

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 24.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

Who have done away with the OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISS BROWN LIE,**

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,

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

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,

Princes street.

**J. T. ROBERTS,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH,**

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,

Market Street Dunedin.

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

**R. WILSON AND CO.,**

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,

Dunedin.

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**

LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!

A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.  
Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. & D. FINDLAY,  
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARIN 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 *Bunions*' "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. MARTIN**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

**W. SINCLAIR**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

O POSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

**H. PALMER,**

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

**G. MUNRO'S** Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs

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

**JAMES KENNEDY,**

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

**J. REANY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER**

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Ratray street (opposite Otago

Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

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

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

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

STANDARD BRANDS.

OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES WILL STAND UNVALUED FOR ECONOMY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

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

WM. GREGG & CO.

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

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

**HOGGEN'S PATENT.**

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

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

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

**REVES & CO.,**

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

**IMPORTERS OF**

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

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

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

**LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.**

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

**BEGG & ANDERSON,**  
 Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
 Princes Street North.



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

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

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

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

**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.

**D. 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 Maase 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, Olographs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

**M. AND J. MEENAN,**

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

**MICHAEL FLEMING**

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

**FRANCIS MEENAN**

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

**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 £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

**W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,**

Agents Otago Branch.

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

A. 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.

**T**HE 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 O ' S**

Telegraph Lines of

**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

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

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

**CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.**

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

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

**MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,**  
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

**C O B B & C O.,**  
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 ALOOK 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  
Plaids

Plain Pants Ribbed Pants  
Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings

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

Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts  
Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

**A. J. BURNS & CO.**

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

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

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite lower end of Oargill 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 24s per ton.

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

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

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

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

PRINCES STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

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 fabrics.

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 Maraposse 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,  
DUNEDIN

**D A V I D R. H A Y,**

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

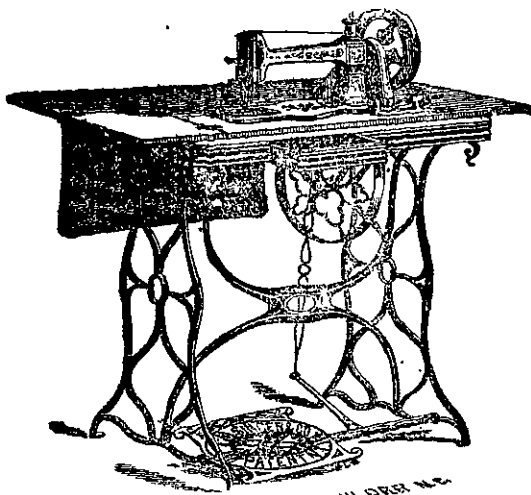
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND  
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



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.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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**A** COMFORTABLE house for Travellers. All drinks of the best quality.  
GOOD STABLING.  
JOHN M'BRIDE,  
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**F**IRST-CLASS accomodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.  
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Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders and Travellers at moderate charges.

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MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT  
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MISS WARD is now exhibiting all the Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, to which she would respectfully invite inspection.

Has just received five cases of Girls' Maids' and Ladies' Hats, in all the newest and most fashionable shapes, at very moderate prices. Also, a choice selection of Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs.

In the Underclothing and Baby Linen Department will be found a choice and select stock of New Goods, remarkably cheap.

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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.  
Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.  
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**B**ASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

The Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

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M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).

**TO FELLMONGERS, BREWERS, COAL-MERCHANTS  
AND OTHERS.**

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

**T**HE only place in Dunedin where genuine Basket Work can be obtained is at C. MUIR'S Basket Factory, Princes street south (Successor to R. Boenicke, late George street.) Wool washing and carrying baskets always on hand. Work of every description made to order and repaired. Country orders attended to with promptitude and despatch. Note the address—Next Door south from Prince of Wales Hotel. No connection with the general dealer next door.

CITY COAL DEPOT, STUART STREET.

**T**HE Undersigned are delivering to all parts of the City at current rates—Newcastle, Karangata, Greymouth, and Green Island Coals, Sydney Coke, Firewood of every description, and Length.

MARTIN & WATSON.

N.B.—Sole agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

**W. M. BACON AND SONS,**  
QUEEN'S LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.

Great King street and George street  
(Right-of-way, next A. & T. Inglis.)

Having made extensive additions to their Stables, and procured several new carriages, in anticipation of the Spring and Summer business, are now in a position to supply superior Saddle or Harness Horses, and Carriages and Buggies of every description, at the lowest terms and the shortest notice.

Commercial Travellers furnished with journey horses and Traps. Wedding and picnic parties supplied with Close and Open Carriages.

Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, and every description of Harness for sale and exchange.

New and second-hand Buggies, Saddle and Harness Horses for sale or exchange.

PROSPECTUS

**N**ATIONAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

To be Registered under  
"The Building and Land Societies Act, 1866."

SHARES, £25 EACH.

Entrance Fee, 2s 6d per Share:  
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The National Bank of New Zealand.

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Several years having elapsed since the formation of a Building Society, and some of the terminable ones already in existence being about to expire, the formation of the above has been resolved on.

The General prosperity of the Province, and the consequent increase of population, have caused the demand for land and houses greatly to exceed the supply.

Money will be advanced for the purchase of land, and the erection of houses, either on freeholds or leaseholds; and in this Society the repayments will be so small as not to exceed the ordinary rents for dwellings, so that without extra outlay (paying, as it were, his rent to the Society instead of a landlord), the property becomes the member's own in the course of a few years.

The facilities offered by this Society for the profitable investment of small savings, afford all the usual advantages of Savings Banks.

This Society is not started in opposition to the present ones, but simply to assist in providing homes for the people and for encouraging habits of thrift and saving.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares can be obtained at the office the interim Secretary, Mr Henry H. Paul, Jetty Street.

**T**HE REV. T. CROWLEY, will say Mass at Port Chalmers, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m.

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.

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 11, 1873.

## THE EDUCATION BILL AND PARLIAMENT.

THE Education Bill of last session is no more, and just men—Catholics above all—will rejoice that it is so. Again and again have we protested against it and sighed for its rejection, but with sinking hearts. Prejudice was so strong, the anti-Christian sentiment so rampant, and the Godless party so powerful in the Legislature, that we had lost hope, and resigned ourselves to the inevitable and desperate struggle in defence of the faith of our children.

Contrary, however, to all expectation, for the present the fate of sacrilege has attended it; and where triumph seemed assured, defeat has intervened. This Bill was carried through the House of Representatives with a high hand by a powerful Minister. We do not blame him—he is not a Christian, and cannot consequently be expected to care for Christianity. But what is most astonishing and reprehensible is that a numerous majority of Christian men should support a Bill embodying anti-Christian principles, and containing provisions calculated to destroy, as far as legislation can, all Christian schools. There was, to be sure, a clause which sanctioned aid to denominational schools, but this was practically rendered nugatory by clause 101. Every effort to amend or reject this bad Bill failed in the House of Representatives; and in the present instance at least, we have reason to thank God there is a second Chamber. The Legislative Council during the past session has proved itself in many cases, and notably in reference to this Bill, to possess a stronger sense of justice and more statesmanlike views than the House of Representatives. The Lords, as the members of the Council are sometimes ironically called, introduced a few amendments to which the House of Representatives could not or would not agree, and the consequence is that the Bill is still a mere bill, bearing however, the stigma of rejection.

But what were the amendments to which the House of Representatives could not agree? The Bill originally contained provisions for taxing the community at large for the purpose of giving a high education to people able to pay for it. These appeared to the Council both unjust and impolitic, and were consequently rejected. The House of Representatives would not accept the Bill shorn of these provisions. The House which claims to be the guardian, emphatically the guardian of the pecuniary interests of the people, was not only willing but determined to squander the people's means on the education of the sons of the Lords, and these very Lords were compelled, in the name of common sense and common honesty, to say "No; the hard-working mechanic, and farmer, and laborer, and shop-keeper must not be compelled to provide high education for our children. We are able and willing to do this ourselves."

This we know, will be called exaggerated writing; and we shall be answered thus:—It is not to give high education to the children of the rich, but to place high education within the reach of all, that these provisions for high schools were intended. He must be very shallow, indeed, who cannot see the transparent fallacy of such a statement. To place high education equally within the reach of all, which ought to be done if all are equally taxed to provide it, it would be necessary to provide a great many other things besides grammar and high schools. Food and clothing, and books, and lodging, for example, would have to be provided as well. From inevitable circumstances, the rich must necessarily profit very largely, indeed, almost exclusively, by grammar and high schools; whilst but few comparatively of the classes who make up the multitude of a nation can possibly avail themselves of such institutions.

Means, no doubt, ought to be provided to enable youths from every class to work out their destiny; but there are many ways of doing this besides universal taxation. Does it not strike our philanthropists as unjust and impolitic to tax the entire community to support a system of education, under which, perhaps, half-a-dozen boys of slender means, or of none at all, may become scholars, whilst thousands of boys and girls of wealthy parents are receiving a high education mainly at the public expense? To help the talented and needy is most praiseworthy, and politic as well; but this should not be done at the expense of the liberties and rights of one's fellow citizens.

The Council also introduced a very great amendment as

to the mode of election of committees and boards, and sanctioned the cumulative system under which minorities would be enabled to secure representation. This is a most important principle, and our Lords deserve our best thanks for accepting the Hon. Dr Grace's amendment, embodying it. The Catholic community in this colony is under very many obligations to Dr Grace for the ability and courage with which he fought the battle of justice during the debates on the Bill. Some of his fellow-legislators will not soon forget the accuracy and vigor with which he stormed their most carefully constructed arguments, in which they no doubt fancied they had entrenched themselves, as in an impregnable fortress. And this he did with the ease and good temper of an accomplished gentleman. We have reason for knowing that the doctor's speeches made a most favorable impression, and that next year—when, in all probability—this Bill will again be introduced into Parliament, our case, which is that of justice, fair-play, and good policy, will receive much more favorable consideration than it has had hitherto the good fortune to meet with. For this reason, also, we are rejoiced at the rejection of the Bill. Justice may yet triumph.

## WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE foundation stone of the new Catholic Church, Arrowtown, will be laid at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th November next, by the most Rev. Dr. Moran, who will deliver an address on the occasion. A collection towards the building fund will be made immediately after the address. It is anticipated that a large number of people will be present; and we shall be much surprised if the spirited people of the Arrow, who have been hitherto remarkable for the generosity of their contributions towards all good objects, will not greatly outdo even their former efforts. The design of the Church, is we understand a very beautiful one, and the structure will be of stone. Well done, we say; the Arrow people are right in raising up a substantial and permanent building. The age of stone has commenced and that of iron and wood passed away, we trust for ever.

