

New Zealand Tabbet

Vol. I.—No. 23.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFACTANT 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, Poissonais, and Costumes for Infants, Girls, and Ladies, from 2s. upwards.

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings, Crimeau 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. FINLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

**"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER**

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

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

Why, Fleming.

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

M. Fleming.

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

Thanks, Fleming.

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

L. M A E T I N

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

**CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.**

W. S I N C L A I R

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

O PPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. P A L M E R,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

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

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

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.

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

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.

W.M. 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, Indiarubber and Leather Belting
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

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

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. MITCHELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals, and Catholic Prayer Books and Douay Bibles on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**JOHN HEALEY,**

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Princes Streets.)
DUNEDIN.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

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

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,
George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
 Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. MEEHAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEEHAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS
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, Schubarb, &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.

HENRY KNOTT

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 | " | 8s to 9s |
| Crown of Jesus | " | 3s to 18s |
| The Mission Book | " | 3s to 5s 6d |
| Roman Missal | " | 1s 6d to 7s 6d |
| The Lamp of the Soul | " | 5s 6d to 7s 6d |
| The Catholic's Vade Mecum, | from | 7s to 9s |
| The Church Manual, | 3s | |

Douay Bibles, large assortment, from 4s to 55s
A large assortment of Irish National Books, Grattan's, Burke's, Plunket's Curran's, Shiel's, and O'Connell's Speeches; Mitchell's, Keating's, Haverly's, and Wright's Histories of Ireland; Moore's Irish Melodies, with music; Crucifixes, Statues, Holy Water Fonts, Medals, Rosary Beads, Scapulars, Pictures, Religious Engravings, and a very large assortment of Scriptural Carte de Visites at 6d each. The Christian Brothers School Books, all series, always on hand, Stationery, &c.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealandists, 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.

J. 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.

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. CHAPLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Maase street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

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

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor Dunedin.

J O H N P E R R Y,
Wholesale 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
Plaid 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 Finishing

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

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

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

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

Teache: of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

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

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

COAL! COAL!

W A N T E D Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 2s per ton.

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

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

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

A. R. HAY,
 IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,
 PRINCES STREET,
 D U N E D I N .

IT IS WITH much satisfaction that A. R. H. announces to Purchasers of FIRST CLASS DRAPERY, that no exertion has been spared to render his Establishment as popular as any in Dunedin for CHEAPNESS AND VARIETY, in the many Departments now NEWLY ASSORTED with entirely NEW, FRESH, and REALLY CHEAP GOODS

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1873.

IT is not alone to the IMPORTATION of GENERAL DRAPERY that respectful attention is now being directed to Town and Country Customers, but also to the fact that First Class labor is employed in the large work-rooms on the premises plentifully supplied with materials direct from the best Home Firms, for the purpose of manufacturing MANTLES, UNDER-CLOTHING, and MILLINERY.

THE DRESS MAKING branch has a private fitting room attached, and a very large number of ladies bear testimony to the excellent mode of fitting by the head Dressmaker.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

Should find favour with almost everyone seeking goods of first-class value in almost every shade of colour and variety of manufacture, embracing the very newest fabric.

Beautiful Specimens in BROCADED GRENADINES,—black grounds. BROCADED LUSTRES all colours. Striped Tasso Cloths. Fancy NORWICH CLOTHS, equal in appearance to the richest Silks.

SEDAN CORD, highly recommended for wear.

BROCADED JAPANESE TISSUES, heavily woven with Silk.

GLACE MOHAIRS—Slate Greys and Fawn Drabs.

PRINTED DELAINES—White grounds, very pretty for both Ladies and Children.

Numerous textures suitable for Young Ladies, and of a very tempting price.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

Will be found to contain every desirable make in Black Silks, direct from the Home Market.

THE COLOURED SILKS

Have been selected with great care, and the Brocades, on some are equal to the finest needlework.

PRINTED CAMBRICS—FRENCH PIQUES—BRILLIANTS
 JEANS—and ENGLISH and FRENCH MUSLINS.

Under this heading the Department contains Designs from those firms celebrated as Printers on Cotton Fabrics.

The patterns and blending of the different colours are very superior.

Plain White Piques—Yosemite and Marapose Cloths—just arrived.

It is without doubt an unsound mode of trade to merely study the fact of securing a purchase without combining the ultimate satisfaction of the purchaser.

Having taken this view of the case, A. R. H. has some confidence in inviting inspection of the many

NOVELTIES IN THE SHOW ROOM.

It is assorted with some Elegant Designs in MANTLES and MILLINERY from the First Firms at Home.

The designs in Millinery are very Stylish and French-looking. The Jackets and Mantles superbly ornamented. Walking Costumes in many fabrics, in such large variety that few could desire a better Stock to choose from.

THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be found replete with all the requirements for LADIES' WEAR. Special attention paid to the Materials used when orders are given by our Town and Country Customers.

As a rule Horrock's celebrated Long Cloths are selected, but, where Ladies prefer a heavier make, Crewdson's well-known Cloth is substituted.

Those Ladies who are about to enter into the Holy State of Matrimony are respectfully invited to inspect a very Choice Assortment of GOODS suitable for the occasion.

A. R. HAY,
 PRINCES STREET,
 D U N E D I N

D A V I D R. H A Y,
 (By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a
 MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF
 TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
 Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

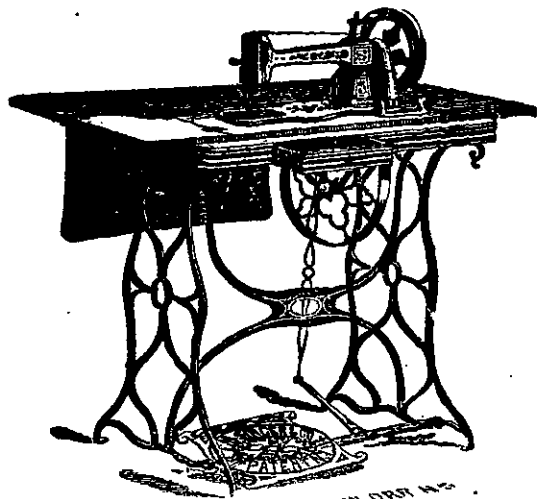
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
 BROUGHAMST. NEW LYMOUTH.

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.

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DUNEDIN.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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| 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 Bryne |
| St Bathans ... Mr T Mulvey | Lawrence .. Mr Jeffery |
| Naseby ... Mr L W Busch | Palmerston .. Mr Louis |
| Blacks ... Messrs Harriington | Cromwell .. Mr Wright |
| and Gavin | Tokomairiro .. Mr Nicholas |
| Alexandra ... Mr Kummich | Arrowtown .. Mr Pritchard |
| Oamaru ... Mr H J Burton | Waitahuna .. Mr Oudaille |
| Hawkesbury ... Mr G K Browne | Waipori .. Messrs M'Cay Bros. |
| Invercargill .. Mr T K Rodgers | |
| CANTERBURY. | |
| Christchurch ... Messrs Bonnington | Tinara .. Mr O'Driscoll |
| and Co. | Temuka .. Mr Quinn |
| WEST COAST. | |
| Hokitika ... Messrs Crear & Co. | Charleston .. Mr F M P'harland |
| Abauhi, Grey Valley An Agent | Westport .. Mr A Michel |
| Grey mouth ... Mr Sommers | Reefton .. Mr Shannon |
| Notown ... Mr D'Veiney | |
| Brighton ... Mr Nevin | |
| MARLBOROUGH AND NELSON | |
| Blenheim ... Mr Eccles | Nelson .. Mr J James |
| WELLINGTON. | |
| Wellington .. Mr F Maning | Wanganui .. Mr Willis |
| HAWKES BAY. | |
| Napier .. | Mr J A Rearden |
| AUCKLAND. | |
| Auckland ... Mr Hammill | Kihikihi .. Mr Farrell |
| Onehunga ... Mr Foy | Grahamstown .. Mr J F Carter |
| Otauhu .. Mr Goodwin | Coramandel .. Mr Silk |

Agents wanted in districts where none are yet appointed.
The 'New Zealand Tablet' may be had direct from the office on payment in advance of 12s 6d per half-year or £1 5s per annum.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DICK, and Co.'s, Stafford street, Dunedin, not later than 10 a.m., of each Friday for the town, and Wednesday evening for the country edition.

Subscription to The TABLET:—Single copies, 6d.; Half-yearly, by post, 12s. 6d., in advance. Remittances to be made payable to the Secretary to the Company.

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

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

Mass will be celebrated at Tokomairiro on Sunday.

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, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

OURSELVES.

OUR contemporary, 'the Daily Times,' in its issue of Saturday, the 26th of September, reviews us from our first start. We are glad, when without the sacrifice of principle, we deserve the approbation of our brethren of the Press. 'The Daily Times' speaks of us in a courteous and kindly manner; we hereby return our sincere thanks. We stated in our first number that our object would be to proclaim and defend Catholic principle and Catholic doctrine; to keep aloof from all parties, and to deal with all questions of general interest to society on their merits, and not from any party point of view. At the same time we pledged ourselves not to introduce into the TABLET anything personally offensive; or that could hurt or offend good taste or propriety. It is pleasing to learn from the 'Times' that we are considered faithful to our promise.

We feel assured that many of our fellow-colonists in common with the gentlemen who write for the 'Daily Times,' will render a willing support in forwarding our interests, when they are satisfied that our interests and views are not in opposition to, but in support of, the well-being of society, and the good of this our adopted country. We seek for fair play and justice on the education question. We ask not to force us to violate conscience, for that is tyranny of the cruellest type. Our faith and obedience to the laws of God and conscience stand foremost in our estimation. If other interests clash with these, everything must be sacrificed to them; but, if any measure that does not run counter to these, be brought forward for the benefit of the commonwealth, none are more ready or willing to contribute towards its successful issue than the Catholics of this and every other country. Experience proves that there are no braver soldiers, no more just and conscientious statesmen, no more generous contributors to the relief of the distressed; no more ardent promoters of genuine education than the Catholics of all countries and all times. We are bold to say that the Catholics of New Zealand are no exception to the rule. Up to the present time they have made great sacrifices in the cause of education; and making them in the cause of education, good work is being done in the cause of religion and morality. And how are we treated by the Government on this subject? Unjustly, harshly, cruelly. We are taxed to support the common schools that are practically irreligious and Godless; and even there is held out a threat of compulsion to force us to educate our children under this Godless system, unless, after paying this rate for Pagan schools, we are also able to establish schools of our own, without a shilling of aid from the Government. We take into account the books used under the secular, pagan, system; the teachers to be employed, and the machinery by which the system is to be worked. In the books the name of God is seldom mentioned, and that incidentally. If there be anything about religion, it is offensive and insulting to Catholics and their religion. The teachers may be infidel, or of any denomination except the Roman Catholic. The system is so framed that no conscientious Catholic could take office under it. There is no regard for parental right; and,

except the right of the parent be admitted, and that conscience and principle require the teacher not to teach his own principles to the youth at his school, he will, as a matter difficult to be avoided, imbue the minds of the pupils with his own views, whether Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Infidel. Indeed, no one is more ready to propound his principles, or more anxious to indoctrinate his hearers with his own views than the Infidel; and we rest satisfied that other denominations, except Roman Catholics, deem it a duty to teach religion to those under their care and tuition, even when the wishes of the children's parents are very well known to be repugnant to such a course. The Otago system has already supplied several cases in point.

