

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 25.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 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, Polonoises, 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.)
MILLNER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the ladies of Dunedin.
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
Princes street

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.
JAMES WALSH,
**BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,**
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

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

R. WILSON AND CO.,
IMPORTERS.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.
J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.
ON SALE AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths.
MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.
N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,
"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER
To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson
Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.
Who makes my boots so trim and neat,
Who gives such comfort to my feet,
Whose sole is free from all deceit?
Why, Fleming.
The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes
M. Fleming
With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.
Thanks, Fleming.
Princes Street, (next West's music shop),
Dunedin.

I. M A R I N
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. S I N C L A I R
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes street,
O PPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. P A L M E R,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;
South end Monumental works, (near the Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone Sinks Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and Hearth Stones. Estimates given for enclosing graves. All orders punctually attended to.
Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

J A M E S K E N N E D Y,
THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S
BOOTMAKER,
Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel street, Hokitika.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
D U N E D I N .

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

STANDARD BRANDS.
O U R "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES STILL STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.
All Buyers of Coffee would do well to enquire for the above Celebrated Brands.
WM. GREGG & CO,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REEVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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

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



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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

SCANLAN BROS. & Co,
 Oil and Color Merchants.

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 Davie"
 20 Cases New Goods
 and per Suez Mail
 1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG
 Princes Street

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,
Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,
Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. MITCHELL,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Fleet street, Dunedin.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**JOHN HEALEY,**
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Princes Streets.)
DUNEDIN.**CRAIG AND GILLIES**
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.**MCDONNELL**
A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

J. M. J. L. N. E. R.,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.**DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**
George street.

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

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. 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, Rhubarb, &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 Founts, 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. Ailan
- Tokomairiro ... Jas. Elder Brown
- West Taieri ... David Grant
- Balclutha ... Stewart & Gow
- Lawrence ... Herbert & Co.
- Waikouaiti ... W. C. Ancell
- Palmerston ... John Keen
- Oamaru ... George Sumpter
- Kakanui ... James Matheson
- Otago ... Henry Palmer
- Naseby ... J. & R. Bremner
- Queenstown ... T. F. Roskrige
- Otepopo ... Chas. Beckingsale
- Cromwell ... Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New 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.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

Private Lessons in the Languages and Accomplishments are also given at the Convent. Respectable references are required.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

STAFFORD STREET,

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEAL,
Solicitor Dunedin.

JOHN PERRY,
Wholesale Cabinetworker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,

Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers,

Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs.

Country orders promptly attended to.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

Horses for Hire.

JOHN COGAN.

HOTEL
AND GENERAL VALUATOR.
FREDK H. EVANS, JETTY STREET.
SHARES in all the local and up-country companies for sale, and information supplied to buyers and sellers.

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

ROBIN AND CO.,

Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shepherd Tartan
Plaids Shawls

Plain Pants Ribbed Pants
Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings

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

Mon's Undershirts Tweed Shirts
Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering
Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of Mr Felix 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

MR CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teache: of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON,

(Late of Simpson and Asher),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,

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

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

J. MIDDLETON,

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

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

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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 DRAPEERY** 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 Tasseo 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 **Horrocks'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.

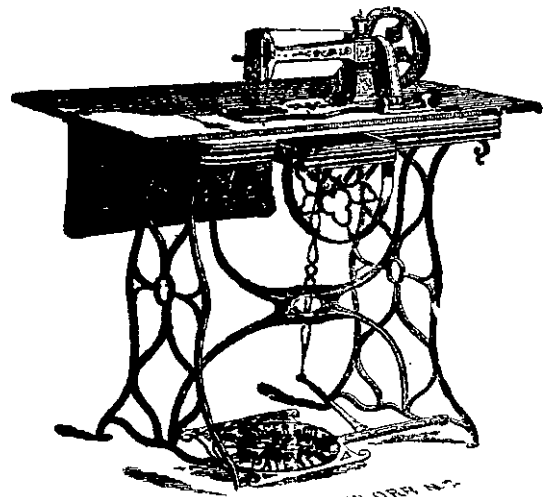
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROGHAMST, NEW LYMOUGH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers. All drinks of the best quality.
GOOD STABLING.
JOHN M'BRIDE,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.
D. P. CASH,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL
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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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THOMAS [A CARD.] ROBERTSON,
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,
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HABIT-MAKER,
(Next door to Athenaeum),
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Has a large and varied assortment of Tweeds for Spring and Summer wear.