PENITENTIARIES in the vicinity of Princes street cutting, shortly before eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, were alarmed by a loud crash of timber in front of the building in course of erection for Messrs Thompson Strang and Co. The scaffolding in connection with the top storey—a height of about forty feet from the ground, and on which were two plasterers—was observed to have given way at one end, and, in a moment the whole mass swayed and fell, with one of the men clinging to a pole, by which he was thrown into the street. There was at once a rush to the spot, and three men were extricated from the debris, and sent to the hospital in an express. The two men on the scaffolding were George Renton and William Smith, and those underneath it Peter Ramsay and Frederick Caley. They were attended to at the hospital by Drs Hulme and Yates, and Smith who was conveyed home, by Dr Alexander. Their injuries are described to be as follows:—George Renton, plasterer: Cut under left eye, left ankle dislocated, two bones of the foot broken, and some internal injuries.—William Smith, St Andrew street, plasterer: Cuts on forehead and left leg, with a few bruises.—Peter Ramsay, Taieri, plasterer: Several bruises and scalp wounds. None of the men are in immediate danger.

A HAWKE'S BAY contemporary, referring to the gross neglect by the immigration authorities of the passengers by the *Berar*, says:—"The conviction is forced upon us that it is more than possible the breakdown of the whole immigration scheme is due to similar causes to those that led to the total and heartless neglect of the late arrivals at Auckland."

The complaint is made that the debates in 'Hansard' are mutilated to an extent which destroys them as fair records. The *Wanganui Herald* gives instances of this. One of these is that Mr Fox in his speech on the Provincial Loans Bill, excelled himself in his petty meanness by a mocking description of Mr Stafford's attitude while speaking. He was severely taken to task by Mr Fitzherbert for his undignified conduct; but the part has been carefully excluded from Mr Fox's speech in 'Hansard.' All this kind of reporting (the *Herald*'s remarks) spoils 'Hansard' as an accurate record, and on the face of it shows something wrong, for we have important references by subsequent speakers, which appear to be without application to what has gone before. The Printing Debates Committee should take a hint and see that members do not expunge what they have actually said. *Tu quoque* Main in 1868 attempted to expunge his blunder ever a well-known incident in Roman history, but Mr Stafford, who had criticised him, protested against it, and the *faux pas* had to stand. Why is the rule then established, not now carried out?

SOME idea, says the Napier 'Telegraph,' may be formed of what the high prices of wool have done for this Province, apart from the large amount of money received for their produce by sheep-farmers, by the fact that, within the last few months, through the agency of Mr M. R. Miller, no less than £140,000 of Southern capital has been invested in land, and the purchase of estates in Hawke's Bay. This alone speaks volumes in favor of the soil and climate to be found in this part of the colony. The 'Telegraph' hears that negotiations are in progress for the transference of other station properties to Southern capitalists, which, when completed, will raise the amount already invested in this way to over £200,000.

THE 'Guardian,' while advocating to have Otago Harbor deepened at any cost, does not think that Dunedin is in much danger of losing its interprovincial export trade. Dunedin, it remarks, through the push and energy of its people, has taken the lead in the colony as a direct importing town; and it possesses facilities for transacting business on a large scale which no other town in the colony can make any pretence to. At the same time, it is not to be gainsaid that if our merchants could transfer their goods direct from the ship's side to

their warehouses, and put them on board the inter-provincial steamers, at the same trouble and expense as they presently incur in sending them to the railway station, their enterprise would be much better rewarded.

A GENTLEMAN in Wellington telegraphs to us that nearly all the Irish immigrants by the Douglas had been nominated by their friends.

The London correspondent of the 'Age' writes:—"It is confidently stated here by persons likely to be well informed that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy will finally leave Victoria in April next. He will at that time have completed his sixtieth year, and will be able to leave the Colony without the necessity of returning within two years. Should the general election for the House of Commons take place before the arrival of Sir Charles in England, he will in all probability be nominated in his absence for some Irish constituency." It appears, says the Melbourne 'Advocate,' from a statement Sir Gavan himself made in the House, that the rumour is not incorrect.

MR BRADSHAW'S Act "to provide for employment of females in workrooms and factories," is now in operation. The Act, we learn from a summary of it in the 'Daily Times,' deals with the employment of all women and female children at "all kinds of manual work and labor in the preparing or manufacturing articles for trade or sale, not being contract or piece-work." It prohibits the employment of any female between the hours of 6 p.m., and 9 a.m., or for more than eight hours in one day; so that females employed between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., must get one hour during that period to themselves. The Act also orders that every female shall have holiday after 2 p.m. on Saturday, as well as the whole of Sunday and all days set apart as public holidays, without thereby incurring any loss of wages. Every place in which females are employed must be properly ventilated. Employers guilty of contravening the Act are liable to a maximum penalty of £50 for each offence, the penalty being recoverable before two Justices in a summary way "by any person who may sue for the same." Although, however, any one may put the law in motion, provision is made for the inspection of work-rooms during working hours. Such inspection may be made by any person who obtains the necessary authority in writing from the Resident Magistrate. We hope this Act will have a salutary effect upon those employers who keep girls at work until Sunday morning, instead of letting them away at a reasonable hour on Saturday evening, and that if this practice continues, steps will be taken to see the law enforced.

THE Bright Smile Company, during the last half-year, declared dividends to the amount of £5,775.

THE establishment of a Chamber of Commerce at Napier is urged by the 'Hawke's Bay Herald.'

AT a meeting of the Provisional Directors of the National Building Society, held at the office of Mr C. R. Chapman, a prospectus was approved, of the rate of interest to be charged on loans was fixed, and a sub-committee appointed to revise the rules. The roll of directors, and particulars with regard to the Society, will be found in our advertising columns.

THE Lyell correspondent of the 'Grey River Argus' says he would "not be in the slightest degree astonished to hear of a new and extensive gold field being discovered in the unknown ranges lying between the Buller and Mokihinui rivers. A party of miners have applied to the Survey Department for all the information that can be gathered regarding the nature and lay of the country, with the full intention of making good use of it this summer."

PEOPLE, remarks the Auckland correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' are much disgusted at the great increase of pay to Ministers, and contrast them, their glory, their travelling expenses, and their private secretaries, with the miserable, almost parsimonious manner in which they are obliged to conduct their own Provincial affairs and Provincial Institutions.

WE read in the 'Jytzelton Times' that the Rev. Father Ecuyer is taking steps for the formation of a school committee; that he intimated to his congregation that of course Catholics would now have to depend on themselves for the support of their school, and urged upon them the necessity of their being united, so that their school might be efficiently maintained.

"NOTIONS" in the Grey River 'Argus' pays tribute of homage to the powers of the Home Rule vote. Referring to the Maori M.H.R.'s, he says:—"Like the Irish members in the House of Commons, the Maoris are sometimes masters of the situations."

A NOTEWORTHY STATEMENT.—The Melbourne telegrams to the newspapers, say: "It is considered that the Education Act has broken down." So much for that perfect system.

A MINER makes this suggestion through the columns of the 'Ross Guardian':—"If the Banks have combined between themselves to reduce the price of gold, thereby taking a mean advantage of the miners, why should not the miners combine and bind themselves to sell their gold at a fair price, say of £3 17s per ounce?"

AT Macetown, according to the 'Arrow Observer,' a case of attempt at robbery of a tailrace occurred on Sunday, 21st ult., the thief being a Chinaman of the name of Hong Hai, and the victims being Messrs Jenkins and party. A great amount of uneasiness has existed amongst the miners for a long time, there being grave reasons for believing that a systematic plan of robbing the claims and tailraces was being carried on.

In the debate on the Provincial Loans Bill, Mr Hunter, the member for Wellington city, remarked incidentally that he had obtained information with reference to the amount of deposits in the banks throughout the Colony. There was in all £3,893,000. More than two millions out of this sum was not bearing interest at all; the rest bore interest at three per cent. There would have been no difficulty in raising the Provincial loans at or below six per cent.

As illustrating the losses by floods incurred by residents in Westport, it is said that only one, among the hundreds in business since its settlement by Europeans, continues in the premises originally erected.

It will be recollected that in December last it was reported that a storekeeper named James Hayes, who bought gold for the banks, reported that he had been robbed of 356oz of gold and sundry moneys, while journeying from Ahaura to Greymouth. The offer of a reward of £500 did not lead to discovery of any trace of the

robbers; and recent occurrences led the parties interested to doubt whether a robbery, as reported by Hayes, ever took place. Hayes having been brought back from Melbourne on a charge of attempting to defraud his creditors, is now charged with larceny of £1500, entrusted to him by the Bank of New South Wales in Greymouth.

MESSRS KINCAID, McQUEEN, & Co, of the Vulcan Foundry, Dunedin, have just completed the hull of a steamer for Messrs Campbell & Richardson of Napier. The steamer is built of iron, and is sixty-five feet in length, thirteen feet beam, and depth of hold six feet, and will be furnished with high-pressure engines of twenty-five horse-power nominal. The highest water-line is three feet, though it will probably, when laden, draw about four feet astern. It will be of about thirty-five tons register, and, when completed, will cost about £2600. It will be under the command of Mr Campbell, one of the owners, and is destined for the Poverty Bay and Napier trade. The hull was built at the foundry, and taken on a carriage to the water, the transit being much delayed by the badly formed streets.

MESSRS SIMS & BROWN of Auckland have lately laid down the keel of a new screw steamer to be built by them for a firm at Napier. Her dimensions will be 56ft keel, beam 11ft 6in, depth of hold 5ft. She is intended for towing purposes in Napier harbor, is to be strongly built, and to have engines of great power.

THE following eccentric advertisement appeared recently in the 'South Canterbury Times':—"Invitation.—If the person or persons who some time ago took from the Ship Hotel, Timaru, an old china tea-cup will call at the hotel, he can receive the saucers to match, and take tea, bread, butter, and shrimps with the owner."

A TREMENDOUS hailstorm occurred on the 25th ult., on the plains to the westward of Burnham, Canterbury. The hailstones lay on the ground to the depth of five inches.

THE six new ships now building for Messrs P. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow, for the New Zealand trade, are to be named respectively, Wellington, Canterbury, Auckland, Nelson, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

THE Provincial Council, at its last session, empowered the Government "to obtain, as soon as possible, the services of a competent geologist," for the purpose of completing the geological survey of the Province, begun by Dr Hector. Captain Hutton, F.G.S., for many years connected with the Colonial Geological Department, has been appointed to the situation.