The Colonial system of education, being secular and Godless, will deprive the youth of the country of all moral training; take away moral training and you destroy that upon which the stability of Governments depends; the result in the future will be the gratification of every lawless passion—immorality, plunder, and deeds of blood.

If the Government wish to enforce the clauses of this Colonial Education measure, no greater tyranny was practised in the penal times, upon the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, than will be exercised in this colony; and that upon those Catholics least able to endure it. The result must be heart burning under this bitter oppression—the biting wrong of cruel injustice.

Nevertheless, if the Catholics be true to themselves; if they unite as one man in the cause of Catholic education; if under the guidance of their Bishops they band themselves together for the preservation of their Faith, and for the purpose of imparting to their children a knowledge of God: for instructing them in the principles of Christian morality and honor, we have no hesitation in saying that success will crown their efforts; that they will have the sympathy and win the substantial support of many in and out of the colony. Even those who differ from us Catholics cannot but admire our devotion and attachment to our Faith, seeing the sacrifices that are made for it, for morality, and that education that tends to promote and perpetuate the moral well being of society, and the stability of the Government under which we live.

We are bound to make use of the ordinary means at our disposal, for removing every evil, social, physical and moral. Hence we will use every legitimate means for the purpose of escaping from the evils of this Godless system of education, and of counteracting its baneful influences. We shall organise, petition, entreat; we shall make known our wants; but, above all, we shall unite in heart and hand, to establish our own schools; then, perhaps, in the future, we may be better represented in Parliament and more fairly dealt with.

We feel surprised that the 'Daily Times' should find fault with us, for organising for the promotion of our common interests. We were inclined to think that praise was our due for making use of legitimate and honorable means for the purpose of defending ourselves from injustice and securing our just rights. Our efforts, united, will be more likely to secure success than if we were to work without a common object. We do not admit with the 'Times' that we seek for representatives who will give us the most. No; we look for those men who will deal justly with us; who will not help to oppress us; who will respect our religious convictions even though they differ from us; who knowing, that we cannot accept a secular, anti-Catholic, Godless system of education, will either not tax us for such a system, or, if we be taxed at all, will grant us a fair proportion of the education monies, to enable us to train up our children in secular knowledge without outraging our feelings or violating conscience.

We trust that when associating for these and other similar objects, the 'Daily Times' will be generous enough to give us a helping hand; but whether aided or opposed, we again thank our contemporary for the spirit of good-will evinced, and give the assurance that though we may have to offer strenuous opposition, yet not one word of bitterness or personality shall be employed in promulgating or defending Catholic views. Our principles must be established and maintained without abuse and scurrility, or must cease to be advocated at all.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

In referring to the Education Bill in the Council, the Wellington correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times' says:—Dr Grace has been fighting the battle of denominationalism. He fought hard to get inserted a clause giving to Catholic ratepayers the exclusive right of spending their own contributions to the education funds, but he was

unsuccessful." We have, however, the consolation of hearing from the same source that "there is not the slightest probability of the Bill passing."

The Napier 'Telegraph,' in the course of a leader reviewing Mr Vogel's political action, comments thus:—"Mr Vogel will learn that the time is fast approaching when new combinations will arise from the ashes of the old, and he is but hurrying the day on. He is too astute a politician not to be aware that his Ministry only hold office on sufferance, because no man with the slightest shred of a political reputation to lose cares to take the helm of affairs at present. His present course of action will naturally have a strong tendency to arouse in the minds of the electors the questions: Why should we any longer permit a man to govern us who cannot govern himself? Or why should we permit men to pretend to represent us whose only object is their own ambition—who allow one man arrogantly to usurp all power, and bid defiance to the interests of the colonists as a whole who, in reality, has no statesmanlike policy, but a policy of pitting province against province, of buying up votes, and sticking to office like a limpet to a rock." The 'Telegraph' warns Mr Vogel and his colleagues that they are now treading on treacherous ground, though they may feel confidence in believing that they are bound to receive the support of political backsliders, who have not the courage again to face their constituents, knowing how completely they have forfeited their confidence.

"The people's land for the people and the people for the land" is the cry that was raised by a prominent Government supporter this session when the Upper House became refractory. Here is an example for our legislators, if they are in earnest; it is an instance of how they do things in America. According to a San Francisco paper, "the Government of British Columbia is offering splendid inducements to actual settlers—250 acres for nothing! Under the provisions of the Land Act, assented to 21st February, 1873, it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appropriate any public lands considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not being mineral lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by order of Council. Such grants or appropriations shall include lands surveyed or hereafter to be surveyed. No land located as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall in any event be or become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted or incurred by the locatee, his widow, heirs, or devisees, before the issuing of the Crown grant for such land. After the issuing of the Crown grant for any such land, and while such land, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, is owned by the locatee, or his widow, heirs, or devisees, such land, part, or interest, shall, during twenty years next after the date of such location, be exempt from attachment, levy under execution, or sale for payment of debts, and shall not be or become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted or incurred before or during that period, save and except any debt secured by a valid mortgage or pledge of such land made subsequently to the issuing of the Crown grant therefor." This attraction is said to exceed any offered by the United States or any British colony, and, as a result, it is stated that a number of Californians familiar with British Columbia have already taken up land under the provisions of the new land ordinance.

In further papers relative to immigration, the Agent-General defends his action regarding shipping accommodation. Mr O'Rorke complains that free passages have not been granted to suitable immigrants, as the Agent-General had been instructed, though it was five months since the instructions were sent. The Agent-General, in reply, refers to another letter from Mr O'Rorke, instructing him not to grant free passages. Evidently there is a muddle somewhere.

The first portion of the iron-work for the Thames water supply has arrived in Auckland, and in a few days' time it will no doubt be landed at the Punnies. But so far as we ('Thames Advertiser') can see, the Government are totally unprepared to begin the work of constructing the race, and they will probably allow the summer months again to come and slip away before the long-promised and much-needed supply of water is to hand. It is only a few weeks since an engineer was appointed to begin and prepare for the construction of the race, and the Government have not yet even issued a notice under the Public Works Act specifying the works which it is proposed to construct, and the lands and streams of water proposed to be taken for that purpose.

We ('Wakapu' Mar') deem that Mr Vogel is playing a dangerous game. The Assembly is thoroughly disorganised. There is no effort to equalise taxation. The Council is master of the situation. It is simply governed by an effete "nominee council" not a real genuine "House of Lords." The Assembly—the 'Lower House'—is practically *non est*. Why does the Premier temporise? Really he is handing over the reins of power to the council, and for what reason, except that he wants to go home, we cannot see. No one has given the cue more powerfully to the question of a reform of the Upper House than Mr Vogel himself. Why now this apparently half-hearted policy? Victoria and New South Wales are going in for a reform of the "Lords department." Why should we not be also rigorous when circumstances and contemptuous treatment also demand it. Our "Lords" are not only refractory but they exhibit the clear, strong desire to swallow up every acre of land obtainable.

SOME consternation (remarks the Mount Ida paper) has been caused by the announcement of the introduction of a Bill, by the Premier, to take away the Education Reserves of the Province. These educational Reserves, on so large a scale, were a very great blunder. Over two millions acres (2,132,859 being the exact number, according to the 'Bruce Herald') have been Provincially appropriated as reserves, for different purposes. This simply means that all this huge estate was tied up at very low rents and could not be realised upon, nor was there any prospect it would be improved, so that it escaped its share of the responsibility necessary to enable the public works essential to the Province to be carried out. The Province can far more healthily support educational requirements by making the most of its landed estate than by cramping its own energies and fields for action—maintaining efficient schools for a pauperised popu-

lation. So true is the locking-up process under these reserves, that a runholder has always considered it a benefit to have his run made a University or other reserve, as it is then fortified against Hundreds or other democratic abominations. The actual revenue at present derived from these two millions and more of acres is the magnificent sum of a fraction over 21 per acre. Of this, one large reserve 553,300 acres brings in £1863 15s. or every nine acres returns about 1s—not quite 1½ in a acre. Surely we can do better than this with the waste lands of the Crown, and support education as well.

MR MELIAR, F.S.A., in a recent report to the Wanganui Borough Council, gave instances of the experiences of forming an artificial embankment for a reservoir in the following words:—"The successful Yan-Yean, supplying Melbourne, one item of which, the earthwork alone of the embankment costing £105,000. The most recent reservoir, of embankment formation, in New Zealand, is that at Dunedin, impounding a mere dribble, in comparison, of organically impure water, and although costing a considerable proportion of the £75,000 expended, is a miserable failure, being in no way sufficient to supply the wants of a large population, such as the capital of Otago will assuredly at no very distant day reach."

A CORRESPONDENT through the columns of the 'Guardian' brings before the public of Otago the fact that this year the Irish team won a great victory on Wimbledon common, viz., the contest between teams from each of the three Kingdoms, for the Elcho challenge shield. Ireland scored 1,195, England, 1,175, and Scotland 1,128. This, he points out, is the first occasion on which the Irish team won, and their victory will be hailed with pleasure by their exiled countrymen in all parts of the world. The success is, he explains, for special reasons, eminently creditable to the Irish marksmen. In England and Scotland the existence of the Volunteer force makes tens of thousands of persons acquainted with the use of the rifle, and out of this vast array the teams are actually chosen. But in Ireland there are no Volunteers, and hence rifle shooting is only an amusement with the licensed few. The Irish, however, make up for all deficiencies by that wonderful aptitude in all sports or pursuits of a warlike character which is one of the marked characteristics of the race. From the commencement of the Volunteer movement to the present hour, the London Irish has been the smartest, the most efficient, and best disciplined regiment in the service.

THE 'New Zealand Herald' is not to be put down by addresses signed by immigrants "repudiating sympathy with press criticisms." What the Herald gave was a description of what it alleged to be facts, and this was what provoked the indignation; it was really sparing in its criticism. It now says:—"The article which appeared in our columns of the 6th instant, referring to the treatment experienced by the immigrants coming by the Berar, has created a profound impression both at Christchurch and Wellington. The 'Lyttelton Times,' in a leading article, says the details are so very revolting, and will prove so damaging to the reputation of the colony, that an inquiry into the whole circumstances is indispensable. The statement made by the 'Herald,' says the 'Times,' must either be disproved or substantiated, when the blame must be fixed in the proper quarter. We quite agree with our Southern contemporary. An inquiry is indispensable, and the blame must be made to rest upon those whose duty it was to exercise supervision over the immigrants. The Wellington 'Post,' we learn from our telegrams, writes very much to the same effect."