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AT
MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
Princes street, Dunedin.

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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MISS WARD,
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"VALUE FOR MONEY."
BRIDGE HOTEL,
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JUNCTION HOTEL,
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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.
Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.
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BASKETS! 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!
THE 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.

THE Undersigned are delivering to all parts of the City at current rates—Newcastle, Kaitangata, 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.

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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.

NATIONAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

SHARES £25 each. ENTRANCE FEE 2s 6d per share. MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS 5s per Share.

The first Meeting for the payment of Subscriptions, &c., will take place at my office, Young's Buildings, next Bank of New Zealand, from 6 to 8 o'clock on Monday evening next, 20th inst.
Prospectuses, forms of application for shares and loans, and all information in regard to the Society, can be obtained at my office.
C. R. CHAPMAN,
Acting-Secretary.

OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Opposite the York Hotel.
MESSRS ROBERTSON AND CO.
DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSERS,
Beg to announce to the Public of Dunedin and up-country Districts that they have opened the above Premises, where they are carrying on Dyeing and Finishing in all its branches.
Town and Country orders punctually attended to.
Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

JA M E S C O U S T O N ,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH, ZINCWORKER, &c.,
WALKER STREET.

COMMERCIAL.
Mr Binney, Auckland, October 10, reports Oamaru flour at L15; Dunedin, L14; Canterbury, L13; oats, 5s; bran L6 10s; pollard, L6 10s; wheat, 5s 9d; butter, 8d; cheese, 3½d; potatoes, L3 10s; maize, 7s 6d; kauri, 9s 6d to 16s—market dull.
Mr Buckland, Auckland, October 10, reports ship-borne cattle lower at 24s per 100lbs; fat sheep, short, at 5d; lambs, 17s to 21s.
Christchurch, October 9.—There is no change in the grain market. Scarcely anything doing. Wheat, 4s 9d; oats, 4s 6d; barley (nominal), 6s 9d; flour, L11 10s to L12 10s extra f. o. b. at Lyttelton; bacon and hams, 8d to 8½d; butter, 7d to 7½d; cheese, do; potatoes, 20s to 25s; mutton, 3d to 3½d; beef, 20s to 22s 6d.
Messrs Royse, Stead & Co., report the markets unaltered. Flour, L11 10s, sacks; 12s bags; at mills, wheat, 5s; oats, 4s 6d f. o. b.; butter, 8d to 9d.
Messrs Wright, Stephenson and Co. report for the week ending 11th October: Fat cattle extra prime quality 35s per 100lbs; fair middling quality, 18s to 27s 6d per 100lbs. Fat sheep half bred, 19s 6d each; quote prime quality half-bred 4d per lb; ditto, merinos, 3½d to 3¾d. Fat lambs, 14s each. Fine lots on hand for sale, for which we anticipate a good demand in the course of another month. Bullocks, three to four years old, L4 to L4 10s; spayed cows, L3 to L3 10s; mixed lots, L2 10s. Horses—There is a good demand for draught stock and light harness horses. First-class draughts L55 to L70; medium do., L25 to L30; medium do., L18 to L17; light and inferior, L4 to L7. Half-bred green skins, 6s to 6s 8d each; do., dry station skins, 2s 7d to 5s 3d each; merino green skins, 4s 10d each; merino dry skins, 2s 1d to 3s 2d each. Hides continue in good demand. Medium weights, at 19s 6d to 21s each; small and inferior, 15s 6d to 17s 3d. Grain—We have no alteration to report in our grain market. Business being limited to local requirements, there has not been much doing this week. We quote first-class samples of wheat at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per bushel; inferior ditto, 4s 9d to 5s. Oats—feed, 4s 2d; milling, 4s 4d to 4s 6d per bushel.
AUCKLAND, October 13.—Mr Saunders report- buyers of shares as follows:—Bank of New Zealand, L16 10s; South British Insurance, L2 5s; National Bank, L2 7s; Caledonian, L12 5s; Union Beach, L1 6s 6d. Mr Saunders reports sellers of City of London shares at L1 8s 6d, and Cure shares at 8s 6d.
CHRISTCHURCH, October 10.—National Insurance shares in great demand here. 15s premium offered.