MR SEWELL, who is said to have a "craze," since he retired from the Fox Ministry, of examining the financial position of the country, recently stated in the Upper House that the colony owes £10,398,736, and that we have authorized works and incurred liabilities that bring the debt up to £16,445,791.

AT the last Patea land sale the prices ranged between £5 to £7 per acre. Competition was most spirited and rapid. Three times the quantity of land could have been sold if offered. Patrick Burke, a West Coast miner, bought a large quantity of land, and placed his deposit of £800 cash on the table.

WE are glad to see that the unjust Education Bill has been thrown out by the Legislative Council. That body having the courage to resist the endeavor to tax the poor for the education of the rich, rejected the clauses providing for model schools. The Council, it may be mentioned, approved of the cumulative principle, thereby giving minorities a chance of representation. The unrepresented of the Colony, and those in favor of denominational education have reason to be deeply grateful to the Hon. Dr. Grace, and the Hons. Major Richardson, Captain Fraser, Col. Brett, and the other gentlemen who raised their voices in defence of right and justice.

THE 'Bruce Herald's' Irish news by the mail consists of a frightful murder by a lunatic and a horrible murder by a publican.

SOME ten days ago, says the Queenstown paper, a stalwart son of Vulcan in a neighboring town bade farewell to sin, in blessedness, and, to celebrate the happy event, a number of his townsmen adopted the orthodox fashion of "tin-ketting" and other boisterous tokens of showing their friendly feelings. The worthy Benedict became wroth, and made a descent upon his tormentors, more than one of whom he rather severely handled. One gentleman got the worst of it, and appealed to the law to vindicate his injured feelings. The result was that each and all—including the groomsmen—were served with summonses. On second thoughts the offended bridegroom declined to prosecute, and the charges were dismissed; he himself was fined 25s for assault. The moral of all this is, that "tin-ketting" should be kept within bounds, and that those who receive the "honor" should preserve their tempers, and meet the evil half-way.

A FATAL accident occurred in the bay on the 1st inst., by which a man named Peter Wilson, able seaman on board the ship Peter Denny, was drowned. It appears the deceased and another man, named Andrew Maconochie, went on board the ketch Fanny, lying off Carey's Bay, about two o'clock in the morning. Between five and six o'clock the deceased went up on deck, and the other man hearing a splash proceeded on deck, but could not see anything of deceased. The body was afterwards recovered.

THE last Northern Escort which arrived in town, brought the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1774ozs ldwt; Arrowtown, 848ozs 18 lwt; Cardrona, 508ozs 18 lwt; Cromwell, 3038ozs, 3dwt; Clyde, 250ozs; Alexandra, 628ozs; Teviot, 743ozs 10dwt; Blacks, 75Cozs; Dunstan Creek, 600Cozs; Mount Ida, 1190ozs 13dwt; Palmerston, 109ozs ldwt; Macraes 137ozs 4dwt. Total 10,573ozs 13dwt.

THE prospect of the new Tariff of New Zealand causing this Colony in the future to import more of its goods direct from the United Kingdom instead of via Melbourne, has naturally caused the Melbourne merchants to grumble at the prospect of a diminution of their trade.

'Harper's Weekly' says:—"Physicians affirm that extraordinary nervous disorders are appearing among the children of the present generation. Sleeplessness is not an uncommon malady in children now-a-days. It is believed that the excessive brain work in close schoolrooms, which is now demanded of children, is producing the most pernicious results."

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

Parliament was prorogued at noon to-day. The following is a summary of the Governor's speech:—

Honorable Legislative Councillors, and Members of the House of Representatives—

I trust that the Act you have passed authorising arrangements to be made for a telegraph cable will lead to the establishment of communication between New Zealand and the rest of the world. The provision which you have made for the purchase, at the cost of the colony, of a landed estate for the Provinces of the North Island, evinces your sincere desire to preserve the unity of the colony, and is a step which, while it will place the North Island in a position to contribute more largely to the revenue, is calculated to advance New Zealand to the first rank amongst the British colonies. The Native Lands Act meets a great want. It will enable Natives, at less cost than hitherto, to have their lands surveyed, and their rights more clearly and equitably defined and recorded. By the Life Assurance Act you will afford protection to those who, for the purpose of providing for their families, have recourse to Assurance Associations. The Act by which you will have constituted Westland a Province will place that part of the colony in the condition which it was intended by the Constitution Act that all parts should occupy. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

Considering the importance of maintaining a large and constant supply of immigrants, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the purpose, including as it does not only the vote of money, but also an Act under which immigrants who are approved of by the Agent-General, and who pay their own passages, will be assured the obtaining of free grants of land, conditional only upon occupation and cultivation.

Honorable Legislative Councillors and Members of the House of Representatives—

I am glad the mission of Mr Russell to England has secured to this colony a packet service *via* California. I regret that the measure to place upon a more satisfactory footing laws relating to the Civil Service, and the measure to regulate for the future mode of providing for necessary public works in various provinces have not become law. Further provision you have made for carrying out the public works of the colony, and authority you have given to extend various lines of railway hitherto authorised into trunk lines throughout the two islands, evinces your determination to give effect to the public works policy. The cheap railways which are being constructed through each island will powerfully stimulate the settlement of the country.

## THE EXPRESS AND DR. MORAN.

WRITING under this head in the 'Marlborough News,' 'Catholicus,' a correspondent, says:—

SIR—Would you be so kind as to grant me a small space in your valuable columns to answer an article of the Express of the 23rd August, in which the editor of that paper served his readers with a quotation from the NEW ZEALAND TABLET on the secrets and mysteries of freemasonry. The zealous defender of the craft, finding it was not in his power to upset the statements of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, laughed at them and ridiculed them in a manner which sadly disguised utmost want of argument. There is nothing new in these tactics; at all times it has been customary for many to think that to raise a hearty laugh at anyone or anything was the best way to defend a cause, and would save the trouble to find good reasons and arguments, which they have not always in store. The editor of your contemporary gives the quotation as the fair amount of credulity of the nineteenth century. But as I have already in several instances proved that the statements made by Monseigneur de Segur, and quoted by the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, can be substantiated by the declarations of masons of high degrees, for instance by that of the Duke of Brunswick and other officers of the Prussian Lodges in 1794; by that of the Count D'Augutz before the Congress of Verona in 1822, who had directed the lodges in Russia and Poland for many years; and also by the acknowledgment of Professor Robison; by several masonic papers, as the Masonic World, &c.; by the writings of high Masonic Officers, as Louis Blanc, Prudhon, Brother Rogon; by the declarations of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and other celebrities of the order; by the rituals and other documents of masons which have at different times fallen into the hands of Government. In 1797, Babeuf, for heading a conspiracy against the Directory of France, was executed on the 24th May. Papers were found on him in which the revolutionary principles of freemasonry were laid down. Similar documents and declarations were also obtained in Naples and Rome in 1845; in the Courts of Justice, as proved by the Jew of Verona and Cretineau Joly, in his work Rome before the Revolution. In 1782, the Bavarian Government was alarmed by rumours as to the principles and proceedings of certain masonic lodges, and especially of one known by the name of Lodge Theodore. These rumours gaining strength the Elector instituted a judicial enquiry into the rules and proceeding of this lodge. The Government inquiry served to confirm the suspicions of the Government and of the public, and these masonic lodges were closed. In defiance of the royal edict the Lodge Theodore continued its meetings. In 1793, four professors, masons of the said lodge—Utschneider, Cossondy, Kenner, and Grunberger, with two others—were summoned before the Court of Inquiry, and questioned on oath respecting the rules and principles of the order. They affirmed that in the higher grades Christianity was abjured, sensual pleasures declared lawful, materialism inculcated, loyalty and patriotism proscribed, and the subordination of ranks and the accumulation of property pronounced to be baneful. All these declarations were soon corroborated. In 1786, the Bavarian Government ordered a domiciliary visit to the house of Councillor Zwack, and in the cellar a casket was discovered containing a portion of the archives of the order. Shortly after a still larger collection of important documents were published by the Bavarian Government. Other most important documents were found by the police on the companion of Weishaupt, after he

had been struck by lightning and killed. This information, mostly taken from Robison's Lectures on modern History, will show to the writer in the 'Lyttelton Times,' who styles himself Bohemian, what he must think of the pretended Christian spirit of masons. The laying of foundation stones of churches is only to give a change to the public mind, and conceal their real end or object, to obtain it more effectually. As to the fidelity of masons to their oath, if Bohemian knew the nature of the oath of freemasonry—the appalling ceremonial—the threats of death from all the brothers to any member who shall be unfaithful to it, which accompanies the taking of it, he would come to the conclusion that it is by no means the respect to Almighty God, but fear, which induces masons to keep the oath. The Jew of Verona, and also Cretineau Joly, in his work Rome before the Revolution, prove that these threats are by no means empty words at all. Is it a wonder that the Catholic Church, which has a thorough knowledge of freemasonry, and of its objects and means, should forbid it to her children and in so doing act only in self defence.

## MR REEVES ON FREE-NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.

MR REEVES, in the course of his speech on immigration, said:—"As a proof of how well understood and how well appreciated the old system of free nominated immigration is, I would point to the experience of the last few months in Canterbury. Since the Province has granted free passages, in spite of the very great drawbacks which arise from the necessarily complicated system, the result has been that the number of applications has increased from fifty or sixty a month to 600 in one month, and 534 in another. I believe if the hon. member would look into this question, if he would bring his whole mind to bear upon the question, give it even a few days' close attention, he would agree with me on these two points; that free passages and assistance to the port of destination, freedom from vexatious trumpety charges, and even, where necessary, assistance to those who were unable to leave their villages should be given, and a system of free nominated immigration should be granted here. Sir, I believe that within the next twelve months, if the Government were to publish to-morrow that applications for free nominated immigration would be received, at least 10,000 applications would be made from within the Colony; and that if a system of monetary assistance and free passages, such as I have spoken of, were established for emigrants at Home, as many more would be obtained from there. I say the needs of the Colony require at least that number; the demand for labor, as the hon. member well knows, is of the most urgent kind in all parts of the Colony, more especially in the Middle Island.

## MR O'RORKE AND THE AGENT-GENERAL.

THE 'Daily Times' says—"Many people fancy that the ponderous official documents with broad margins that issue from Government offices are, as a rule, perfect models of harmonious intercourse. That this is not the case with the official correspondence sent to the Agent-General, the most cursory perusal will show. We are not inclined to quarrel with the decided asperity of Mr O'Rorke's letters; in the first place, because we want immigrants poured into the Colony as fast as possible, and only by stirring our agent up can this be assured. In the next place, because Dr Featherston's action and defence seem to us equally impotent, and judging by the letters which have passed, he deserved all that he got.