THE Opoitiki correspondent of the Tauranga paper tells of the following reprehensible proceeding of the Auckland Education Board, in regard to the collection of the education rate:—"The Auckland authorities are carrying things with a high hand here in reference to the education rate. Some of the Constabulary—steady and respectable men, of good character—having heard on good authority that the same Act which exempts members of the police force from tolls and ferries would also exempt them from the education rate, inquired of the collector here, who could give them no information on the subject, but promised to write to head-quarters and ascertain. He accordingly wrote for some explanation of the matter, and the reply was a summons for each man, with 15s expenses attached. This fact, when we consider that the men were perfectly willing and able to pay the amount, and only asked to be satisfied that they were not exempt from doing so, requires no comment."

THE 'New Zealand Herald' says—"A public house, a newspaper, a church, and a brewery is the order of progress in new Colonial settlements."

IT is useless, remarks a Gold Field exchange, to deny that there is an uneasy feeling abroad amongst miners and others about these Gold Fields during the heading of Port Darwin. The feeling is partly engendered by receipt of private letters. Very few miners of age appear inclined to go, but the young, vigorous, and strong are rather unsettled.

A LINE of ships, direct from London to Otago, is about to be laid on by Messrs P. Henderson and Co. It is intended to adhere to the system of sailing punctually in accordance with advertised dates. Six ships, each of 1200 tons, now being built for this line, will, it is said, be superior to any that have yet appeared in these waters.

THE 'Southern Cross' states that among the local industries which have sprung up in Auckland during the last few years is that of glass making. At the works of Messrs Wilthem and Co., who have recently enlarged their premises, glass lamps, lamp glasses, and globes of every description are made; besides fish globes, chemical apparatus, phisic bottles, telegraph cells for the General Government; and in fact every article in plain glass work, quantities of which find their way to various parts of the Colony.

A NAPIER paper records the first Customs seizure under the new tariff as having been made there of a portion of the Amherst's cargo from Sydney, to the value of £300. The seizure was made in consequence of the agent for the importer making a declaration of value founded on false invoices. No other particulars are given. A somewhat similar seizure has been made at Wanganui.

THE debate on immigration, says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times,' has been a singular but a disappointing one. In fact it was raised on a wrong point. The Premier was responsible

for this. Mr Vogel, on the part of the Government, accepted the full responsibility of all the Agent-General's sins, whether of omission or commission. He seemed to think that this statement should settle the matter, and that the Government should be allowed to retain the exclusive privilege of bullying or blaming the Agent-General. He was, however, quickly disabused of this idea, for Mr Reeves immediately, and in one of the ablest and most carefully prepared speeches made this session, he reviewed the whole conduct of the immigration policy, and made a fearful onslaught on the Agent-General, supporting every statement by a formidable array of facts. It was a most telling speech, and one which has raised Mr Reeves very much in the estimation of the House generally. During the whole of the subsequent debate, Mr Reeves' speech remained practically unreplicated, and not one of his charges was disproved. Some members blamed him for bad taste in having attacked the Agent-General, and others again indulged in general assertions regarding the matters in dispute, but not one ventured to take up Mr Reeves' charges item by item to disprove them. In fact, the indictment preferred by him, and supported by strong and direct evidence, was met simply by an appeal to the feelings of the jury.

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday evening as follows:—"Business done—National Bank 36s 6d, Caledonian £12 15s, City of London 28s 6d, Black Angel 24s 6d, 25s 3d, Cure 8s, Crown Prince 11s, All Nations 15s, Tokatea 30s.

THE Auckland 'Evening Star' mentions that a charge very seriously affecting the local brokers has been openly made, namely—that the quotations given in each day's share reports are systematically made below the market price of the shares, with the view of making increased profit out of the sellers. These reports are accepted in good faith by the local journals, and are viewed in the same light by a large section of the public. If, however, they are to be made the means of fleecing the public, the sooner they are discontinued the better for all concerned.

MR FITZHERBERT in demanding the production of the despatch said by Mr Vogel to have been suppressed at the instance of the Governor, is reported to have made an excellent speech on the constitutional powers of the Governor. We read that he had more cause for what he said than the Governor's interference in the matter of the despatch to the Agent-General. Some time ago, the Provincial Government of Wellington learned that a party of speculators were negotiating for the purchase of some valuable blocks of Native lands on the West Coast. These lands had, by the Fox Government, been withdrawn from sale, but the proclamation had been rescinded. Mr Fitzherbert requested that they might be again withdrawn, and the Cabinet consented. The proclamation was drawn, but the Governor, when it was laid before him, refused to sign it in accordance with the advice of his Ministers. Mr Fitzherbert is therefore, of course, indignant, and he maintains that in a case of this kind the Governor is constitutionally bound to act on the advice of his Ministers.

A CORRESPONDENT of a northern paper says:—"You are told that agriculture won't pay, and no more will it, so long as farmers content themselves with saying so. It is aptly and timidly that won't pay."

THE applications received for the post of Immigration Agent for the Province of Otago exceed fifty in number.

ALREADY six million acres within Otago have been triangulated, and 800,000 more are to undergo the same process during the present year.

THE 'Napier Telegraph' says that "false economy appears to be the guiding principle of the government in Hawke's Bay."

THE 'New Zealand Herald' says:—"Upon very good authority we learn that arrangements are about completed for the conveyance of the Auckland portion of the Suez mail—one month to come direct from Melbourne to Auckland, the next from Melbourne to the Manukau. For the concession, in any way it comes, Auckland is indebted to the perseverance of Mr Sheehan in his seat in the House."

THE 'Daily Times' states that "The great want which has long existed for increased school accommodation in different parts of the Province will be fully met during the present year, as it is the intention of the Provincial Government to expend £16,000 with that object." In the expenditure of this large sum, will they take Bishop Moran's proposal into consideration? The proposal is this:—A new school being acknowledged as a necessity in town, he proposes that if the Government provide him with a suitable site in a central position, and aid in paying the salaries of the staff, he will undertake on the part of the Catholic community to spend £2000 on school buildings within two years.

"His Majesty the King" or some of his satellites are said to be making anxious inquiries for a man learned in the manufacture of whisky. Perfect safety is guaranteed to any one who will invade the territory of his Maori Majesty with a worm as his sole protector. It is nearly true, as a native remarked at a meeting in Ngaruawahia, that the Governor only exercises his functions over half the North Island.

THE amount of stock returned as depasturing on Crown lands held under depasturing leases on 1st September, 1873, in Otago, exclusive of late Province of Southland, is—

| Great. | Small. | Annual Assessment thereon. |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 8,693 | 1,759,701 | £52,845 17s 9d. |

To this must be added—Returned to Invercargill office, belonging to Otago proper (approximation only, returns not being yet received here):—

| Great. | Small. | Assessment. |
|--------|--------|-------------|
| — | — | £7,000. |

THE published transactions of the Dunedin Savings Bank institution during the quarter ending September 30th shows a balance in favor of deposits of £2321 10s 5d.

At the Auckland police court lately, objection was taken to the transference of a Roman Catholic girl from the Industrial Home to St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Orphanage. The objection was taken by the child's step-father, a Protestant, who had to contribute to its support. Her parents were Catholic, and it was stated the child was baptized in the Catholic faith, and that her mother was "fearful

upon the matter. The child, it was stated, though the committing magistrate had ordered her to be brought up a Catholic, appeared to be thoroughly imbued with Protestant principles, and evinced a dislike for the Catholic faith. Her step-father now desired that she be brought up a Protestant. An order was made to send the child back to the Industrial Home.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

INTERPROVINCIAL NEWS.

WELLINGTON, September 26.—A leading article in the 'Independent' of to-day directly accuses the Government of suppressing documents that would have influenced the Committee on Brogdon's petition.

In the William Tapscott case, judgment was pronounced by Judges Johnston and Richmond against all the points raised in favor of the prisoners. The prisoners not entitled to a discharge, and will be sent to America for trial.

LITTLETON, September 29.—No new cases of fever have occurred among the Punjab's immigrants. There are 32 cases in the hospital, 7 of which are very serious.

CROMWELL, September 29.—The Cromwell Co. cleared up on Saturday. From 70 tons of rich, and 50 tons of inferior, stuff, there was obtained a cake of gold weighing 294 ounces nearly. The Company will have another clearing up of about 90 tons this week. The Caledonian (Carrick Range) Co.'s crushing of 150 tons to-day, yielded nearly 148 ounces of gold.

AUCKLAND, September 29.—A 'Herald' telegram from the Wai-kato, says that Purukutu's movements cause uneasiness, and that Native affairs are looking serious.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 29. The Entire Horse Show held on Saturday was a success. The exhibits numbered 50, and were of all classes, including thoroughbreds, draughts, roadsters and ponies.

The sale of the freehold land on which the town hall stood took place to-day. It has 85 feet of frontage to one of the principal streets, and was sold, after brisk competition, for £7000. The purchasers were Messrs Strange and Co., drapers.

The 'Press' states that it is bound to hold the Legislative Council justified in rejecting the Loan Bills.

AUCKLAND, September 30.—Admiral Baron Roussain, commander of the French frigate *Atalante*, landed officially to-day, and was received by the Mayor. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable place for his reception. It had been arranged to use Government House, but a telegram was received from Dr Pollen, stating that the Governor declined to allow it to be used for such a purpose. Ultimately, the reception room of the Northern Club was chosen.

The Luna, with the Auckland Suez mails put into Raglan, slightly damaged by stress of weather. She reports the warlike intentions of the Kingites are all nonsense. If the natives intended to fight, they would not cultivate so much. There are other reasons also for believing their intentions to be peaceful.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 30.—The Government land sales for the month of September amount to £18,328; and for the twelve months ending on September 30th, to £514,944.

LITTLETON, September 30.—Another death has occurred at the quarantine station, viz. that of Mrs Cochrane, aged 74, from fever and old age. She leaves a family. No fresh cases have occurred, and the general health of the passengers is improving.

HORSE AND STATION PROPERTY.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

Horses.—Heavy draught and light harness horses are in good demand. We held the 11th annual walking show of entires at our yards on Thursday, 25th inst., at which there was a very large attendance of buyers and others interested in horse stock. The exhibits were numerous, and the horses shown displayed a marked improvement on those of late years. After the show, we sold at auction the following Clydesdale entires:—On account of Mr P. Martin, Young Thane of Clyde, for 132 guineas, to Mr Thos. Gilmour; on account of Mr John Trestrail, Iron Duke, for 150 guineas, to Mr James Todd; on account of same vendor, Young Beaufort, for 205 guineas, to Mr J. Robertson; on account of Mr John Duncan, Sir William, for 105 guineas, to Mr A. McColl; on account of Mr John Buchanan, Thane of Clyde, for 87 guineas, to Mr Brydone; on account of Mr James Bryce, Young Watty, for 420 guineas, to Messrs A. McLaren and Co.; on account of Mr P. D. Boag, Sir Colin, imported, for £362, to Mr Peter Grant, of Gowrie; on account of Mr D. Warnock, Princess Royal, prize Clydesdale mare, for £130, to Mr John Duncan; on account of Maitland Bros., the thorough-bred entire colt Harkaway, for 60 guineas, to Mr N. J. B. McGregor. We also sold at our yards on Saturday, on account of Mr John Trestrail, a shipment of draught stock, ex Omeo, from Melbourne, which brought from L27 to L56 each. We quote first-class draughts, L50 to L60; medium do, L27 to L33; good hacks and light harness horses, L25 to L30; medium do, L12 to L16; light and inferior, L3 to L6.