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.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th October, R. T. Noble-Beasley to Kate Hayes.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

THE SESSION.

Ask public opinion as to what was done by Parliament during last Session, and you shall receive for answer—nothing. By this, of course, is meant not that absolutely nothing was done, but that there was very little in the way of legislation. Men seem surprised and disappointed that it should have been so. These, however, are not our sentiments. On the contrary, it has afforded us unspeakable relief to know that our legislators have been able, even during one Session, to keep their hands off the Statute Book to any appreciable extent. One of the greatest evils of modern times is the vast number of ill-digested, impolitic laws. This it is which causes so much unquiet, and such a sense of insecurity in society, as well as loss of time and waste of money in the work of legislation, which all deplore.

These characteristics of modern law-making are the scandal of the age, and the bane of society. Men are beginning to lose respect for law, and the makers of law; nor is this wonderful, when it is borne in mind that laws are often unintelligible, often unworkable, and that a great part of the business of each succeeding Session, is the correction of the blunders of the previous ones. In our opinion it is very much better to have no legislation than that which is bungling, defective, and needing instant repeal or amendment. It is better to wait and endure, than rush madly into dangerous courses.

Again, men are surprised that Parliaments should make so many mistakes; and here again, we are unable to share in this surprise. The contrary is the fact, and we should be amazed indeed were it otherwise. For what is their work, and what is their fitness for the work? Before answering this question, which in a certain general way suggests its own answer, it will be both interesting and useful to glance at the work they undertake to do. Practically, at the present day, there are no limits to the sphere of legislation. Parliaments consider themselves competent and justified in interfering in all the relations of men and of society. "Besides devising measures to prevent the aggression of citizens on each other, and to secure each the quiet possession of his own; and besides assuming the further function, also needful in the present state of mankind, of defending the nation as a whole, against invaders; they unhesitatingly take on themselves to provide for countless wants, to cure countless evils, to oversee countless affairs." Religion, education, poverty, municipalities, emigration, public works, hours of labour, trade, commerce, agriculture, railway and steam-boat travelling, national defences, tariff for vehicles, inspection of lodging houses, character of buildings in towns, vaccination, taxes, &c. &c. &c., do not exhaust the list of subjects on which modern legislators undertake to make laws. It is no part of our business to-day to enquire whether they usurp functions beyond their legitimate competence. But it may be permitted to us to say that they are themselves ignorant as to the limits of the duties properly belonging to them. What are the limits of legislation? Here is the first and most important question in relation to this subject. How many members of Parliaments are qualified to deal with it, and the other subjects indicated above? It is no wonder, therefore, that so many mistakes have been made in all Parliaments; but the real wonder is that there have not been more.