## THE EDUCATION MEASURE.

(Condensed from the Auckland 'Herald'.)

It will be well for those who object to the province dealing with education and who cry out for a national system, to study the measure brought before the Assembly. The large and difficult question of religious instruction is dealt with in a summary, but we fear very impracticable way. Parents and guardians—meaning, we presume, the school committees—are to decide whether or not the children should receive "a certain amount of religious instruction at the public schools," to be given either at the beginning or end, or at both beginning and end, of the secular education.

We scarcely think the bill worth the paper on which it is printed, and regret that so much time and labor should have been devoted to its production. As it stands, the bill is a lifeless skeleton. Its dry bones can only be shaken and clothed with vitality by the vulgar process of taxation. On the Provincial Councils is again thrown the odium of finding, by direct taxation, the means of putting the act into operation. The bill is prodigal in its provisions to this end. The choice is wide, but we cannot help asking if this be all that the General Government has to give for the education of the colony, why trouble themselves and the hundred senators in both Houses with its consid-

## THE ST. JOSEPH'S CHOIR CONCERT.

A VOCAL and instrumental concert was given by the members of the choir of St. Joseph's Church, in the Oddfellows' hall, on Thursday evening. The concert, we were glad to see, was largely attended. The first part of the programme consisted of sacred music—selections from Haydn's Imperial Mass, Gounod's Mass, Mozart's 12th Mass, and Mozart's 1st Mass in C. This part of the programme was excellently rendered, and went very well indeed despite a slight unsteadiness on the part of the gentlemen, and notwithstanding it was impaired by a bad harmonium, several stops in which were broken. The solo "Et incarnatus est" was given by a lady in a way deserving of commendation. But undoubtedly the most telling part was the "Agnus Dei" solo, (Mozart's 1st Mass in C.) beautifully given by one of the lady members. The second part consisted of instrumental selections by Mr Sykes, and songs, glees, and a chorus. "Kathleen Mavourneen" was sung with great expression by a lady, whose beautiful mezzo-soprano voice was heard to great advantage. The remainder of the songs were fairly given, the "Sexton" and "Happy be thy Dreams" being worthy of special mention. Mr Sykes is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he accompanied the vocalists, and also on his instrumental selections.



ration. The mere expense of debating and printing a measure of the kind would furnish a very respectable fund for education in any moderate province. And when the bill shall have been carried, we fail to see how it will in any material way alter the position in which the Provincial Governments already stand.

As the matter now stands, the contemplated legislation of the Assembly is mere surplussage, and will not clear away a single difficulty in a question too great to be used merely for show purposes. We regret especially that this course should have been now preferred, for rarely are we likely to see a Government with a majority so overwhelming and obedient as that which supports the Ministry in the present session. It is hard not to believe that with such strength they could, if in earnest, have carried a really useful measure instead of the sham which they have now carelessly thrown as a tub to amuse the popular whale.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

DURING the Session of the Assembly, a motion of Mr Macandrew for a Colonial subsidy of £2500, "towards the establishment of regular steam communication between the East and West Coasts of the Middle Island," was opposed by the Government, but was carried on a division by 40 to 16. Mr Macandrew, in speaking on the motion, remarked that, although the West Coast of the Middle Island abounded in minerals, timber, and splendid harbors, and also contained no inconsiderable amount of land available for settlement, it was for the most part a *terra incognita*. The fine County of Westland might also, to a certain extent, be considered more a part of Victoria than of New Zealand; and it was with the view to remedy this state of matters that he submitted this proposal, so as to make the settled portion of the West Coast a part of ourselves. He found, that during the last four years Westland imported upwards of £1,800,000 worth of goods—in round numbers, £2,000,000—chiefly from Melbourne. Had we had steam communication with Westland, he believed the profit derived from this trade, or that represented by a very large proportion of it, would have been secured to, and spent in the Colony. Moreover, of this £2,000,000, a very large amount had been paid to merchants in Melbourne, which ought to have gone into the pockets of producers in this Colony, being paid for wheat, oats, flour, butter, cheese, and other commodities produced in New Zealand. The people of Westland were evidently very desirous of being brought into communication with the rest of the Colony. By establishing steam communication, such as proposed, the people of the East and West Coasts would be brought more in contact with each other, which would result in their mutual benefit. Mr Vogel admitted the importance of the trade with the West Coast, but objected to the endeavor to effect that object by means of a colonial subsidy. He considered that that should be the work of the provinces desiring to establish the communication. Mr Macandrew, in the course of his remarks in reply, said that the object was to induce some company to establish a steam service right round the Coast, by Martin's Bay, Jackson's Bay, &c., and if the subsidy asked for from the Assembly were not sufficient, the Provinces of Otago and Canterbury would increase the sum, in order to obtain an efficient service. The West Coast 'Times' hopes soon to see the service inaugurated.

### FRUIT PRESERVING.

THE Thames 'Star' has the following "wrinkle" in regard to preserving peaches, which might also be tried in preserving other fruits. We have lately heard of a very successful experiment in preserving peaches—that is, the success of the experiment was but lately demonstrated by opening a tin of peaches preserved twelve months ago, and should the mode adopted turn out generally as favourable as the experiment, a new industry will be opened to residents in some of our country districts which would bring in a good return. We may state that the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the information—he who has conducted the experiment in the art of preserving—is one not unknown to science; and seeing the constant waste of fine fruit in the season, he set his scientific wits to work, which, aided by a mind of an uncommonly practical turn, soon eventuated in a scheme for preserving peaches in a simple but effective manner, besides being cheap withal. He procured a kerosene-tin and a parcel of fruit. The latter he partially cooked and placed in the tin, with a proportion of sixty pounds of fruit to ten pounds of sugar, soldering up the aperture made in the tin all but one small hole. The tin, full of fruit was then placed over a fire to boil, and when it reached the proper point, a good head of steam issuing from the small hole, a little solder was applied: off the fire came the pot to cool; the steam condensing left the fruit air-tight and hermetically sealed. As we previously observed, the first experimental tin of a year old has been opened and the fruit found to be excellently preserved, fit for any kind of pastry, and suitable for an excellent desert. The cost will be so trifling that we fancy this mode of preserving our peaches will be universally adopted. We give the subject publicity with that view. We have tasted the fruit ourselves, and we can state that the sample opened was excellent; and during next season we confidently expect to receive several cases from country friends who will read this and act upon it.

A METHODIST MINISTER JOINING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, Williamsburg, New York State, was thronged on the afternoon of Sunday, April 20, on the occasion of the admission to the Church of twelve converts, the most prominent of whom was the Rev. Mr. Dakin, a Methodist minister well known in the Eastern district. Mr. Dakin was recently assigned by the Methodist Conference to a pastoral charge in Amboy, which he now declines. The ceremony was preceded by the usual ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and when the services were concluded, the neophytes went up the centre aisle and knelt before the communion rail, Father J. P. McDonald, the pastor, addressed them on the important step they were taking, and explained the rite of baptism which they were about to receive. He then read the profession of faith, after which each one advanced and read individually and kissed the Bible. They were baptized and the congregation dispersed.

### THE WORKING OF THE VICTORIAN EDUCATION ACT.—AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

THE following will throw some light on the telegram to the effect that the Victorian Education Act is regarded as a failure. It is the report given by the 'Daily Telegraph' of a discussion in the Legislative Assembly when the Supreme Court Bill was under consideration:—Mr Purvis suggested that the bill should be held over until next session, when the House would know how the new English Act had worked. He thought it would be better for the hon. the Attorney-General to devote his attention entirely to educational matters for the next six months than to try too many reforms at once. He believed the Attorney-General had too much work already on his hands.

Mr Stephen: No.

Mr Purvis: Then in that case he would press some questions about the working of the Education Act. (Mr Stephen: Hear, hear.) In his district there were more children running about uneducated now than before the bill came into operation.

This, says the 'Advocate,' from one of the most sanguine supporters of the new Education Act, is an important admission.

### LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AS AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE following address, delivered a short time ago to the Catholic Union in Sheffield, England, by Archbishop Manning, is of unusual interest to Catholics.

On coming amongst you I have no difficulty in finding what topics to speak upon; rather the difficulty is amongst topics so numerous to know what to select, but sometimes events determine our choice; and an hour ago I received, through the kindness of one of my friends, a copy of a Sheffield newspaper, which, with great felicity has determined the choice of the subject on which I will speak. We are told in this newspaper that it is impossible for Catholics to be good Englishmen—that unpatriotic Ultramontaniam is inconsistent with progress, and that the Catholics of this day are standing aloof in a manner from the political life of the country. The Church of England has its associations, almost every Nonconformist communion has its associations, and I do not see why we Catholics should not have our associations too. What has passed in three hundred years over the Christian society of the world? Three hundred years ago the civil powers of Northern Germany and the civil powers of this country formally separated themselves from the unity of the faith and the unity of the Church, and they broke up and destroyed the unity of worship. They rejected and cast off the greater part of that Christian legislation which had held the Catholic world together, and in the last century even the old Catholic countries of Europe, following in the same path, have perfected and accomplished that which Luther began, and have separated the civil society and civil government from the unity of the faith and of the Church, until at last they have enunciated and carried into effect that greatest of impostures—a free Church in a free State. Well, now,

WHAT I HAVE TO ASK IS THIS:

How can Catholics, who believe that the faith is one, mingle themselves up in a system which declares that all forms of doctrine are equal? It is impossible. How can Catholics, who believe that one faith carries with it by necessity unity of worship, regard with sympathy a state of things in which all forms of worship are put upon the same level? How can Catholics, who believe that marriage is a sacrament ordained of God, and consecrated by Jesus Christ, believe that a society can be on a sound foundation which reduces marriage to a civil contract, and rejects its sacramental character? (Cheers.) How can Catholics, who believe that there can be no education which is not based on the revelation of God, be in sympathy with a state of things in which secular instruction is to be separated from religion, and the whole rising generation of a people are to be brought up in the knowledge of secular things, but religion is to be excluded from the schools? I, therefore, entirely accept the accusation. We Catholics are compelled to isolate ourselves; we are naturally compelled to draw within our own limits in the unity of faith, in the unity of worship, in the Christian character of education, in the sacredness of those great laws upon which society is founded. In all these things we are bound to isolate ourselves, but I ask whose is the fault?

WHO MADE THE CHANGE?