Station Property.—On Thursday last we offered to public competition, on account of Messrs Holmes and McLean, the Manipora Station, consisting of 43,000 acres leasehold, and 8500 acres freehold, with 18,000 sheep and improvements; also on account of the executors of the late Thomas T. Ord, Esq., Run No. 72, consisting of 20,240 acres leasehold five years to run, 115 acres freehold, no improvements, with 8000 sheep; also on account of same vendors, the Cheviot House and Underwood Estates. There was a very large attendance of buyers and others interested in pastoral properties; and Run No. 72, after a spirited competition, was knocked down to Mr William Dalgliesh for the sum of £7800. The other properties were withdrawn, the prices not reaching reserves.

Swift said the reason a certain University was a learned place was that most persons took some learning thither, and few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

"TO-DAY IN EUROPE."

LECTURE BY SIR GAVAN DUFFY.

In the Athenæum Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne, on Monday Sept. 8th, Sir Gavan Duffy delivered a lecture on "To-day in Europe," in aid of a charitable object. The hall was overcrowded, 1000 persons at least being present. The Hon. Capt. McMahon, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, presided, and among the audience were many of the leading men of the colony.

The Chairman said that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy wished the audience to be informed that he was far from well, and therefore they must excuse any shortcoming on his part. He ought not to have come, but he could not break his promise.

Sir Gavan Duffy, who was received with loud acclamations, said that there were not many thoughtful persons, he fancied, who had not sometimes regretted that they did not live in one or other of the great epochs of modern history crowded with tremendous events and intense sensations. What a time that was to live when the first French revolution laid its murky hands upon whatever men held venerable or sacred, and when at length the angry kings of Europe leagued against it, met them, in the language of Danton, by flinging down as its gage of battle the head of a king. Or that later time, when a lieutenant of artillery, born in a distant provincial town, made himself master of France, made himself master of Europe, and dictated terms of peace to the great continental sovereigns, one after another, in their own capitals. There were giants in those days, whom our generation had bred no man fit to rival; but, on the other hand, we stood too close to contemporary events to see them in their full dimensions; and he was there to-night to maintain the thesis that the youngest of his audience who had reached manhood had lived through a period of the world's history, less dazzling and impressive indeed, but fully as eventful—fully as likely to influence the permanent condition of mankind for all time to come, and intrinsically as revolutionary—as the era of Mirabeau or the era of Napoleon. He thought it was not improbable that the future historian of the nineteenth century would fix upon our day—the day of the generation who came into active life since the site of Melbourne was redeemed from the primeval forest—as being the era best entitled to the designation of the age of revolutions. Let them take a rapid glance at what had befallen the great states of Europe during that period.

AUSTRIA

30 years ago was a great empire, gathered together from the fragments of diverse nationalities and peoples by the successful intrigues of the House of Hapsburg. It was the great guardian of the conservative interest in Europe. Wherever Democracy raised its head, Austria stretched out a hand to suppress it. For a generation or two earlier, that was the role of Austria. When the first French revolution broke out, the wife of Louis XVI., one of the finest characters in history, a beautiful, courageous woman, was said to have prompted her husband in his resistance to the popular spirit of the day, so that the hatred of France centred itself upon her whom they were accustomed to speak of as "the Austrian woman." A generation later, when the star of Napoleon was in the ascendant, Austria stood beside him, but the moment fortune failed him she deserted and became the most active of those who sent him into exile. His contemporaries said that the key to the riddle was to be found in "another Austrian woman;" for Napoleon, when he conquered Austria, took a wife of the House of Hapsburg. In our own time, the part of Austria in history was embodied in another name—the name of Metternich. Whoever had studied the history of Europe from the fall of Napoleon to the rise of the late Louis Napoleon, would find Austria, speaking through the voice of Metternich, active in every operation, latent in every intrigue that had been disclosed, so that through all modern history the most successful agent in barring the way of what we were accustomed to call popular progress and popular liberty was this Austria. So stood affairs when, early in 1848, an electric current seemed to pass through Europe. After the French Revolution of 1848, the States of Austria which were strongest, which had suffered most, and which were angriest, sprang to resistance. Half, or nearly half, in population and in extent, consisted of the kingdom of Hungary; for Austria had stolen a large slice of Italy and a large slice of Poland, and to these had added the entire kingdom of Hungary. Strong as Austria was in soldiers, in money, and prestige, the nation fighting for liberty fought with success—(cheers)—and the day seemed at hand when the free and independent republic of Hungary, with a brave and patriotic man, as he believed Louis Kossuth to be, as its president, would be acknowledged by the world. But Austria had recourse to the assistance of a barbarous neighboring power, inexhaustible in resources, and the Tartar and Cossack were poured in upon Hungary, and she had to succumb. The last of the gallant patriots took refuge in Turkey, and Austria and Russia demanded that they should be delivered up to vengeance. The Sultan said "No," and placed them under the protection of the American flag. We were still ready to echo the language of a young poet of that day, "God bless the Turk for that Christian work." The Crimean war followed. Both sides counted on the help of Austria, but she stood aside, and saved men and money for another occasion. Kossuth in vain attempted to create further resistance, and men said, "Hungary is crushed out of existence." But it was not so that Providence in its mercy dealt with struggling nations. Austria had a neighbor who feared and hated her. The affairs of the German Empire were managed by a Diet, in which Austria and Prussia were always contending for supremacy. Prussia wanted seaports, and stole what she wanted from Denmark, on the pretence that a proportion of the population was German. She might as reasonably have seized upon South Australia, because some of the population there are Germans. No sooner was the contest in Denmark over, than the two great Powers quarrelled over the prey, and thence arose the unparalleled war of 1866, which in six weeks changed the face of Europe and the history of the world. Austria was said to possess the greatest commander in Europe—Benedek; but Prussia had two men of the finest intellect in the world—the soldier Moltke, and the statesman Bismarck; and

Prussia came out of the war, to the surprise of everybody, triumphant. Then arrived the hour of retribution. Austria, which had ruled Germany for six centuries, was ejected absolutely from interference in German affairs, and her complete destruction depended on the will of injured Hungary. But Hungary acted not vindictively, but with a manful and victorious spirit. Count Beust, the Protestant Prime Minister, of a Catholic country, arranged the terms of an international compact; and since that time Austria had disappeared from history, and been replaced by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Each state had its own Parliament and its own Government, and from the two Parliaments a separate Legislature was selected to control foreign affairs and war. Between what was recently the injured dependency and what was recently the supreme country there was absolute equality. There remained one fact full of warning to statesmen, full of hope to struggling nationalities. The Prime Minister of the united countries was Count Androassy, one of the revolutionary Government of 1848, under Kossuth, and who for eleven years was under sentence of exile on account of his resistance to Austria. (Cheers.) The population of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was thus distributed—60 out of every 100 were Roman Catholics, 11 out of every 100 Greek Catholics; 71 in all. Only 10 in every 100 were Evangelical Protestants, the rest were Jews and Byzantine Greeks. But the empire had declared for religious liberty and religious equality amongst all its people. (Cheers.) The transactions of Austria afforded useful lessons to empires which had disaffected populations to deal with. (Cheers.)

PRUSSIA.

He next spoke of Prussia. The insignificant electorate of Brandenburg first became a kingdom in the beginning of the 18th century, but was now the most powerful empire in the world. How did it become so? By the unscrupulous daring of two or three men of great ability and no conscience. The grandson of the first king (a young man of feeble constitution and studious habits) turned out to be the greatest soldier between Julius Cesar and Napoleon Bonaparte, and history had called him Frederick the Great. He applied his soldiership unblushingly to plunder his neighbours, got a large slice of Austria, and helped to break up the ancient kingdom of Poland. The life of no man in history better taught the lesson of self-reliance, of hopefulness, of courage, of never despairing. From his time the country went on gathering strength and disciplining the rude masses of its population up to the era of Napoleon. She was then subjected to bitter humiliation, and reduced to a second-rate position in Europe, from which it seemed hopeless to expect her to emerge. But she did emerge, and mainly by the wisdom of two statesmen, who during the life of Napoleon began the operation which had made Prussia the German Empire and the first power in Europe. The people were then little better than the serfs of the great proprietors. Stein and Hardenberg gave the people a proprietorship of the lands, so that they might have a country worth fighting for—(cheers)—and gradually drilled the whole manhood of the nation in the use of arms. Out of the wrong and injustice inflicted on Prussia by Napoleon came its present condition. He trusted in the same way, that out of the wrong and humiliation lately inflicted by Germany, would arise the triumph and success of France. (Cheers.) From Napoleon he would fly on to the Crimean war. Prussia kept out of the quarrel, and although her King was connected by blood and other ties with the Royal family of England, he would not lift his hand in the contest. Twelve years ago, Prussia seemed on the eve of a revolution, brought about by the ambition of a Minister and the despotism of a King. At that time the King—the present Emperor—acting under the advice of Bismarck, refused to account for the expenditure of the budget, which he desired to apply towards increasing the army. The Liberal party refused to grant the money. Parliament after Parliament was dissolved, and the King took the money by Royal edict. New elections took place, but men of the same opinion were returned, and the contest reached such a height that the general opinion of Europe was that it would end as the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament of England ended. Instead of that, however, because there was a wise, unprincipled, and unscrupulous statesman behind the King, the contest ended not in his ruin but his triumph. The war with Austria took place, and military skill and statesmanship such as Europe had not seen since Napoleon were suddenly exhibited. Out of that war Prussia came greatly enriched. She seemed to have risen to the height of prosperity, but there was something still behind. The war with France gave her uncounted wealth. It made her King Emperor of Germany, and practically master of Europe, with irresistible armies, great treasures, disciplined soldiers, and ambitious generals. But notwithstanding, he thought that the careful observer would consider the career of Prussia and Bismarck since the conquest of France dangerous to the House of Hohenzollern, humiliating to Bismarck, and hopeful for the liberal and democratic party in Europe. Before the French war, Bismarck was the leader of what was called the Junker party in Germany, that is to say, of the German gentry, who considered themselves as the natural masters of the country, and formed the Upper House of the Legislature. The support of that party enabled Bismarck, when the Lower House of Parliament refused to pass the budget the King required, to raise taxes by royal edict, and they carried him triumphantly through the war; but when it was concluded, the Liberal party again raised their heads. The issue was, that Bismarck became the leader of the democracy of Prussia,—and in this way: A bill was sent to the Upper House, which treated it as Upper Houses did sometimes treat useful measures. (Laughter.) They threw it out. But Bismarck was not the man with whom such liberties could be taken with impunity. Though the leader of the Junker party, he swamped the Upper House by the creation of new peers, and thus carried his measure. That stroke indicated that the success of Prussia was not the success of those who were triumphant in war, but of the peaceful citizens who remained behind. The Emperor of Germany, who was the heart and soul of the military party, became outraged and alienated from Bismarck on account of his policy, and some half year ago men were surprised that Bismarck ceased to be Prime Minis-