For all other duties and professions, special preparation and training are inexorably insisted on. Ministers of religion,

lawyers, surgeons, physicians, apothecaries, engineers, merchants, bankers, tradesmen, &c., must all make special preparation; and, in most cases after strict examination, receive a diploma of fitness before they are permitted to undertake the duties of their various avocations. But the legislator, whose business it is to regulate the various relations of all orders and ranks of society, and whose duties are perhaps the most complex and difficult of all, is subjected to no special training or test of fitness. Anybody is, it appears, good enough and fit enough to be a legislator! This, indeed, is wonderful! But we shall be told the constituencies are judges, and the best judges of the qualifications of their representatives. This we take leave to doubt, for the very obvious reason that electors cannot possibly be judges of that of which they know nothing. What do constituencies know of the phenomena of the life of a nation? or of the complex and high duties of legislators? They have never made such questions their study, they have not been trained any more than their representatives to the investigation of them. Considering then that the special education absolutely necessary for both constituencies and representatives has been utterly neglected, it appears to be about as reasonable to expect wise legislation from our Parliaments, as it would be to hope that a party of landsmen who had never been to sea, would be able to bring a ship safely through the perils of a voyage from New Zealand to Great Britain. Philosophers, we are aware, will concede all this, for the evil of unqualified legislators is the one which Political Economists do most deplore; but the common sense men, who are of course above all such nonsense as philosophy, will answer—the Press, Sir, the Press will instruct and keep all in order. But there is no special training for the gentlemen of the Press. The staff of public writers is recruited hap-hazard, and there is no security that even these may not be quacks. All, then, considered, it is for us a subject of congratulation that the last Session has been remarkable for the comparatively small number of its enactments.

THE MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION.

It appears that the Premier has superseded the Hon. Mr O'Rorke, and appointed himself Minister for Immigration. What does this mean? Last Session Mr Vogel took upon himself the responsibility of the Agent General's administration, and regretted the presentation to Parliament of the correspondence which was so damaging to him. Is the office of the Agent-General to be a close borough. Are the public to know nothing further about the doubtful doings of that public officer?

THE SERIOUS-COMICAL MAN OF THE 'DAILY TIMES.'

ONE who evidently considers himself very smart, writes the following nonsense in the 'Daily Times' of the 14th inst. "The newest institution in France is the pro-pilgrim. For a moderate consideration he will visit any shrine (hair shirt and unboiled peas in boots extra) and bathe in or drink any spring however holy. The juxtaposition of the middle ages and the nineteenth century, the ages of faith and commerce is not without interest." Well there is something else, also, not without interest, albeit a melancholy one, and that is the facility with which a certain writer, perhaps writers, in the 'Daily Times' permits himself to be made the ridiculous dupe of the funny men of the herd that hates Catholicity. There is no story, however absurd, that this man, or these men will not greedily swallow, provided only it affords an opportunity for venting some profanity derogatory to the grand old Church.

SOCIETY MAINLY INDEBTED TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE PROGRESS IT HAS MADE IN POLITICAL LIBERTY.

THIS spirit of political liberty, this desire of limiting power by means of institutions, did not originate with the French philosophers; before this time, and long before the appearance of Protestantism, it was circulating in the veins of the European people. History has left us irrefragable testimonies of this truth. What institutions were deemed suitable for the accomplishment of this object? Certain assemblies, in which the voice of the nation's interests and opinions might be heard—assemblies formed in various ways, and meeting from time to time round the throne to make their complaints and assert their claims. As it was impossible for these assemblies to constitute the government without destroying the monarchy, it was necessary, in one way or another, to secure their interest in state affairs; and I do not see that anything better has hitherto been devised for attaining this object than the right of intervention in the enactment of laws, a right guaranteed to them beyond this, that may be justly termed the

right arm of national representation, the right of voting the supplies. Much has been written respecting constitutions and representative governments, but this is the essential point. Many and various modifications may be introduced, but in reality all consists in establishing the throne as the centre of power and of action, surrounded by assemblies that shall deliberate upon the laws and the taxes.