The whole world was united three hundred years back. Who caused this innovation? We are not innovators. We have been thrust into the position, and, therefore, there is nothing unpatriotic in our continuing faithful to those principles which have created the Christian world. They are answerable for our separation who have departed from these principles. Well, now, I have no doubt if I were to stop where I have ceased to speak, I should lay myself open—I should expose you—to more terrible accusations, and, therefore, I will sum up what I have said in this: That within the limit and circle of our faith we can compromise nothing—that within that which I will call the gold of the target, we can admit of nothing but the most pure and unalloyed fidelity to the faith of the Church. Outside of that circle, in all things which relate either to the social welfare or to the political well-being, to the peace and stability of the country and of the empire, there are no men on the face of England who are more loyal, there are no men who are more patriotic than Catholics. In our allegiance to the faith we admit of no compromise, but there are no men in England who are more patriotic in all things which are outside the question of faith than the Catholics of the British Empire.

NAY, I WILL GO FURTHER,

and will say there are no men who are more ready to labor for the well-being of the country, for its political peace and progress, its social order, its industry, its commerce, and for its education, than are the Catholics of this country. Now, I can conceive no subject in which Catholics are unpatriotic. I can conceive no subject in which Catholics can be in collision with the laws of the British Empire, so long as the laws of the British Empire are not in collision with the laws of God. This brings me to another sentence in the article to which I referred. My friend, Lord Denbigh, some year or two ago, gave utterance to an expression which has passed into a proverb and

an axiom. He has had the dignity of inscribing something upon the memory and upon the tongues of Englishmen, by saying, "I am a Catholic first, and an Englishman afterwards." This is supposed to have a very unpatriotic sound. Well, now, what would it lead to? Let me ask any Englishman to say these words after me: "I am an Englishman first, and a Christian afterwards." If an Englishman will not say that, will he say, "I am a Christian first, and an Englishman afterwards?" And if he says he is a Christian first, I say that I am a Catholic first, because to me Catholicism and Christianity are the same thing, and therefore we are uniting on precisely the same principle. I should have thought the words, "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me," ought to have subjected all national and patriotic feelings to the law of Our Saviour. Then after all we are agreed in the matter, and there is no reason in saying, "I am a Catholic first, and an Englishman afterwards." It means—show me the law of Christianity which requires the obedience of my conscience, and though all the laws in the statute-book are to the contrary, I will lay down my life rather than break the law of my faith. Well, I see nothing unpatriotic in this. We are told in this article that Ultramontaniam is inconsistent with progress.

#### WHO CREATED THE CHRISTIAN WORLD?

Who was it taught and applied Christianity to the action of men and of society? The Church. But who was it ruled and governed the Church in applying the Christian law to the creation of the Christian world? The Popes. Then had the Christian world made no progress down to the sixteenth century? Every particle of progress it had made down to the sixteenth century must be carried to the account of the Popes, even though their adversaries were judges. Since the creation of the Christian world, down to the time of the great disruption and breaking up of the Christian unity by Luther and his followers, all progress that was made in the Christian world was made by Christianity—that is, by the Church and the Popes, for they were the supreme leaders over the whole of the Christian world. It is a fact that Ultramontaniam means Popery, and Popery means Catholicism, and pardon me if I add Popery means Christianity. Now I have gone farther than I intended into what may have had somewhat of a theological aspect, and, therefore, let me hope that Catholics will be found to have two characters. The first in their aspect towards God and their faith—perfectly immutable, as it has been always; and secondly, in their aspect to their Sovereign and to their fellow-countrymen—the truest and the most faithful Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen to be found in the United Kingdom. Some believe religion and politics can be separated. Now we do not. We believe that politics are a part of morals—that politics are the morals of society, and the Ten Commandments are the law of morals for an individual. Every individual Christian is governed by the law of God, and so is society, for it is only made up of individuals, and the political action of society is to be governed by the law of God just as much as the private actions of man. Therefore the attempt to separate between politics and religion is the exclusion of morals as a part of religion. I am going at once to something very political. I hope one act of the Catholic Association will be this—to register. I hope that every Catholic who is in Sheffield who is qualified to vote will take prompt care that his name should be entered upon the register, so that, when the next election comes on he may

#### BE ABLE TO RECORD HIS VOTE.

I believe a great many have never voted—first, because they did not know they had got a vote; secondly, if they knew they had a vote they did not know how to go about it; and thirdly, because they did not take the precaution of paying their rates. If the Catholics of this country were really represented in the Legislature, I think we should near less of Catholicism being opposed to progress, and of the unpatriotic character of Catholics. A thing has happened lately which I confess has given me a great deal of pain. A book has been lately published describing the history of the English in Ireland, and I can hardly conceive a fire-brand thrown into the midst of our intestine contentions more ardent or more dangerous than that book. The sum of it is this, that England made one great mistake—it had not Anglicized and Protestantized Ireland by brute force. I can conceive no political Gospel—if I may so speak—more opposed to progress than this. I know nothing that ever came from the most benighted Papist so contrary to the moral laws which govern the universe; so great a violation of the law of conscience—which is the law of God—and of that liberty which every man ought to enjoy. Well, now, in the article with which I have begun, and with which I will end, it is said, "We Catholics cannot be in hearty accordance with those liberties which have created the glory of England." Now, if that liberty means the popular liberty from which Parliament sprung, it was our Catholic forefathers who founded these Parliaments.

#### IF IT BE THE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE,

I claim that it was our Catholic fathers who taught it; and I say that St Thomas of Canterbury was the martyr who died for the liberty of conscience. What was the cause for which he suffered? It was precisely this—that he refused to allow the dictation of the civil power in matters of religion, and that principle of the liberty of conscience is the principle of the whole of Great Britain and Ireland at this hour. The Scottish Presbyterians refuse to accept the dictation of the civil powers in matters of religion, and wisely. The Nonconformists of England are more than half the population; of the remaining half, who are nominally members of the Church of England, I will be bound to say not one in ten can endure the very name of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or the various laws which determine matters of doctrine. The Protestant believes that he has in his hands the infallible Bible, and he rejects every authority, civil and human, that comes between him and the Word of God. We Catholics believe that the revelation of God is incorporated and intrusted to the infallible Church of God, and we refuse likewise all authority, human and civil, that comes between us and that infallible truth. Therefore Catholic and Protestant Nonconformists are identical in principle though they differ in the form in which that principle is applied, and Catholics and Nonconformists suffered side by side in prison and on the scaffold 300 years ago. Well, to me it seems that there is no

liberty which is rational and just of which the Catholic Church is not the mother. The Jerusalem which is from above is free, and all the liberty which ever came to the human race came from the liberty which Christianity brought into the world. Believe the truth and the truth shall make you free.

#### THE FAIRY LORE OF IRELAND.

In 'Saint Paul's Magazine,' Mr W. Barry gives some interesting pages upon the "Poetic Folk-Lore of Ireland." In Ireland, as in most other countries where folk-lore is or has been abundant and popular—and where has it not been?—the nature and habits of the goblins will be observed to suit more than one mood and disposition of those who put faith in supernatural manifestations. The horrid mythology, for instance, is powerfully embodied in the Celtic legends of serpents dwelling in mountain lakes, in the stories of the Phooks, a kind of centaur-demon, or Hibernian dragon; while to the same division might be allotted the whole of the charnel-house tales, including death coaches, apparitions, brown men (vampires or ghouls), and spectres who present themselves to the living in order to unburden their ghostly consciences by the confession of crimes committed in the flesh. But Ireland has, besides, a curious comic pantheism, if such a phrase may be permitted. To this order belongs the wonderful talking eagle, who carried the famous O'Rourke to the moon and back again, and the vast family of the elves, who spent so much of their time in playing Robin Goodfellow tricks with belated peasants. The freaks of gnomes and pixies are to be found almost literally repeated in the tales told at Munster and Connaught firesides, so that an inquirer into subjects of the kind is almost inclined to believe that all fairies, like the gipsies, have a common origin. The sports, pranks, and revels which took place in the realms of Titania and Oberon, with the appropriate incantations for the suppression of the thorny hedgehogs and long-legged spinners, are described to us over again in the narrative of how court was kept by the elfin monarch Don Fierna, or in similar tales of high festival in the subterranean palace of Queen Meav, who, indeed, by some commentators, is said to be identical with Queen Mab. Now Don Fierna hails from a rural parish in the county Cork, and Queen Meav, or Meabh, belongs to the wilds of Connemara. Of course the peasantry are unable to dress or equip their faries as completely as the poet could, but they can give the note or suggestion which ends in the bee being robbed for the taper which is to be lit at the eyes of the glow-worm, and in the painted wings of the butterfly being converted into a fan to keep off the moon-rays.

In a drawing-room book of the finest and most delicate fancy, the letter-press furnished by Mr William Allingham and the illustrations by Mr Richard Doyle, is to be seen a number of pictures in verse and pencil from Fairy-Land, in which everything graceful in the idea of elfin mythology appears to be grouped together. The blinking owl lends himself to the frolics and pranks of the fairies with a kind of solemn protest against the levity of the proceedings; the wee folk flit around and in the bells of the flowers; they make butterflies draw them in chariots; they mount sulky frogs with as much determination as Waterson mounted his alligator; now they drive a four-in-hand team of moths beneath the moon; they kiss under the shade of mushrooms; they sleep on the leaves that bend not beneath them; and their dresses as well as attitudes could only be dreamt of by an artist and a poet.

The supposed primitive inhabitants of Ireland, the Tuatha de Danaans, were, tradition relates, great and wonderful magicians. It was by the power of magic that they raised many of the ancient monuments whose traces are still visible. They were also a people renowned for learning and for skill in the arts. It was thought that many of the Tuatha de Danaans survived by means of self-enchancement, and were in fact the fairy men and women occasionally visible to mortals. According to this superstition, the phantoms or spirits of course assumed the proportions of human creatures, though usually of creatures of superhuman beauty or ugliness. The notion of the small elves would appear to date from the period at which the theory of the good people being "fallen angels" was adopted. They were not thought to be "fallen angels" in the usual restricted sense of the term. They were the neutrals—the miserable Uncertain Ones in the awful Rebellion which took place among the Celestial Intelligences, and they were punished for their lukewarm loyalty by being banished, but only as far as the earth. Hence the mention of the holy name or of the Trinity causes a sad commotion among them, and several of the legends describe the pain felt by a fairy at the least reference to God or a future state. The dwarf-size was part of the punishment. The good people, when they fell from the sky, came down as thickly as raindrops. They have no souls to live for ever, but they seem to know nothing of death or decay. When the world comes to an end, they will come to an end with it, like the flowers, the birds, and the trees.