ter of Prussia, though he remained Chancellor of the Empire. The last mail had brought the still more astonishing news that he had ceased, or was about to cease, to be a member of the Prussian Government. The Emperor, with the habitual ingratitude of kings, had thrown Bismarck over. The future of Prussia was probably this. War with France some day or other was certain, and war with Russia was nearly certain, but in either case the sure rise of the Prussian democracy into power would follow, led as it was by Bismarck, who, whether the King quarrelled with him or associated himself with him, was the man of the greatest intellect in Prussia, and his weight in the scale would make it preponderate. He rejoiced to say that till recently there was established in Prussia religious liberty and religious equality. Sixty-six per cent. of its population was Protestant and 33 per cent. Catholic; but religious equality was established between them, till Bismarck, after his quarrel with the Upper House, came to find that it was to his interest or his policy to introduce a measure which would make the ecclesiastics of all denominations in Prussia the mere servants of the state—a sort of spiritual police for the Government. Every man who loved human liberty would rejoice that some of the denominations had successfully refused to submit to this attempt. Some were inclined to regard Bismarck, after his quarrel with the Jesuits, as a great Protestant champion; and the friend and protector of political liberty in Europe. Bismarck, however, was simply acting for his own political ends, and had no more claim to the title than Frederick the Great, who might have been seen a hundred years ago represented in that character over half the alehouses in England; but we knew now, from his correspondence with Voltaire and others, that he was the bitter enemy of Christianity. The time had long gone by when wars of politics were conducted as in the middle ages, upon religious sympathy. Prussia's conduct during the Crimean war, England's conduct during the Danish war, and France's conduct during the Polish insurrection in the last gallant struggle for liberty, proved that modern politics were moved by the material interest of nations, and no longer by religious sympathy. The destiny of Prussia, he believed, pointed to a great democracy, and the triumphant crowning of the Emperor at Versailles was but the introduction to some not far distant day of a president of a German republic.

FRANCE.

Of France he would speak but briefly. Twenty years ago, what was her condition? A complete and systematised despotism. Men despaired of liberty. They said that so long as Louis Napoleon lived freedom was hopeless. But a new generation grew up, inspired by the great writers of France. In order to prevent his destruction at home, Napoleon had to seek wars abroad. The result they knew. He heartily sympathised with the gallant people who were unsuccessful in the recent contest; but he had not a sigh for the downfall of Louis Napoleon. He had strangled the French Republic, and any time after he (Sir C. G. Duffy) would have been extremely gratified if some adequate power had performed the same operation upon him. When the Republic was re-established, it was hoped that the great achievements which marked the career of the first Republic, which had been able to repel all Europe from its frontiers, would have been re-enacted. But France had not produced great statesmen or great leaders in her frightful emergency. No doubt one man of immense capacity and resources, and greatly capable of stimulating the people to resistance, Monsieur Gambetta, had appeared; but France did not listen to him—probably did not trust him. The generous nation fell before the invader. Since that time they had made a series of gallant struggles to reinstate themselves in the historic position from which they fell. While he regretted that the venerable statesman who had led France through two or three years of perilous difficulty had been displaced before the time came—which had now happily arrived—when the last franc had been paid to the German, who had no longer any claim, except to the two provinces he had stolen, and which some day he would have to give up—while he regretted the fall of M. Thiers, still he was somewhat consoled to see him replaced by Patrick McMahon, Duke of Magenta. Whatever might be the fate of France, he felt convinced that Marshal McMahon would not play the role of Louis Napoleon, but would keep the oath he swore to the Republic, and would protect liberty in France. English writers often bade us pause and note the evil effects which had followed the want of faith exhibited by Louis XIV. in revoking the edict of Nantes, and had pointed out that the result of his policy had been that the Huguenots had carried the silk trade to England, and other industries to Holland and elsewhere. He admitted those facts, but he thought it was worth noting also that the same infernal spirit of persecution adopted by the English Government in Ireland would account for the fact that a few years ago an O'Donnell was at the head of Spain; that a Marshal Nugent commanded the armies of Austria; that, still earlier, a Marshal Wall was at the head of the armies of Russia, and that at the present time a Marshal McMahon ruled France. He would not attempt to predict the future destiny of France, but his clear persuasion was, that although the Legitimists, by uniting with the Orleans faction and a handful of Bonapartists, had a small majority in the present Assembly, that France would not take back the Bourbons. He believed that, under the shelter of the sword and the character of the Duke of Magenta, the Republic would settle down all at events for a trial of many years, until it could be seen whether it suited the spirit and genius of the French people. If it did, it would be permanent; if it did not, a change would, he hoped, be made, not by a *coup d'etat*, but by the free will of the people.

ITALY.

Twenty years ago, Italy was practically the thrall of Austria, which had seized the finest provinces of her dominions. A king of Naples, a Bourbon, ruled, with the assistance and under the patronage of Austria. All that had ended, and Austria, to his entire satisfaction, had been driven out of Italy. It should not be forgotten that the national ambition which had sprung up in Italy in 1846, had its origin in the early speeches of Pius IX, when he came to the Pontificate. The liberal party throughout Europe, wholly irrespective of class or creed, hailed him as the man who was about to lead Europe to popular liberty by safe and ordered methods. But his plans were inter-

rupted by one of the vilest crimes that disgraced modern history. None of his predecessors had Parliaments; they ruled as supreme sovereigns, without any popular Chamber. But he called a Parliament together, and placed at its head a foreigner, who seemed omnisciently capable of framing a constitution that would restore the people of the Roman States to the enjoyment of popular liberty. Count Rossi, however, did not move fast enough, it seemed, for some impetuous spirits; he was murdered on the steps of the Legislative Chambers, and his assassination stopped the progress of liberty in Italy. The lecturer's sympathy with the march of liberty was so great, that when offered an introduction to the King of Naples, when he was in Rome seven or eight years ago, he said it would be hypocrisy to go, because he never desired to see the King return to his dominions. He agreed, however, with Guizot, the Protestant Prime Minister of France, and Lord Derby, the Protestant Prime Minister of England, in thinking it was for the good of mankind, that it was a reasonable concession to the chief of 150 millions of Christians to reserve Rome for the shelter of the Pope. (Cheers.) No one who had not been in Rome knew what substantial grounds there were for this. There was no city in the universe which so little belonged to its inhabitants as Rome belonged to the Romans, and for this reason: every public monument, every great church, every great college, was substantially work paid for out of the pockets of the Catholics of Europe, and not the people of Italy. St. Peter's cost the enormous sum of ten millions sterling, subscribed by the Catholic world. If the head of 150 millions of Catholics was to have a city to transact the high business of his mission on earth, no place was so fit as the place which contained the catacombs where his earliest predecessors sheltered themselves from Pagan persecution, and contained the graves of the Apostles, and the graves of martyrs and confessors, and was the natural centre of the Christian universe. When he suggested these reasons to an eminent British diplomatist he had the honor of dining with at Rome, he was asked, "Can you justify on any pretence of convenience the subjection of a city of a quarter of a million of people to a Government that they don't like?" He (Sir C. G. Duffy) repeated the words very slowly, and added, "Upon my word there is force in what you say. Suppose we apply the principle to Dublin!" (Cheers and laughter.) He was not there to predict what was going to happen in Italy, but he had read history, and verily believed no state in Europe was made up of parts so hostile to each other as the separate states of Italy, and it was probable that sooner or later they would be resolved into separate states again, and, no doubt, for the advantage of human liberty and human happiness. For after all, small states, and not great states, had been the shelter of liberty and civilisation and progress all over the world.

SPAIN.

He kept over intermediate details to say a word or two about Spain. Spain had always had this attraction for him: out of it came the Milesian race, which long possessed and ruled his native land. In the middle ages and down to the beginning of modern history, no state played a greater part than Spain. When Mahomet and his successors would have overrun Europe, Spain barred the way. Spain sent out Columbus to conquer a new world for mankind. Down to the period of what was called the Reformation, the career of Spain was an unchecked success. If she failed then, he attributed the failure in some part to the fact that Spain, like almost every other country in Europe, spent her strength and her knowledge in not wisely governing her people, but in persecuting those who differed from the sovereigns in religion. Her persecution in the Netherlands was an atrocious tyranny, but let none of those who differed from him with respect to the religious opinions which prevailed in Spain plume themselves upon that fact, for he declared, upon his honor and conscience, that, half a century later, persecution, as cruel and atrocious, was practised in Ireland against the people of that country. (Cheers.) It would be difficult to predict what was to come out of the present struggles in Spain, but he could point out one gratifying fact as an evidence of the progress of wise and liberal opinions in Europe. The population consisted of 17,000,000, all of whom were Catholics, except some 60,000 Jews and Protestants; and the Parliament had proclaimed universal religious liberty and religious equality as part of the regime of the country.

RUSSIA.

A few rapid words had to be said about Russia. When Russia, in the time of Peter the Great, first felt the ambition to spread itself over Europe, the impression it made upon civilised countries was something like the impression which would be created on us if we heard that the population of Carpentaria was solicitous to possess themselves of the pleasant harbour of Sydney, and the tall warehouses of Melbourne. (Laughter.) In short, a barbarous, uncivilised people, inflamed with ambition by one supremely able man, got the idea that they were to descend from their Northern frozen regions to the Bosphorus on one side, and spread themselves on another to the Indus. The creed which has been steadily acted on from that day to this was, that whoever reigned in Constantinople and possessed India, would be the rulers of the world. Russia had advanced as steadily as a rising tide, from the time of Peter the Great to the present day, to one or both of these objects. In the modern history of Russia, the most notable fact was this, that a few years ago the present Emperor restored no less than 44 millions of serfs to the rights of manhood. Whatever sins he had to answer for—and he had to answer for some serious national sins—let this act be placed to his credit. That event would put a back-bone into the Russian empire that would give sure hopes for it as a civilised community hereafter, were it not rotted by two cancers, which he believed and hoped would prevent it ever being prosperous while they remained—one was the oppression of Circassia, the other the oppression of Poland. Till Poland was restored to her rights, till foreign sway was withdrawn from Circassia, he hoped Russia would not be prosperous. The last mail news showed the people of England engrossed with the reception of the Shah of Persia. Why? He was looked upon as the last impediment between Russia and India. Russia was now on the borders of Persia, and it was evident that here the final battle would some day be fought for the

possession of the great inheritance of India. During the French war, Russia threw off her treaty obligations prohibiting her from keeping a large fleet in the Black Sea. She had now created a large fleet there. She was building fortresses on its shores, and the possession of that sea simply meant a convenient method of seizing Constantinople. So that her traditional designs mixed themselves with the affairs of this very day.

ENGLAND.

