates, ambush and fraud are powerless; the effulgent City of God, whose foundations are placed in the sacred mountains; the august Temple of Jerusalem, beaming with divine splendour, and filled with the glory of the Lord. (6.)

(1.) Epiphanius, *Adversus hæreses*, lib. III.
 (2.) The Church celebrates the feast of St. Joachim, 20th March; that of St. Anne, 26th July. (See *Hollandists*.) (4.) *Ibid.* (5.) *Ibid.*
 (3.) Bull of His Holiness Pius IX. P.M., proclaiming the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. 8th Dec. 1854.
 (6.) *Ibid.*

The Bohemian Episcopacy has protested to Count d'Andrassy against the suppression of the religious orders in Rome as a black act of sacrilege, "and an offence to international rights."

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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 CHILDREN'S 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 extraordinarily 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 3000 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 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.)

D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y

Filleul Street.

KEAST 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 Per-
 ter, 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 pub-
 lic 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 en-
 larged, is now replete with every comfort
 and convenience for the accommodation of
 boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Private Rooms for Families. Charges
 moderate. Wines and spirits of ex-
 cellent 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 Austral-
 sian Hotel, and has much pleasure in inform-
 ing 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.
 vate Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the com-
 forts 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 ac-
 commodation 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 ac-
 commodation 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 im-
 provements, 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 Com-
 fort, 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 HARRIS,
 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 Gro-
 ceries and Provisions of the best quality on
 the most reasonable terms at her old estab-
 lished 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,
NEWVINS.

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)

MESSES RESTER 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,
OTAKA.

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 GAY TAN

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 Tūapeka 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.

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

Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen.

Villas 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
FORAGE 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 DER STREET, Invercargill.

Wholesale and Retail.

MATHESON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN

OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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