Merrows, mermen, merwomen, mermaids are to be included among the graceful folk-lore or Fauna of Ireland. The most learned commentators on Celtic antiquities assure us that the first merman was named Fintan, who came to Ireland before the deluge, and was saved from drowning by being transformed into a fish. He afterwards lived in his natural form, though represented in sculptures in the same shape as the Assyrian Dagon (in a kind of salmon-skin cloak), until the days of St. Patrick, by whom he was converted to Christianity, and he ultimately became a saint, and died of a good old age. In the Cathedral of Cloufert, county Galway, is a figure of a mermaid of the ordinary pattern, except that she carries an open book in her hand instead of the regulation looking-glass. Mr Marcus Keane in his "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," endeavors to trace a distinct connection between this county Galway mermaid and Vishnu as represented in the Matsya Avatar. A drawing of Vishnu certainly carries out Mr Keane's curious suggestion, the Indian deity issuing from the mouth of a fish, the fish covering the lower portion of the body, while the figure bears a book in her hand. The Irish mermaid, in fact, Mr Keane concludes, is identical with the fish-god of India, Babylon, and Canaan.

As a matter of fact, however, the Old World stories are rapidly dying out. Fairies are kittle cattle, and will not flourish in the

neighborhood of railway stations, national schools, or even in the vicinity of such evidences of progress and civilisation as union work-houses. The present race of Irish farmers and laborers are so few in number that they must work hard from morning until night to meet the demands of the landlords, and earn the high wages necessary to pay for high-priced provisions. In the old Paddy-go-easy times there was leisure for holding the wake at length, for the "pattern" or festival of the patron-saint, for gatherings by the fireside, when legends of the good people were remembered; exchanged and perpetuated. And it is impossible not to think also that the climate has something to do with the decay or disappearance of the picturesque folk-lore. Whether from the cutting down of timber, for reasons afterwards explained in the Landed Estates Court, from the effects of the gulf stream, from whatever cause, the climate of the island has grown moist and more moist, and the beautiful May mornings, the grey summer twilights, the bright moonlights, when elves would show themselves, the O'Donoghue come up from his lake-dwelling to the rippling top of the mere, the merrow comb her flowing hair in the smooth sea bays, the wee folk trip it round the rath and in the green glimmering glades of the wood, such seasons are now as much things of the past in Ireland as potatoes without blight. The Irish fairies have been always lovers of the fine weather, and were most plentiful when the soil supported a million of people more than it ought, and when altogether the country, if not so prosperous in its agricultural returns as it is at present, was more picturesque in that light in which an artist or a poet contemplates a ragged cabin with more favor than a trim quadrangular dwelling house.

INSULTING A BISHOP.

SWITZERLAND.

(From a Correspondent of the 'London Tablet'.)

July 12.

A very sad scene and one very ill-calculated to give foreigners visiting Switzerland a favorable notion of our manners and education, as not only Republican; but also civilized and decent; has occurred on board one of the steamers which ply on the Lake of the Four Cantons. On Tuesday, the 8th of July, the last day of the choral festival at Lucerne, a number of singers from Zurich and Bâle were going by water to Flüen. On its return, the boat stopped at every station to take in passengers, and at Tels-platz received on board Mgr. Luchat, the venerated and persecuted Bishop of Bâle. His lordship was accompanied by three ecclesiastics, and scarcely had he taken his place in the vessel when he was rudely accosted by two of the singers, who used expressions of an offensive character towards him. The two blackguards finding that their behaviour had no effect on the Bishop, who made no reply and preserved his calm and dignity; sat down beside him and kept on talking in a loud tone of voice, so as to draw the attention of the other persons on deck to the Bishop. The rest of the singers soon, to the number of 300, crowded round Mgr. Luchat. A scene took place not unlike that in the hall of Caiaphas with all its indignities, and the two singers uttered to the good Bishop speeches similar to those of the Jews to Our Saviour.

The scandal went on increasing. The Bishop left the deck and descended into the saloon, but the rabble followed him, and continued their mockings and insults. His lordship left the vessel at the next stoppage. This took the mob by surprise, and the 300, determined not to let their victim escape without additional sufferings, vented their demonic rage in yells and hisses against the meek and holy Bishop as he quitted the boat, and some of them even went so far as to fling empty bottles as an accompaniment to their curses and hootings. Such things are scarcely credible, and yet they are strictly true. I had the narrative from a respectable eye-witness, a man who does not share our veneration for the Catholic Bishop, but who nevertheless does not conceal his indignation at such things being done in Switzerland. The scene took place on the borders of the Lake of Lucerne, under the Federal flag of Switzerland, that floated proudly over the steam-boat; and without any person, either the captain or any of the passengers interfering to put a stop to the outrage. It took place on the anniversary of the victory by which the Swiss nationality was founded. Times have wonderfully changed; men do not work now *pro Deo et patria*, for God and their country, as they did in the good old times. What they look for now-a-days is big subsidies, paid by the Swiss Treasury to the Prussian Exchequer—smiles of encouragement from Bismarck, and the approval of the high and mighty German Emperor. Whilst Mgr. Luchat was enduring the outrage of 300 maniacs, the foreigners who happened to be board could not refrain from expressing their indignation. One of their number came towards the Bishop and said:—"Monseigneur, allow me, although a Protestant, to present you my card, and to express the sympathy I feel with you in what you are undergoing. I am the Secretary-General of the Minister of Worship of Hanover; and I have read in our Protestant newspapers of the sufferings which your lordship and the Catholics of Switzerland have had to encounter, but I never could have suspected that there could have been so much baseness on the part of your persecutors if I had not witnessed it with my own eyes, as I do at this moment."

A school for the study of the Irish language has been established at Boston.

Writing from St. Louis, a correspondent of an American Catholic paper, says:—On Ascension day (later end of May) Bishop Ryan raised to the Order of the Priesthood three young men at St. John's Church. He then repaired to St. Malachi's, confirmed some two hundred children, and in the evening lectured at the Annunciation, his old charge, to relieve the church of debt. Such is the life of a Catholic bishop. His arduous character is better appreciated when it is remembered that we have now solstice heat; spring we have not had, but this week have leaped from winter to midsummer. The bishop has already confirmed, since Easter, some three thousand five hundred persons, of whom about sixty were converts—and this, though he has not yet completed the visitation of half of the thirty-two churches of the city.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

(American Paper.)

THERE are good grounds for the belief that a remarkable historical discovery has just been achieved in Brazil, no less than an engraved stone, bearing a Phœnician inscription, commemorating a visit to Brazil some five centuries before the birth of Christ. The circumstances are:—Visconde de Saporaube, a member of the Emperor's Council of State, received three months ago a letter from Parahyba, enclosing a drawing of the inscription upon a stone which the writer's slaves had come upon during their agricultural labors on his farm, and which drawing had been made by the writer's son, who could draw a little. This copy was turned over to the Historical Society of Rio, and by it to Senor Ladislao Netto, Director of the Rio Museum; for an examination: On examining it he was surprised to find that the characters were pure Phœnician. The inscription is of a commémorate stone—a rough monument erected by some Phœnicians of Sidonia, apparently exiles or refugees from their native land, between the ninth and tenth years of the reign of a king named Hiram. These rash or unfortunate Canaanites—the patronimic which they have used to denominate themselves—left the port of Aziongeber (now Akaba), a port upon the Red Sea; and sailed for twelve (P) novilunes—lunar months—along the land of Egypt—that is, Africa. The number of vessels they had and the numbers of the males and females composing the adventurous expedition are all set forth in a concise and seemingly elegant style, these particulars being placed intermediate between the Invocation—some at the beginning and the others at the end of the inscription of the Alonim Valonuth—i.e., gods and goddesses, or *superos superasque*, as is the Latin translation by Gesenius of those well-known Phœnician words. The inscription is in eight lines of most beautiful Phœnician characters, but without separation of the words, without the vowel points and without quiescent letters—three great obstacles to the interpretation, for whose overcoming a mere knowledge of Biblical Hebrew is insufficient. A certain ararism, not slightly manifest in the emphatic termination in *aléph* and in the feminine one in *thâa*, and more than this the forms of the letters *mem* and *shin*, induce me to believe that the reign of the second of the two Hiram was the epoch of the adventure, and that the voyage was therefore made in the years 542 and 543 B.C.; that is, 26 years after the siege of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar, and 4 years before Cyrus reigned. The inscription does not declare which of the two Phœnician monarchs is referred to as the Hiram of the epoch. The first Hiram of the two historical ones was the ally of Solomon, and he reigned in 980 to 947 B.C. The second was an obscure prince, who reigned in 528 to 555 B.C.; under the pressure of Babylon and Egypt. But whichever the one, this inscription is one of the oldest and evidently the most notable record yet discovered in relation to the heroic and enlightened people to whom, it would seem, the whole of the seas were known. Senor Netto says: "I have written to the learned linguist, Ernest Renan, and to the not less learned Father Barges, giving them some words of my version, and asking their advice how to make my efforts of the most service to science. But it is plain that until I see the stone myself, and examine the locality whence it was drawn I cannot loyally give authoritative official publicity to the matter. I am, however, far from having any fears in regard to the *bona fides* and authenticity of the copy in a language studied by very few men, and by these few only of recent years. Perhaps there are only six men in Europe capable of forging such a writing, and they are beyond suspicion."

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND—THE HOLY FATHER.

THE VERY REV. W. J. DUNNE, Vicar-General to His Lordship Bishop Murphy, received a hearty welcome on the occasion of his return to Tasmania. The Catholics of Hobarton gave a tea-party in honor of the occasion. During the evening the rev. gentleman said:—I have been through many of the churches and colleges of England, and to visit them alone I should imagine that it was a great Catholic country. Such a number of convents and such vast congregations of people would actually indicate that there is a great Catholic movement at present in England; and when I was informed that of the clergy at present laboring in London 44 or 45 of them were formerly of other denominations; when I found that the head of the Catholic Church in England was formerly not a Catholic; when I found that the president of Oscott College was formerly not a Catholic; when I found that the president of Stonyhurst College was formerly not a Catholic;—I could not but conclude that the religious movement in England was in the direction of Catholicity. The numbers of churches and convents which were built since I left Ireland really astonished me. The large convents and cathedrals which were dismantled in every place—and certainly I can but say that Oliver Cromwell must have been a most infernal Goth to have tumbled down those cathedrals which were formerly devoted to the holy religion—those magnificent abbeys and cathedrals, were many of them I was glad to see, restored, and that at present action is being taken to restore others of them throughout the country. \* \* \* \* \* I had an interview with the Holy Father.—(Applause) He received me most graciously, and was pleased to converse with me for about a quarter of an hour, and inquired most kindly about Tasmania; and you may be sure I said as much for it as I possibly could.—(Applause.) He inquired how many clergy we had; how many convents; the state of education; and the temporal state of the people in general; and, finally, he was pleased to give me his blessing, not only to myself, but for all the people of Tasmania whom I wished to include in my intention; and I need hardly say that my intention included every man, woman and child within the bounds of Tasmania.