Passing over the smaller nations, he would next come to one concerned us most. (Cheers.) He meant the three kingdoms from which the population of this colony was recruited. He had lived several years in England, but he naturally spoke of its affairs with some hesitation, because he was speaking in the presence of Englishmen who must be much better acquainted with them than he was. An incident that happened in his presence once was a warning to him not to speak dogmatically of a country with which he was only casually acquainted. In 1852, when going to London to attend the first meeting of the Parliament of that year, he met in a railway carriage a number of gentlemen with whom he was unacquainted. He subsequently knew that one of the travellers was the heir of an Irish nobleman possessing considerable property in that country, who had lived there for several years, but who had been educated at Oxford, and resided mainly in England. Conversation turned upon the state, of Irish affairs. The young patrician, with great vehemence, contended that exorbitant demands were being made on behalf of Irish tenants, and when he (Sir C. G. Duffy) took an opposite view, by way of extinguishing him, exclaimed, "Sir, I am speaking on a subject I understand; I am the representative of an Irish constituency, and I have lived sixteen years in that country"—he (Sir C. G. Duffy) had replied—"Well, sir, I also am the representative of an Irish constituency, and I have lived six-and-thirty years in that country." (Laughter.) He was afraid that if he spoke with too confident a knowledge of England he would be met in the same way. But he ventured to say that as complete a revolution had taken place in England within the last ten years as in any of the countries he had specified. Some thirty years ago, certain wild, extravagant people proposed what were called the five points of the charter. Some of them were put into prison, some transported to Van Dieman's Land, and those who were considered to be honest were regarded as fit only for a lunatic asylum. But where was the charter now? The ballot was one of the five points and was now in full operation in England. The abolition of property qualification was another of the points, and the property qualification had been abolished in England. Manhood suffrage was a third point. In England now there was the household and the lodger suffrage, which was not far off the manhood suffrage. Another point was equal electoral districts, and the Gladstone Ministry, it was said, shortly proposed to re-distribute political power, with the view of obtaining a more adequate representation of the country than was at present afforded. Payment of members was the last point, and as that system prevailed in every country in Europe except England and Italy, no doubt would that come also. What was considered 20 years ago the *acmé* of revolution had been accomplished, and England had passed from the control of the middle classes to the control of the majority of the industrial section of the population. Although all these changes had taken place since he left home, he thought he might boast of having had some share in carrying one of them—that was to say, the abolition of the property qualification. Twenty years ago, a member of Parliament for a county was required to have £600 a year in landed or real estate before he could be qualified for a seat in the House. A member for a borough must have £300 a year in real property. That was to say, the House of Commons must consist exclusively of persons who had land or houses, leaving altogether out of account the learned professions and scholars of all sorts—in fact, resting popular liberty in England upon the very narrow and unsatisfactory basis of landed estate. It was evaded to some extent by the habit of gentlemen granting to their friends a rent charge for £600 or £300 upon which they would qualify. But then there was so much to be paid for it, and the rent charge had to be collected with great regularity, in order that when a Parliamentary inquiry took place it might be shown that it was a *bona fide* transaction, and not at all for the purpose of qualification. (Laughter.) When he became a candidate for Parliament, in conference with a learned friend he came to the conclusion that the qualification required by law could be completely supplied without any pretence of that sort. He determined to try the question by having a naked qualification on which there would be no attempt to set up any deception whatever. He was elected, and when his antagonist petitioned, an inquiry was held. His friend, who was examined, admitted that he had given him (Sir C. G. Duffy) a rent charge of £300 on his property, and upon cross-examination explained that he (Sir C. G. Duffy) had not paid one penny for the qualification; that he had not collected one penny of the rents, though he had the right to do so; and that in confiding in him a legal property in his estate, he (the friend) knew perfectly well that it would not be used. The committee reported the qualification a good one, so there was an end of sham and pretence in the matter, and it was of no use to keep in existence any longer a qualification which could be so easily and effectually evaded. England had accepted democracy in accepting the ballot and household suffrage, and he thought there were many lessons which she might learn from the progress of affairs in Australia. Upon some occasion he trusted to have an opportunity of showing that what had happened here would, from the necessary relation of events, happen also at home. The people of England had something to learn from our mistakes, and something to learn also from our successes. They had accepted democracy with all its consequences, the rule of the many, which would result in a generous and fair system of popular liberty, for he believed and trusted it would not be abused in England as it had not been abused in Australia. (Cheers.)

IRELAND.

From England he passed to Ireland. (Cheers.) He was not disposed, at the end of a lecture, to deal definitely with a topic which came home to his bosom and interests as this did. What he would say would be the summing up of his opinion on the subject. Ireland

had got recently two concessions which, when they were asked for in Parliament by the political party he was associated with, were treated as more extravagant than the five points of the charter. One was the abolition of the Established Church, which he desired to see abolished—not from any sectarian sentiment, but because it made men slaves who had to pay for the sustenance of a religion which they did not accept. (Cheers). The other was the giving the industrious farmers—and almost all the people in Ireland were connected with the land—the security without which their business would never prosper. The Irish farmer originally got his land as naked as the Australian selector got his. When he had put improvements upon it, they became not his, but the landlord's; and the landlord could eject them or raise the rent as he pleased. Against that system he (Sir C. G. Duffy) had had a life-long struggle. The result of these changes had been, and must be while human nature was what God had made it, to reconcile many differences, to put an end to many bitternesses. But there remained something to be done still, without which there would never be tranquillity in Ireland. (Cheers). If he might presume to offer advice to English statesmen, it would be this, "If you want to make Ireland happy, contented, loyal, willing to fight battles against the universe, side by side with you; if you want to make her your steady friend, do what Austria has set you the example of doing." (Loud cheers). And now he would conclude this hasty and superficial review. To-day in Europe presented a panorama of events which on the whole gave an assurance of the steady progress of popular liberty. We might measure its progress in the future by its progress in the past. There were persons still living here and there in the world who were living when the 13 colonies of North America were not only taxed by the British Parliament without their own consent, but were considered to be so dependent, even in the domain of industry, that the great Lord Chatham declared that a colony was not entitled to manufacture a horseshoe without the permission of the mother-country. Who were living when in France the nobility and clergy paid no taxes, and the whole burthen of the state, army, navy, executive, and king's mistresses—by no means the least costly items—(laughter)—had to be borne by the industrious classes. When all the places of honor and profit, civil and military, were reserved for the class who paid nothing, so that of the generals and officers who repelled all Europe under the first Republic, and carried French arms to such triumph under Napoleon, scarce one in fifty could have held an ensign's commission before the Revolution, because they were not of noble blood. There were multitudes now living who were living when in Russia thirty or forty millions of our fellow creatures had no more rights, no more property, and no more personal liberty than so many cattle. When in England the House of Commons was chosen by the peers and great proprietors, and consisted of their nominees and creatures; when the Prime Minister, the representative of the Parliament and people of England, literally went down on his knees to receive the orders of the king: when a seat in Parliament could be purchased with no more ceremony or disguise than a pair of boots; and when the Cabinet and the supreme Government of the country consisted (as it did under the second Pitt) of a single commoner among a batch of peers; when the personal prejudice of a half lunatic king kept millions of his subjects slaughtering each other in a bloody war in one end of his dominions, and other millions in abject slavery in another end; when in Scotland the parliamentary representation was engrossed by a handful of dependents on the great, and men were transported to Botany Bay for petitioning for parliamentary reform; when in Ireland five-sixths of the people were excluded from the learned professions, excluded from Parliament which governed the country, excluded from the corporations which governed the great towns, excluded from the body of electors who chose both representatives; forbidden to purchase or inherit property, denied education, and held in a bondage as shameful as that in which the Hebrews lived under their Egyptian taskmasters. Men still living had seen those inequalities and anomalies disappear, one after another, and we might be assured that nothing could resist the steady march of liberty. We had only to pray that its progress might be free from error and excess, so that the result might be the wise and ordered freedom under which nations were prosperous and happy. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Lloyd moved, and the Hon. J. M. Grant, M.L.A., seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir C. G. Duffy, which was carried by acclamation.

Sir C. G. Duffy briefly responded, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of a South Australian paper, makes on this subject, comments and suggestions, which apply as much, if not more, to this Colony, as to his own. He says:—"I know no people belonging to Great Britain took more advantage of assisted immigration than the Irish people did; the last Irish immigration day in Adelaide should be recorded in the annals of history—policemen had to guard the Treasury to keep Irishmen and women from forcing their money into the strong chest to send for their friends. I paid myself £55, and those parties I assisted then can better afford to send for their friends now, as there is an opportunity, than I could afford to send for them at the time.

Sir, as far as Irish people are concerned, free immigration is only a lottery. In all the arguments I heard or read of in sending home lecturers to England, not one mentioned Ireland—of course England and Ireland are all one, still one would like to hear some mention made of the good old country—we all know that Ireland will have the last chance in free immigration; but assisted immigration is open alike to all, and I know, and it has been proved, that there are none belonging to Great Britain so liberal to put their hands in their pockets to assist their friends as Irish men and women.

About 20 years ago, when poor Ireland was at her worst, every good Irish man and woman in South Australia, was sending home for Irish people, no matter what creed or party they were, until Captain Bagot said, in his place in Parliament, that if such an influx of Irish was not put a stop to this would cease to be an English colony. Sir, I think you will agree with me, that one good turn deserves another,

and that those who were sent for then should say—We will do unto others as we have been done by.

Let every Irish man and woman, no matter how they came to this Colony, now there is an opportunity, send home for one or two friends or relations each, or if they have no friends to send for, send for a neighbor; there is none but knows some person that will be too glad to come. What is three or four pounds to pay for a good Irishman? Why it is the best laid out money in the world; I feel proud of all the money and labor immigration has cost me.

There is an argument now that people is as well off in Ireland as they are here. Nonsense; the land a farmer can purchase here from Government for £1 per acre, he should pay as much per acre per year for rent to a landlord in Ireland.

And when I left Ireland 32 years ago, we were paying £2 per acre rent for the patch we had; therefore, I would advise one and all—even Scotchmen and those wealthy people called Englishmen—to send home for plenty of friends, and small farmers in particular. I cannot be made sensible that poor Ireland has gained the position yet that a small farmer is not put to the straits to pay his rent; far different to this country of corn and wine, when a man can purchase the fee simple of his farm, under and over the ground, for from £1 to £2 per acre, when perhaps next day after completing of his purchase, he may find a gold, copper, iron, or a coal mine.

Sir, if you think this letter worthy of a place in your columns have it printed if it would only help to arouse my countrymen to a sense of their duty. It is a saying that riches make indolence; something has made the Irish of South Australia indolent.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. STANISLAUS, BATHURST.

FROM a well written letter in the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal,' describing the formal opening of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst; we extract particulars of the grand Catholic demonstration on that occasion. The prelates who were to be present were conveyed by special train to Raglan. They were: Dr Quinn of Brisbane, Dr Lanigan of Goulburn, Dr Murray of Maitland, Dr O'Mahony of Armidale, and the Bishop of Bathurst. From an early hour people were seen wending their way towards the station from every point of the compass. All descriptions of vehicles, from the buggy to the carriage, were pressed into service. The day was bitterly cold, and yet the people turned out in numbers, respectability and equipment far in excess of what might be reasonably expected. The gentlemen of the committee charged with the duty of the reception formally waited on their lordships the moment the train arrived, and bade them cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens. Two carriages, with four magnificent greys in each, were in waiting for the bishops, and immediately after the formal part of the proceedings was ended their lordships entered them and were driven towards Bathurst, the immense gathering of equestrians and vehicles following in the rear in properly arranged order. The number of people present has been variously estimated; but as I took some trouble to approximate to a certainty, I can safely say that the number was not far short of 3000. This may appear a large proportion for a city whose population is not much in excess of 6000; but it may be explained; great numbers came from the various centres of population. The children belonging to the schools, male and female, together with the students of St. Stanislaus' College, met the procession at the Vale Bridge, and then preceded, with banners and other emblems, the *cortège*. On nearing the cathedral, an immense concourse of people of all denominations was collected there, awaiting with the natural expectancy of sight-seers, the arrival of the procession. The joy-bells from early morning kept up their sounds of jubilation to the very moment when their lordships alighted from the carriages. The choir was in full array, supplemented by several amateurs from the other churches—and in one word, everything was done, in all conceivable ways, to show the depth and profundity of the love we owe and all bear towards our venerated bishop. The *Te Deum* having been chanted, an address was read to the Lord Bishops of Brisbane, Maitland, Goulburn, and Armidale.