Does political liberty in this point of view originate in Protestant ideas? Is it under any obligation to them? Has it, in fine, any reproach against Catholicism? I open the works of Catholic writers anterior to Protestantism, in order to ascertain their sentiments on this subject, and I find that they take a clear view of the problem to be resolved. I examine rigidly whether they teach anything opposed to the progress of the world, to the dignity of the rights of man; I examine again, whether they bear any affinity to despotism or to tyranny, and I find them full of sympathy for the progress of enlightenment and of mankind, inflamed with noble and generous sentiments, and zealous for the happiness of the multitude. I remark, indeed, that their hearts swell with indignation at the mere name of tyranny and despotism. I open the records of history; I study the opinions and customs of the nations and the predominating institutions; I behold on all sides nothing but *ferros*, privileges, liberty, cortes, states-general, municipalities and *juries*. All this appears in the greatest confusion, but I see it; and I am not astonished to discover an absence of order, for it is a new world just arisen from chaos. I ask myself if the monarch possesses in himself the faculty of making laws; and upon this question I very naturally find variety, uncertainty, and confusion; but I observe that the assemblies representing the different classes of the nation take part in the enactment of the laws. I ask whether they have any interference in the great affairs of the state; and I find it stated in the codes that they are to be consulted on all grave and important affairs; I see monarchs frequently observing this precept. I ask whether these assemblies possess any guarantees for their existence and their influence; and the codes inform me by the most decisive tests, and a thousand facts are at hand to convince me, that these institutions were deeply rooted in the customs and manners of the people.

Now, what was then the predominating religion? Catholicism. Were the people much attached to religion? So much so that the spirit of religion predominated over all. Did the clergy possess great influence? Very great. What was the power of the Popes? It was immense. Where do you find the clergy attempting to extend the power of kings to the prejudice of the people? Where are the pontifical decrees against such or such forms? Where are the measures or plans of the Popes for the restriction of one single legitimate right? No reply. Then, I say, indignantly, Europe, under the influence of Catholicism, arose from chaos to order; civilisation advanced at a firm and steady pace; the grand problem of political forms engaged the attention of men of wisdom; questions of morality and law were receiving a solution favorable to liberty, and yet the influence of the clergy was never greater even in temporal affairs, and the power of the Popes was in every sense quite colossal. What! one word from the Sovereign Pontiff would have smitten unto death every form of popular government, and yet such forms were receiving a rapid development. Where, then, is the tendency of the Catholic religion to enslave the people? Where the infamous alliance between Popes and kings to oppress and harass the people, to establish in the throne a ferocious despotism, and to rejoice under its gloomy shades over the misfortunes and the tears of mankind? When the Popes had a quarrel with any kingdom, was it usually with the king or the people? When it was necessary to oppose a firm front against tyranny and oppression, who stood forward more promptly or more firmly than the Sovereign Pontiff? Does not even Voltaire himself admit that the Popes restrained princes, *protected the people*, put an end to the quarrels of the time by a wise intervention, reminded both kings and people of their duties, and hurled anathemas against those enormities which they could not prevent? (Quoted by M. de Maistre in his book on the Pope.)

It is very remarkable that the bull in *Cona Domini*, which created so much alarm, contains, in its fifth article, an excommunication against "those who should levy new taxes upon their estates or should increase those already existing beyond the bounds marked out by right." The spirit of deliberation, so common even at this period, and which formed so singular a contrast with the tendency to violent measures, arose in a great measure from the example given by the Catholic Church during so many centuries. In fact, it is impossible to point out a society in which so many assemblies have been held combining in them everything distinguished by science and virtue. General, national, provincial councils and diocesan synods, are to be met with in every page of the church's history. Such an example, exposed during centuries to the view of the people, could not fail to influence and affect customs and laws. In Spain the greatest parts of the Councils of Toledo were also national congresses; whilst the Episcopal authority performed its functions in them watching over the purity of dogmas, and providing for the wants of discipline, the great affairs of the state were also discussed in them in harmony with the secular power. In them were enacted those laws which are still an object of admiration to modern observers. The utopias of Rousseau are now fallen into complete disrepute amongst the best politicians. Representative governments are no longer to be defended as a means of bringing the general will into action, but as an instrument, through the medium of which reason and good sense may be consulted, which would otherwise remain dispersed throughout the nation. Legislative assemblies are now represented in works upon constitutional law, as the foci in which all knowledge serving to throw light upon the difficulties of public affairs may be concentrated; they are held up to us as the representatives of all legitimate interests, as the organ of all reasonable opinions, the voice of all just complaints, a channel of perpetual communication between governors and their subjects, a measure of justice in the laws, a means of rendering the laws respectable and venerable in the eyes of the people; in short, as a permanent guarantee that the Government, never consulting its own interests, should study only public utility and expediency. At a time when we