The Rev. Father Superior of the Irish college of Rome was the last victim of the Italian revolutionists. The Father was returning home to his monastery, when he was met by a man in a mask, who struck him a blow on the head with a stick, which knocked him down. The wretch then ran off, leaving the poor Father Superior nearly insensible.

## AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE SHAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

THERE is another celebrity in London and a greater personage than the Shah—the heir to the crown of all the Russias—but the Londoners only want one excitement at a time. To be sure, the Czarewitch joins all the excursions the Shah participates in, but nobody notices him. Indeed, he is rather under a cloud; for many think he came here only as a spy to take care that England makes no convention with the Shah and treats him no more royally than Russia did. But if the Czarewitch be all his enemies declare, he is not a whit more mercenary than England. In the following extract from one of the leading political journals of London will be found, I fear, the mainspring of this great uprising and outturning of a people to do honor to the Shah:

"Insignificant as is his kingdom," says the 'John Bull,' and feeble a creature as is the Shah himself, the geographical position of his country between our Indian possessions and Russian territory, and his attitude, are important to some considerable extent to us in the event of Russia ever entertaining the serious design of invading India. We were never of the number of those who suffer from Russophobia; but it is evident that through Persia will be the Russian attack, if ever there is to be an attack at all. It is well, therefore, that in addition to having the independent provinces which form our northwestern frontiers friendly to us, it would be well that the sympathy of Persia was with us. Russia already overhangs Persia on the west of the Caspian Sea; and when Khiva is annexed it will overhang it on the east; and the late history of the northern empire shows that in due course of time it would have no objection to swallow and assimilate the dominions of the Shah. Nar-Ed-Deen has doubtless sense enough to see this, and has no wish to be swallowed up. To this we may fairly attribute his visit to this country. This time he has visited Russia and Germany and Belgium; but he has plainly intimated England was the chief object of his journey. He probably understands that we have no wish to annex his territory, though we have some interest in preventing Russia doing so. We by no means grudge him all the attention he will receive, nor the cost at which it will be shown. He is heartily welcome to it; and if, after all he sees and hears, he thinks it worth while to offer himself and his kingdom as a buffer to the advance of Russia towards India, by all means let us accept his offer, and promise what aid we can give him towards maintaining his independence."

A candid admission, surely! And this by no means the opinion of the editor merely. The Shah has already seen two reviews of the English navy, and by this afternoon will have seen two of the English army. He is immensely interested in the fighting powers of England, and the English, as if they recognised that they were on trial with the Russians, are straining every nerve to impress him favorably. Many people in this tax-ridden country are doing nothing but counting the cost of this royal entertainment. Will it pay? That is the question. Will the Shah's visit stimulate trade, and will it in the slightest degree discourage Russia? If it accomplishes either of these objects, the English will regard the necessary expenditure as well laid out.

## THE ELECTIONS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

"J. G. K."—initials which we recognise as those of a young gentleman who has borne a chivalrous part in defending the temporal rights of the Sovereign Pontiff—writes in the 'Crusader':—"The elections which have taken place during the last fortnight in Alsace and Lorraine show that 'Prussian Rule' is no more popular than it was in 1871. Out of about eighty elections, twelve are void on account of the small number of votes given. The country districts are said to have returned 'moderate' men, but this is not to be understood in the way in which the German organs explain it. The truth is that the country districts are thoroughly Catholic and French, but the leading men have either emigrated to France or are too much afraid of persecution to state their opinions boldly. In Strasburg, however, the Government candidates suffered a great defeat—M. Louth, the ultra-Catholic ex-mayor, who has been deposed by the Prussians, being elected at the head of the poll by a large majority. It is said that during the last two years about 2,600 Germans have settled in Strasburg, and have been placed on the register, but the total votes given for the German candidates did not exceed 2,500, so few of the original inhabitants can have voted for their oppressors."

## A TRUE HEROINE.

If Dona Maria de Bourbon, the wife of Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, were a Garibaldian or an internationalist, she would be by this time the greatest heroine of our Protestant contemporaries. As she happens to be a Catholic she is not noticed by them, but she does deserve special mention from her brothers in the faith. This gallant lady has accompanied her young husband through all the fatigues of the campaign, dressed in a riding habit tucked into a thick pair of top boots. She sleeps often in the open air, and rides not unfrequently twelve hours a day. She is described as a very beautiful young woman, only nineteen years of age; she nurses the sick and encourages her youthful husband, who is often downhearted notwithstanding his frequent successes. Whenever they can this noble pair hear Mass and receive communion together. The country folk are enthusiastic in their praise of *la Senora Dona Maria de la Nieves*—the Lady Mary of Snow, for so is the infant called. Her Highness is the daughter of the legitimate King of Portugal, Don Miguel, and the lineal descendant of the fair and unhappy Inez de Castro. The French papers applaud her courage, her beauty and charity, and style her a model Catholic wife, who follows her husband through thick and thin, in peace and war.—'Catholic Review.'

Mr Butt, Q. C., and America.—The Philadelphia 'Catholic Standard' says:—"There is a rumour here that Mr Isaac Butt, Q. C., at the urgent request of his friends and admirers, has consented to deliver a series of lectures in the United States on Ireland and the Irish in the present day, and that he will proceed to New York in the first instance for that purpose in the course of the ensuing autumn."

## SHOWING HIM A MIRACLE.

THE following is full of interest to the readers of the beautiful translation appearing weekly in our pages.

Ernest Kenan having said in his "Life of Jesus" that the proper way of proving a miracle is to show one, a pamphleteer "shows" one in a letter "Upon the Establishment of the Christian Religion," which we here translate:

SIR:—Permit me to-day to draw your attention again to the establishment of the Christian religion—a fact upon which we naturally differ in opinion. Like you, when I have striven to identify its cause with the mere forces of man, I have failed in my endeavor. The supernatural, then, has been the only conducting thread which has helped me to escape from the labyrinth, where I see you continually seeking to rectify yourself, without ever doing it, and condemned to escape therefrom only when you shall have proved that there is nothing miraculous in the establishment of Christianity. Pardon this little digression; I go straight to the work. There is a religion called the Christian, whose founder was Jesus, named the Christ. This religion, which has lasted eighteen centuries, and which calls itself the natural development of that Judaism which ascends near to the cradle of the world, had the apostles for its first propagators. When these men wished to establish it they had for adversaries:

The national pride of the Jews.

The implacable hatred of the Sanhedrim.

The brutal despotism of the Roman Emperors.

The raileries and attacks of the philosophers.

The libertinism and caste-spirit of the pagan priests.

The savage and cruel ignorance of the masses.

The faggot and bloody games of the circus.

They had an enemy in:

Every miser.	Every murderer.
Every debauched man.	Every proud man.
Every drunkard.	Every slanderer.
Every thief.	Every liar.

Not one of the vices, in fact, which abuse our poor humanity which did not constitute itself their adversary.

To combat so many enemies and surmount so many obstacles, they had only:

Their ignorance.	Their weakness.
Their poverty.	Their fewness.
Their obscurity.	The Cross.

If you had been their contemporary at the moment when they began their work, and Peter had said to you, "Join with us, for we are going to the conquest of the world; before our word pagan temples shall crumble, and their idols shall fall upon their faces; the philosophers shall be convicted of folly; from the throne of Caesar we shall hurl the Roman eagle, and in its place we shall plant the cross; we shall be the teachers of the world; the ignorant and the learned will be our disciples!"—hearing him speak thus, you would have said, "Be silent, imbecile!" And as you are tolerant from nature and principle, you would have defended him before the Sanhedrim, and have counseled it to shut up the fisherman of Bethsaida and his companions in a mad house. And yet, sir, what you would have thought a notable madness is to-day a startling reality, with which I leave you face to face.

## AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

### THE 'RECORD'S' WONDERFUL STORY.

THERE recently went the rounds a big story to the effect that two clergymen in England now holding livings in the Church of England had been received into the Catholic Church, but had received dispensation from the Pope enabling them to hold their present offices. As many non-Catholic readers are ignorant enough of the Catholic Church to be gulled by this, we hope that those New Zealand papers in which the statement appeared will be unprejudiced enough to publish the following regarding it:—"The story," says the London 'Tablet,' "was circulated on the authority of Prebendary Brooks, who now writes to the 'Record' to admit that he has been unable to adduce any evidence in support of it. We challenged Mr Brooks to give the names. The rev. gentleman expresses sincere regret that he should have been deceived."

It is but in very few instances that the authorship of these reckless calumnies can be traced, and it is in still fewer instances that the person who first brings them into print has the honesty and manliness to do what Mr Brooks has done—namely, to express his regret at having published what he has found to be false, and to admit having been the victim of deception.

## MISCELLANY.

In the bar parlor of a snug hotel in Kilmore, some few nights ago, a discussion arose concerning the merits and demerits of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. After much had been said for and against the hon. member for Dalhousie, an impartial old gentleman delivered himself of the following oracular remark:—"Pot I blame Duffy for was for bringing his previous experience into his after career; but in spite of that I forgive him on account of the usefulness of the man." The effect on the disputants was wonderful. A leading office-bearer in the local Hibernian Society cried "Hooroo!" and a Pastmaster of an Orange Lodge shook the ashes from his pipe as he sententiously observed, "Give us the same agin, and tie the mule at the door." The order was carefully attended to, and spoons were soon heard to tinkle pleasantly against the sides of the glasses.

In 1848 the total stock of gold, coined and uncoined, in Europe and America was estimated at £560,000,000. The actual coinage of gold at the principal mints of the world from 1848 to 1872 was:—

England	...	...	£123,608,000
Sydney	...	...	28,799,000
France	...	...	259,801,000
United States	...	...	185,579,000

Total ... £597,787,000

**THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.**

The author of the following is an Irish poetess, blind from early childhood.

'Tis long ago! we have toiled and traded,  
Have lost and fretted, have gained and grieved,  
Since last the light of that fond faith faded:  
But friends—in its day—what we believed!  
The poet's dream and the peasant's stories—  
Oh, never will time that trust renew!  
Yet they were old on the earth before us,  
And lovely tales—had they been true!