The Bishop of Brisbane thanked the committee for the appropriate address and truly Catholic reception with which they had honored the Bishops.

The Lord Bishop of Maitland, Dr Murray, expressed his gratitude for the spontaneous manifestation of welcome evinced. It had been his privilege when in Rome, recently, to convey to His Holiness the Pope the intelligence he had received from Bathurst respecting the laying of the foundation-stone of St. Stanislaus' College, and His Holiness had expressed surprise and astonishment at the liberal spirit displayed by the members of the holy faith in that district.

Dr O'Mahony, Lord Bishop of Armidale, expressed his thanks for the welcome. When coming over the Blue Mountains, whose formidable difficulties had been conquered by science and the ingenuity and perseverance of man, he had thought their magnitude typical of the hearts of the Roman Catholics. Those great and productive plains reminded him of the green old land—Ireland. Speaking of the glorious career of Pope Pius IX., his Lordship, said he had watched him when, the admired of the world as the great reformer and liberal legislator, he had won the applause of all men, before the allegiance of the States had been seduced from him. He had been in Rome three years ago at the Œcumenical Council, where the doctrine of Infallibility had been declared—a dogma which was as firm and incontrovertible as ever. It was declared amidst thunder and such a war of the heavens and darkness that necessitated the light of a candle to be thrown upon the document whilst it was read; and this was typical of its truth, and grandeur, and holiness. He asked for their united prayers for the realization of their hopes for the deliverance from affliction of his Holiness.

His Lordship, Dr Quinn, expressed his heartfelt gratification at the grand reception granted to the distinguished prelates who had come so far to be present at the opening of the college.

The presentation of the address and replies being thus terminated, their lordships left for Dr Quinn's residence at the college.

On Sunday the solemn opening of the college took place. The weather was all that could be wished,—genial and fine. At ten o'clock the bells began to ring, and by eleven an immense congregation assembled at the Cathedral. The procession, numbering about 4000, then moved towards the college grounds. All the female children were dressed in white—a feature that added immensely to the beauty of the spectacle. Mass was said in a monster marquee on the college grounds. The congregation was estimated at between three and four thousand. There were strangers to any amount from Sydney, Maitland, Orange, Hill End, Sofala, and all the western towns, and right well did they support the name of their respective districts when the collection came on. The choir, as already observed, was up to the mark in the musical portion of the programme, and never did it acquit itself better. The "O Salutaris" hymn and the "Gloria" from Farmer, kept the vast body of people spell-bound, and a pin could be heard falling, during the moments of their intonation. Large and ample as was the space enclosed, it yet failed to accommodate the gathering; hundreds had to stand in the open air not being able to find room inside. The number of ladies and gentlemen of other persuasions present exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and it must be chronicled that in no case did any of them refuse to subscribe to the funds for the liquidation of the debt. After Mass had been celebrated, his Lordship the Bishop of Brisbane ascended the altar, and taking his text from Matthew, 28th chap. and verses 18, 19, and 20, delivered one of the most logical and beautiful sermons it ever yet fell to my lot to hear. The words of the text were:—"All power is given to Me in heaven and earth. Go, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

The Right Rev. Dr Murray, Bishop of Maitland, thanked His Lordship Bishop Quinn of Bathurst, for allowing him the gratification of being there that day, and then proceeded to read the financial statement as follows:—Received: Laid on the stone, £1285 17s. 9d.; collected in Mudgee, £232 19s 1d; other subscriptions, £184 7s. 10d. total, £1703 7s 10d. Paid: Expenses incurred in laying the foundation-stone, £54 17s 10d; purchase of site of college, £222 16s; fence round the ground, £150 15s 6d; cost of contract, £3500; architect £175; other expenses, £200; total, £4303 9s 4d. Leaving balance to be paid, £2600 1s 9d. His Lordship would call upon all to subscribe liberally, and by a strong united effort release the building from the throes of debt. He announced first that the Right Rev. Dr Quinn, Bishop of Bathurst, had given a cheque for £200, and Dr Murray, of Maitland, £30.

A collection then took place. A number of cheques for handsome amounts were acknowledged, and the total collection amounted to more than £918, which with the few other sums that were collected on the ground, and the proceeds of the lunch, swelled the grand total to considerably more than £1000.

Lunch was then partaken of in a second monster marquee. Our regret is that we cannot publish the splendid addresses made. Suffice it to say it was plainly shown the Catholic Church is no enemy to education.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' writing on this Celebration, says:—A newspaper report gives, however, but a faint idea of the magnificence of the scene we witnessed on Sunday last, which, as regards the perfection of the arrangements, has never been equalled in these colonies, and rarely, we think, anywhere else. It is not that five bishops were present, in pontificalibus; that thousands were congregated to view and take part in the procession; that clergy and laity from remote parts of the diocese, and from Sydney and the other colonies, made long journeys to honor the day and the institution; that Mass was sung, *ceram Episcopis*, accompanied by a sweet, if not a powerful choir, and followed by a very eloquent sermon, that a magnificent luncheon succeeded, provided and served by ladies as beautiful as they are good; that speeches of uncommon eloquence and good taste added new pleasure to the refection. All these things—if not all at one time—may have occurred before; but what struck us as something that we had never before witnessed, was the perfect *tout ensemble* of the organisation. When the best possible arrangements have been made in such matters something usually gets out of place, a screw is loose, and something goes wrong; the display may be either cold and meaningless, or the enthusiasm may exceed the bounds of common sense. Here there was no defect of this kind. Everything was complete and in its place, and this was so remarked, and remarkable, that one would have been led (but for the impossibility of the thing) to the conclusion that the vast mass assembled had been under drill for months, in anticipation of the event. We were struck with this beautiful and uncommon organisation.

If our memory serves us rightly it is hardly seven years since His Lordship took possession of his diocese. There were then but very few churches and schools in its vast extent. Already churches and schools—large and small—dot every centre of population. But this is not all. On a visit to Bathurst, about three years ago, we found in existence a fine convent, with schools for every age and rank; a high school for boys and an ordinary day school—all free, or nearly free, from debt. There was also an orphan school, but it was held in a wretched tumble-down building, which appeared more likely to smother the inmates in its ruins than to protect them. Shortly after we heard of the erection of a large orphanage, and churches at Orange, Carcoar, and other places and before we had time to get rid of our surprise at this rapidity of action, we hear of the erection of an immense convent at Carcoar, and receive an invitation to witness the opening of the College of St. Stanislaus at Bathurst.

We have tried to fathom the secret of this wonderful success, and we have come to the conclusion that, apart from the blessing of God, which is visible on these great works, the *arcana* is nothing more nor less than the perfect confidence that exists between the Bishop of Bathurst and his clergy and people.

We have not space in this article to give a full description of the noble college of St. Stanislaus. It stands in a park of ten acres—partly

a grant from the Crown and partly purchased. The architect is Mr Gell, and, like all the works of that gentleman which we have seen, displays a master hand. The site is one of the finest and healthiest imaginable. The atmosphere is purity itself, and in the morning at least, we found it sufficiently sharp and bracing. On the whole, we have every reason to congratulate the diocese of Bathurst and the whole colony on the vast benefits likely to be conferred on us all by this institution, and still more on our posterity. This is the real way to solve the education question. We may complain, and not without reason, of a course of legislation which is hostile to our principles, and which, for the present seems inevitable; but we should never forget the words of Byron, so often quoted by the great O'Connell:—

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

The Catholics of Bathurst have struck one blow, and we shall be greatly surprised if those of the other dioceses do not follow suit. We learn from Dr Lanigan that considerable progress has been made with a college at Goulburn, and no doubt others will follow. It will then be seen whether the Catholic Church is hostile or friendly to the highest class of education, and the stupid prejudices, which still hold such strong possession of the public mind, must vanish before the facts that will result from the many noble efforts which we feel certain must follow that which we have endeavored, though feebly, to describe.

REVEREND LIBELLERS.

The Toronto correspondent of the 'Boston Pilot' writing on June 18th of this year, publishes an extract from an appeal from Archbishop Lynch directed to the Protestant clergy and Associations of Toronto, and which has, he says, been going the rounds of the press. As the Canadian 'Thunderer,' 'The Globe' says, this appeal is "characterized by great moderation of tone." I will give a few choice extracts of this remarkable document; it will teach our separated brethren to look with more careful eyes to those whom they call the "preachers of the Gospel." In the first part of this appeal, the illustrious prelate says:—

"For a long time I have thought of addressing you on a subject which interests common morality, which should be dear to us all. It is very well known that there are unworthy members even in the best organized societies, and the Catholic Church is not an exception in this. It is obliged from time to time to rid itself of some of its unworthy members; yet, alas, these members are taken to the bosom of some Protestant denominations and made heroes of. They are paraded from town to town, and from pulpit to pulpit, uttering the most filthy tales and inventing the most extravagant stories against the Catholic Church, its institutions, convents, schools, etc. This sort of tactics does not prove the high moral standing of the libeller, or the religious prudence or high tone of the reverend gentlemen who provide such itinerant lecturers with pulpits, or of the Association under whose patronage they lecture. Though we have received a great many converts who have held distinguished places in various Protestant denominations, yet we do not parade them nor use their service to vilify the denominations they left. We are much pleased to see that the respectable English Church ministers hold in no favor those "weeds," as Dean Swift calls them, "thrown from the Pope's garden." That abuses have crept in amongst the members of our Church we must confess; but, indeed, were the Church as wicked as those degraded and often self-condemned individuals represent it, it should fall to pieces, by its own innate corruption; and yet it flourishes. Calumnies and lies have been employed against it from its beginning, even in our time, both in England and America, especially amongst the ardent seekers after truth."

After this the Archbishop speaks of the vile actions of those itinerant panders to bigotry, whose chief object is to make money, and he asks those whom he addresses, "Does this look like Christianity?" and with an appeal to "that charity that thinketh not evil, that rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth with the truth," hoping that it would "discourage those foolish declamations and calumnies against the Catholic Church," he ends with those pathetic words, "we write not in a spirit of hostility, but in that of sadness and charity."

Certain religious, prudent, and high toned gentlemen in Auckland should study this, and then examine their own consciences thereon—that is, if they have any.

AMERICA, 1730.