are informed in such fine terms what these assemblies ought to be, not what they are, it will not be uninteresting to refer to the Councils; for we see at a glance that the councils must in a certain manner explain the nature and the spirit, and point out the motives and aim of political assemblies.

I am aware of the fundamental differences between these two assemblies: men who receive their powers from popular elections cannot, in fact, be placed in the same rank as those who have been appointed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church of God; neither can the monarch who derives his right to the throne from the fundamental laws of the nation be confounded with that Rock on which the Church of Christ is built. I grant also that, whether with regard to the subjects discussed in the councils or with regard to the persons engaged in these discussions, and to the extension of the church over the whole earth, there must necessarily be a great dissimilarity between the councils and political assemblies with respect to the epoch of their being assembled, and the mode of their organisation and their proceedings. But we are not here going to imagine an ingenious parallel, and to seek with subtlety for resemblances which do not exist; my only aim is to show the influence which the lessons of prudence and maturity, given for such a long time by the church, must have exercised upon political laws and customs. If we consult the annals of the nations of antiquity, or those of modern times, we shall discover that all deliberative assemblies are composed of persons who have a right to sit in them by a regulation stated in the laws. But to admit into them a man of knowledge, simply because he is so, is to pay a noble tribute to merit, — to proclaim in the most solemn manner that the care of ruling the world belongs properly to intelligence. This the church alone has done.

I make this observation to prove that society is indebted mainly to the church for the progress it has made in this respect. I will adduce on this point a fact that has not been perhaps sufficiently attended to, but which clearly shows that the Catholic Church was the first to seek out men of talent wherever they were to be found, and unhesitatingly allow them influence in public affairs. I will not speak of that spirit which forms one of her distinctive characteristics among all other societies, which has ever led her to seek merit, and nothing but merit, and to raise it to the highest functions—a spirit which no one can deny her, and which has eminently contributed to her splendour and preponderance. But it is very remarkable that the influence of this spirit has been felt where, at first sight, it might have been least expected. In fact, it is well known that, according to the doctrines of the church, no private individual has any right to interfere in the decisions and deliberations of the councils; hence, however learned a theologian or jurist may be, his knowledge gives him no right whatever to take part in those august assemblies. Nevertheless, it is well known that the church has ever taken care to call to them, men who, whatever might be their titles, excelled most by their talents or their learning. Who does not read with pleasure the list of learned men who, although not Bishops, were present at the Council of Trent?

In modern society do not talent, wisdom, and genius carry the highest head, command the greatest consideration and respect, and present the best claims to the direction of public affairs, and to the exercise of a preponderating influence? These should know that nowhere have their claims been respected or their dignity acknowledged so well as in the church. What society, in fact, has ever sought as the church has to elevate them, to consult them in the most important affairs, and to give them an opportunity of shining in grand assemblies. In the church birth and riches are of no importance. If you are a man of high merit, untarnished by misconduct and at the same time conspicuous by your abilities and your knowledge, that is enough; she will look upon you as a great man, will always show you extreme consideration, treat you with respect, and listen to you with deference. And since your brow, though sprung from obscurity, is radiant with fame, it will be held worthy to bear the mitre, the cardinal's hat, or the tiara. To speak in the language of the day, I may remark that the aristocracy of knowledge owes much of its importance to the ideas and discipline of the church.

BALMEZ.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE Dominion of Canada is in the market for another loan of two millions. This will be employed in public works, "which," the 'Southern Cross' remarks, "Canada, like other Colonies, is not afraid to undertake on a large scale."