Some spake of homes in the green wood hidden,  
Where age was fearless and youth was free—  
Where none at life's board seemed guests unbidden,  
But men had years like the forest tree:  
Goodly and fair, and full of summer,  
As lives went by when the world was new,  
Ere ever the angel steps passed from her—  
Oh, dreamers and bards, if that were true?

Some told of a proud and stainless standard—  
Of hearts that only in death grew cold,  
Whose march was ever in freedom's vanguard,  
And not to be stayed by steel or gold.  
The world to their very graves was debtor—  
The tears of her love fell there like dew:  
But there had been neither slave nor fetter  
This day in her realms had that been true!

Our hopes grew strong as a giant-slayer;  
They told that life was an honest game,  
Where fortune favored the fairest player,  
And only the false found loss and blame—  
That men were honored for gifts and graces,  
And not for the prizes folly drew;  
But there would be many a change of places  
In the hovel and hall, if that were true!

Some said to our silent souls, what fear ye?  
And talked of a love not based on clay—  
Of faith that would neither crave nor weary,  
With all the dust of the pilgrim's day:  
They said that Fortune and Time were changers;  
But not by their tides such friendship grew;  
Oh, we had never been trustless strangers  
Among our people, if that were true!

And yet, since the fairy time hath perished  
With all its freshness from hills and hearts,  
The last of its love, so vainly cherished,  
Is not for these days of schools and marts.  
Up, Up! for the heaven still circles o'er us;  
There's wealth to win, and there's work to do,  
There's sky above and a grave before us—  
And, brothers, beyond them all is true!

**IRISH HISTORY IN IRISH SCHOOLS.**

'New York Tribune.'

WEAK are the ways of "statesmanship," and especially of English "statesmanship," so far as all Irish affairs are concerned. We are glad to seize the opportunity to direct attention more to places of English effort to deal with the problem of Irish education.

The Irish youth, it seems, are not to know Irish history! What would be thought of an American school system which took care that the pupils should know nothing of American history? Of course, the cases from one point of view are not alike; but the question is, whether an Irishman has not a right to be acquainted with the history of his country? Irish history cannot be legally taught in Irish schools!

Now, the shame of this is that it is keeping up, in a small way, the numerous and outrageous provisions of the old Irish Code, with all its harassing details, and with all its sanguinary penalties. Why shouldn't Irish history be taught in Irish schools? Why should English statesmen be so shamefaced about the sins of their ancestors? To us this seems the greater folly because we believe that an Irishman well read in Irish history would be infinitely more likely to be a good citizen. An Irish school which does not teach Irish history is an anomaly and an anachronism.

**SHADY DOINGS OF THE WELLINGTON EDUCATION BOARD.**

AN exchange from the province of Wellington calls attention to a provision in the Ordinance, exempting children attending private schools from paying the capitation rate, on a certificate being produced from the teacher that the child had attended three months at school previous to July. It then asks, "What is the meaning, then, of the Board's attempting to collect the rate in defiance of this provision, or without distinguishing between those legally liable to pay, and those who are not. Of course (our contemporary remarks) it cannot be on the assumption that parents are ignorant of the provision. But nevertheless it is perfectly true that some have paid the fee in ignorance, and are entitled to have it returned."

Commenting on this conduct, "Argus," in the Wanganui 'Herald,' unveils his mind in these terms:—"The miser said to his son, 'Get money honestly if you can, but get money.' The Education Board follow the same principle, and draw funds into their exchequer by means which, to say the least, are questionable. To serve a notice calling upon parents to pay 5s per head for all children not exceeding four, between the ages of five and fifteen, under a penalty of 40s, without inserting a clause to the effect that outside education exempts from the tax, deserves the strongest reprobation. Under the Ægis of non-responsibility, the Board attempt that which would stamp shady on any ordinary business transaction."

**HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.**

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

**14.—PRESENTATION AND EDUCATION OF MARY IN THE TEMPLE—THE ESPOUSALS.**

It was under the shadow of the sanctuary, amidst a host of young virgins, confided to the care of the Sacerdotal tribe, that the childhood of Mary was passed. (1.) This historic fact—formally recorded by tradition—was already so well established in the VI. century, that Mahomet himself thought it necessary to enregister it: "Speak of Miriam," says the Koran, "relate in what manner she quitted her parents, how she went towards the east of the Temple, and covered her face with a veil, which hid her from their sight." (2.) Astonishing conformity of evidence! The aureola with which Catholic faith surrounds the celestial form of Mary, pierces the clouds of Mohametanism, and its ray illuminates all succeeding ages. The Presentation of the Immaculate Virgin in the Temple of Jerusalem is an event which forms an epoch in the annals of the human race. The doctors and fathers, unanimously state that Mary was thenceforth brought up under the care of the priest Zachary, her kinsman. The sanctuary of the most High had, from the time of Moses and in the sequel of Jewish history, been surrounded by pious women and young virgins. The Temple of Zorobabel, after its restoration by Herod, had a quarter specially appropriated to the service of women, isolated by cloisters, having two doors, one opening on the city, the other on the Temple. (3.) In this sanctuary of prayer, recollection, and pious labors, with none but angel-witnesses, glided away the first years of the humble Mary. At the period of the age of majority, which, with Jewish women, counted at fourteen years, Zachary consigned the young Virgin into the hands of her parents at Nazareth, that she might there be espoused according to the Hebraical law. A temporal posterity was the glory of women in Israel. All the blessings of the ancient covenant were linked with it. The future of the world depended on the perpetuity of the race of Abraham, which was to give to the earth the blessed seed through which the nations were to be saved. Mary, sprung from the Royal line of David, must, according to the terms of the Mosaic law, espouse her next of kin. Now, the Booz of the new Ruth, was a holy old man, named Joseph, son of Jacob, and brother of Cleophas. He was descended from David by the line of Solomon; even as Mary was descended from him by the ancient line of Nathan. Mary was espoused therefore to Joseph, according to the accustomed rites, in the Hebrew month of Sebeth (23 January, 737.) It was in the interval that elapsed between the ceremony of espousals and that of the definitive marriage that took place the glorious message of Gabriel to the Immaculate Virgin (25 March.) Nazareth, theatre of this divine annunciation, means, in the Hebrew language, "Flower." Thus, says St Bernard, "Jesus Christ, the flower of Jesse, would be born of a flower, in a flower, in the season of flowers."

**§ IV.—THE VISITATION. BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST. MAGNIFICAT.**

15. After the celestial communication, "Mary, rising up, went into the hill country, with haste, into a city of Juda; and she entered into the house of Zachary, and saluted Elizabeth. And it came to pass that when Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the infant leaped in her womb. And Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost; and she cried out with a loud voice, and said, 'Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. And whence is this to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me? For behold, as soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in my ears, the infant in my womb leaped for joy. And blessed art thou that hast believed, because those things shall be accomplished that were spoken to thee by the Lord.' And Mary said: 'My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. Because He hath regarded the humility of His handmaid; for behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. Because He hath done great things to me, and holy is His name. And His mercy is from generation unto generation, to them that fear Him. He hath showed might in His arm; He hath scattered the proud in the conceit of their heart. He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble. He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away. He hath received Israel his servant, being mindful of his mercy. As he spoke to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever.' And Mary abode with her about three months, and she returned to her own house." (4).

(1) Gregor. Nyss. Orat. de Nativ. (2) Koran, cap. xiv, vers. 16. (3) Josephus. lib. v, cap xiv, xvi. (4) Luc, 39—56.

**THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.**—The Rosary in the Rigging. The 'Pilot's' correspondent from Halifax, writes:—"Incidents without number have been related of the wreck and the manner of rescue; but the following, which was told me by a passenger, has not, so far as I am aware, been made public. During the weary hours on the rigging that morning, when some thirty or forty men tenaciously clung to the shrouds, many partly naked, with the lower limbs frozen and stiff with the cold, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was recited by an Irish emigrant passenger, and all who surrounded him—Catholics and Protestants alike, responded fervently and devoutly. Some of the Protestants—the gentleman in particular, who was a cabin passenger, belonging, I believe, to New Ross, Ireland, said it was the first time he had ever heard the Rosary recited, and standing there in the presence of death, with many stouter than he dying around him, he thought the prayer of that humble emigrant—who supplicated the Virgin Mother for protection, was the most beautiful he had ever listened too. Like many others around him he cheerfully responded "Lord have mercy on us" and "Pray for us," with as much devotion as the most devout Catholic. The incident made a deep impression upon him, which may be beneficial to him hereafter. The supplication to the Holy Mother of God by these almost exhausted men, was not unheeded. The heroic fishermen of Prospect came to their rescue, and landed them safely upon the island.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Established 1861,

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

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

HERBERT, HAYNES &amp; CO.

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

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

Patterns Free by Post.

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

Patterns Free by Post.

**FANCY DRESSES—**5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d. 3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.  
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 8d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d. 2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

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**WINCEYS—**New Super Winceys New Aberdeen Winceys New Saxony Winceys  
New Checked Winceys New Twilled Winceys New Mixed Winceys

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

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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.

**UNDERCLOTHING—**

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

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

A stock of of upwards of 3000 Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets to select from, comprising all the newest shapes, and in every variety of material.

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

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value.

Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety.

375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 280 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

Carte-de-visite copies to be had at any time, 1s each. 2,000 specimens always on view.

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

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Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth at greatly reduced charges.  
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**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!****A**LL who value a good understanding should flock to George Nicoll's Boot Store, George street, where they can be supplied with good home-made articles. The cheapest house in town. Next door to Spicer, undertaker.**W E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y ,**  
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We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant.

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

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

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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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Have always on hand

**OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN, OLD TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.**

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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.

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

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**PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.**

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

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

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Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

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

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**C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - PROPRIETOR;**

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Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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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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**KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.  
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**KERIN CLOFFEY,**

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GOOD STABLING.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
And General Store,  
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Good Accommodation.

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

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

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

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MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddock, well watered.

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Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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**LOUIS GAY TAN**

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,  
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All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

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**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**

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

Good Stabling and Loo-e Boxes.

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Corner of

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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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**S. GIBBS** begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First class Stabling.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Sprt of excellent quality.

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

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

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Wholesale and Retail Seedsman,  
OTAGO SEED WAREHOUSE,  
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Exhibition Nursery, Cumberland street,  
And the Forbury.

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

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BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,  
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Opposite European Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

**ALEX. FISHER,**  
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,

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FORAGE CAP MAKER,

(Next to the Old Council Hall.)

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

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