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empires and of arts.
The good and great inspiring epic rage;
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire bends its way—
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama and the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

His Honor Sir William Stawell, Chief Justice of Victoria, has had conferred upon him at Trinity College, Dublin, the honorary degree of LL.D., and the Irish papers refer in eulogistic terms to his Honor's long connection with that Colony in testimony of his ability and high judicial character.

Mr W. J. Whitty, father of the penny 'Post,' died at Liverpool on June 10th, of paralysis. He was in his 79th year, and until a few months ago was editor and proprietor of the first penny paper—the 'Liverpool Daily Post.' He was born at Wexford.

At a recent musical examination of the St. Peter's national schools, Wilts, the Government Inspector refused to allow the children to sing "God Save the Queen," or "God Bless the Prince of Wales," because they contained the name of God, and were consequently sacred.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

12.—IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF MARY.—Continued.

But, as if all these titles, splendid in the extreme though they are, were not enough, the fathers and doctors promulgated to the world, in defined and appropriate propositions, that whenever the subject of sin is introduced, there can be no question of it with regard to the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whom grace was bestowed in greater abundance than sufficed to destroy fully and effectively the malice of sin in all its bearings. Then, again, they published their belief that the most Blessed Virgin Mary was the mother who repaired all the losses inflicted by our first parents; that she is the mother of life to all their posterity; that from all eternity she was the chosen one, fitted out by the Most High, specially for Himself; that her coming was foretold by God Himself, on the occasion when He said to the serpent: "I will put enmities between thee and the woman." Without any doubt she crushed the envenomed head of that same serpent. For this reason have these same fathers and doctors supported the teaching that the most Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved intact from the infection of sin, and free from its contagion in every way—in body, soul, and intellect—that she was never, for a moment, abiding in darkness, but always radiant in the light of God's presence, and that, therefore, she had been manifestly a fit abode for Christ, not on account of the loveliness of her bodily form, but of the grace and beauty which from the beginning adorned her soul. (1.)

Next after these declarations come the most exalted and ennobling expressions by which, in speaking of the Conception of the Virgin, they have given testimony that nature, making way for grace, had stood trembling and awe-stricken before this miracle of divine excellence. They testified that the flesh of the Virgin, derived from Adam, did not inherit Adam's stains, and that for that reason, the Blessed Virgin Mary was a habitation created by God Himself, fashioned by the Holy Ghost, deservedly honoured as the being who was the first special work of God in existence, and who escaped the fiery darts of the fiend; and that all lovely by nature, and entirely unconscious of any stain, she came, like the morning star, into the world, all splendid and sparkling in her Immaculate Conception. For it was not becoming that such a vessel of election should be sullied by stains such as befel others, she, who so far differed from others, that she was one with them, not in the fault, but in the nature only, which Adam transmitted. Nay more, it was exceedingly becoming, that as the only-begotten had in Heaven a Father whom the Seraphim proclaim thrice holy, so He should have on earth a Mother who would never be dimmed in the splendour of her sanctity. And this teaching took such possession of the minds and hearts of those who have gone before us in the faith, that a singular and wholly new form of expression, established by usage, prevailed amongst them, by which the Mother of God is oftentimes addressed in terms such as these: Immaculate and in every respect Immaculate; innocent, and most perfectly innocent; undefiled, and completely undefiled; holy, and entirely removed from all contamination of sin; all-pure, all-inviolate; nay, the model itself of purity and innocence; more beautiful than beauty itself; more graceful than gracefulness; more holy than holiness; that she alone was holy and most pure in mind and body, as she soared above integrity and virginity, and wholly constituted the abode of all the graces of the Holy Ghost, and that, with the exception of God alone, she is superior to all created beings—fairer, and more beautiful, and more holy than even the Cherubim, the Seraphim, and the entire host of angels. So great is she, that to proclaim her praises fully, the tongues of the heavenly hosts and of all mankind on earth are wholly inadequate. (2.)

No one is ignorant that this usual form of styling the Mother of God, was almost instinctively introduced into the old writings of the Sacred Liturgy, and into the offices of the Church; that it is emblazoned on their every page, and holds a prominent place in them. The Mother of God is invoked and her praises pronounced under the titles—undefiled dove of beauty itself; rose ever blooming; absolutely pure; always Immaculate; ever blessed; innocence itself, which never received the slightest stain, and the second Eve, who brought forth the Emmanuel. (3.)

We, therefore, by the authority of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by that invested in us, do, to the honor of the holy and undivided Trinity, for the glory and adornment of the Virgin Mother of God, for the exaltation of the Catholic faith, and the advancement of the Christian religion, declare, and pronounce, and define, that the doctrine which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first instant of her Conception, was, by a special grace and privilege of Almighty God, and in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, preserved and exempted from every stain of original sin, is revealed by God, and is consequently to be believed firmly and inviolably by all the faithful. (4.)

13.—THE NATIVITY

Behold the august sentence pronounced by Pius IX, which sums up the teachings of the Fathers, the belief of the East and the West, the traditions of all ages, elevating them to the majesty of a defined dogma, henceforth unalterable. It is the apostolic commentary on the "Ave" of Gabriel. The doctrine, in its entirety, was contained in the salutation of the angel: "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among all women." The Incarnation of the word has caused the waters of original corruption to flow back into their bed. The divine blood which saved the world, has rebounded, by anticipation, even to its source; thus the original integrity of his future Mother, was, in reality, the first creation of the incarnate word.

In the month of "Tisri" (8th September, 730, or 732, B.C.) was born at Nazareth, the Immaculate Virgin. Anne and Joachim

gave her the name of Mary (*Miriam*), Queen or Star of the Sea. In the Old Testament this name appears once, borne by the sister of Moses, at the foot of Mount Sinai, beside the holy Ark. In the New Testament, the name of Mary recalls the virginal Sinai, which was the throne of an Infant God; the Ark of universal salvation, where God and man were reconciled. The name of Mary, associated with the name of Jesus, shares with Him the royalty of Heaven and of earth.

CATHOLICITY IN NEW ENGLAND.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

(Merrimac Journal.)

THE growth of Catholicism in New England, though chiefly the result of immigration, is too rapid and too wonderful not to attract the attention of all observing minds. Some forty years ago New England was alarmed lest the Catholics should obtain possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, and we were appealed to in a series of lectures, which found a place in nearly all the religious journals, stating that a conspiracy existed for that end in Europe, at the head of which was Prince Metternich of Austria. Then there was not half a dozen Catholic Churches in New England. In Massachusetts there was not one out of Boston; and if anybody had said we had better look at home—that those living would not pass to their graves before our cities would be crowded with Catholics, and the crosses upon the church spires would ornament all our hills, he would have been laughed at, and the thing declared impossible. New England then had no thoughts of herself; the home of the Puritans was all safe and right; the only inquiry was what can we do for the West? Now the case is all changed; Puritanism is dying in its cradle, and Catholicism is having its greatest triumphs where it had the least to hope. We have not the statistics to show the relative growth of the Catholic Church, but we judge that there are no less than twenty churches in this very county of Essex, where not one was found in 1830. Less than thirty years ago, when the late Rev. Henry Lennox took charge of the church at Newburyport, his was the only parish between Salem and Haverhill, and he ministered to his people in Newburyport, and their taxable property was valued at 6,000 dollars. They worshipped in a little one-story building on Charles street, and since 1850 built the church on Green street, the largest in the city. Two years ago he died, leaving in this city more than three thousand Catholics, with a taxable property of nearly a million dollars. In the meantime the original parish has been divided. They have built a Church in Ipswich, another in Georgetown, and a third in Amesbury. The last they have outgrown and are rebuilding with fifteen hundred sittings. There must be within that area eight times as many Catholics as there were a quarter of a century ago; and in property, education and influence, they have increased five hundred fold. They are now in every department of trade and every rank of social life. We say they have increased mainly by immigration. That was the case till recently, but now that has changed, and their growth is by natural increase. They do not constitute one quarter of the population, but the registration shows that nearly one-half the children born, are of foreign parents, and to-day perhaps one-third of the births within the pale of the Catholic Church are from the second generation in this country and therefore not returned as foreign.

The old stock right here in the centre of Essex county, does not produce one-half of the children, and we are relatively losing every day. With the Puritan element decaying or moving to the west, and fresh emigrants coming all the time, with stamina to produce two children to our one, what is to be the final result? Is it not clear? In twenty-eight years past they have come from nothing to what they are; in twenty-eight years more, which will end this century, what is to be the relative strength of the two elements? We do not care now to speak of their action—we refer only to their numbers, their property, their position in society, and their power in politics, where numbers and wealth control. They present an organization as perfect as the world has ever seen, an organization that begun with Christianity, and which, for aught that now appears, will die with it. In opposition there is no such combination. Protestantism is fragmentary and broken. It is not united in one body with one head, one faith or one baptism; and is rapidly drifting from the standpoints of the Reformation of Luther and doctrines of the Westminster Catechism to what is termed liberalism, which is individualism. What a difference between John Calvin and Ward Beecher—between Cotton Mather and Murray of the Park street—between the Baptists of the seventeenth century and Spurgeon—between the old Arminians and the modern Unitarians—between Harvard College as in the days of Gov. Winthrop and the Harvard of to-day—between the Andover Seminary as it was moulded by the Springs and Danas and the Andover of Prof. Phelps; Catholicism has settled into a hard, solid form by eighteen centuries of one life—it has its walls and gates and watch towers whose signals are the same. It is like the huge icebergs of the glacial period, that lifted and drifted the huge boulders that all human power could not have moved, and with them ploughed the mountain tops and ridged the hills. Protestantism is not the one stream that empties the inland seas and thunders over the heights of Niagara, but the divided waters that make the many small and gentle streams that find their ways round the hills and through the meadows here murmuring a little, and here gently seeking the ocean. That it is better or worse, it is not ours to say; but that it is perfectly powerless is very clear. We are satisfied to simply chronicle the facts.

The Brooklyn Athenæum was crowded on Sunday, June 1, to hear the second lecture of Rev. Father Boylan on the great question of public schools, his subject being "Catholic Education favorable to True Knowledge." The Catholic clergy of Brooklyn were largely represented, and there were also on the platform quite a number of prominent citizens, among whom was Judge Connolly, of New York. The lecture was received with attention and appreciation. [We have published Father Boylan's first lecture, and hope to be soon able to publish the second.]

Bull of His Holiness, Pius IX. P.M. proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, 8th Dec. 1854. (2) Ibid. (3) Ibid. (4) Ibid.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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Winceys 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d per yard.

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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.

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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.

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375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

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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.

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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.

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SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,
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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.

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

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Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

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HATS OF ALL KINDS

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

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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.

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Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee . . . Sixpence
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T. HETHERINGTON begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Messrs Murphy and Co., and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

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

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

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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

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

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All Orders punctually attended to.

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

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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.

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One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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GOOD STABLING.

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

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The best stone Stabling in the district.
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Let the drink account for itself.

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Established 1862

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

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Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,
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His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

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Billiards and City Baths.

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

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A Night Porter always in attendance.

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All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

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Good Stabling.

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

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.

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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILES, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 4th day of October, 1873.