THE 'North Otago Times' says:—The time for pushing the stream of population to our shores has come, but the man to guide that stream has not yet arrived, and experience seems to prove that a man who has reigned as a kind of mushroom monarch in the petty political village of Wellington, is not the best fitted to send population to our shores.

THE 'Lyttelton Times' is of opinion that there is no department of our Civil Service in which reform, or a change, is so conspicuously necessary as in that of the Registrar-General. Year after year, says that journal, it has been our duty to point out that the publication of the annual volume of statistics is delayed till the tables and returns which it contains are almost useless for practical everyday purposes. In little more than two months we shall have reached the close of 1873, and the statistics of 1872 are not yet available in a collected form.

THE 'Auckland Star' makes the following serious complaint of the mal-administration of the public estate:—That the New Zealand Government often gives unfair advantages to a private individual possessed of that mysterious thing called "interest," to the detriment of the general people, is a proposition which few will deny. A gentleman is now in Auckland who came down from the Waikato with a view to purchase a considerable quantity of land in the vicinity of Hamilton East, for which he was willing to have paid £2 per acre. He states that on arrival in the town he found that the land had been disposed of by the Government to a private individual of influence,

for half-a-crown an acre! The land in question is said to be of first-rate quality and as level as a table.

THE 'Wellington Independent,' in an article supporting Mr Vogel in his taking the administration of the Immigration Department from Mr O'Rorke, makes the following admissions of the latter gentleman's usefulness:—"The probability is that the Premier does not like the way in which Mr O'Rorke has dealt with the Agent-General. But it is nevertheless the fact that, whether well founded or not, the strong remonstrances of the Minister for Immigration have had good effect in creating an amount of activity in the London Agency which was formerly unknown. The remonstrances of Mr O'Rorke have led to great improvements, and the competition caused by the establishment of the New Zealand Shipping Company has already resulted in the sending out of a much better class of ships." Mr Vogel's way having thus been made clear for him, "the new administration (to quote the 'Independent') of Immigration will start under fair auspices."

A WRITER in the 'Timaru Herald' says:—"Considering that the Assembly expires in the course of eighteen months by the effluxion of time, I believe it is not at all unlikely that the Government move will be an appeal to the electors. Matters are all right just now. They can go to the electors with a good plausible tale, and it is very unlikely indeed that the conditions will be quite so favorable in the next eighteen months. No one seems to think, as was at one time imagined, that any attempt will be made to swamp the Council by a fresh batch of nominators. It is generally understood that the Governor would set his face against such a proceeding; and it was this knowledge and belief that weighed with the Council in the bold determined step they have taken."

AN Auckland journal says of Mr Macandrew that he rarely speaks, and never long, but he thinks not a little, and keeps his thoughts to himself.

THE returns of the cost of the Government Printing Office disclose an expenditure which an exchange regards as most lavish and extravagant, and altogether beyond the requirements of this Colony. It is stated that the outlay for the past year has been £13,222; and that the cost of paper is not included in this sum. This gives an expenditure of some £250 a week all the year round for producing the necessary printing for the New Zealand Government—an outlay that would keep employed some seventy or eighty printers at a scale of remuneration above the average obtained in the Colony.

THE Hon. Colonel Brett, when speaking in the Legislative Council, on the Education Bill, said that "He would refer to the Board of Education at Christchurch. It was composed of seven gentlemen, five being Episcopalians and two Presbyterians. Was that a proper Board? Should a Board so composed exist? There was one Roman Catholic upon it, a gentleman who had been a Judge in India—a highly intellectual man, of considerable talent and ability; but they made it too hot for him, and he was obliged to leave. That was what he called intolerance and bigotry. The Secretary of the Board was an Episcopalian, the Inspector was an Episcopalian, the masters were Episcopalian; and there was no other element of religion. In the district schools, five out of seven of the Committee of these schools were Episcopalian. Therefore, what was the system but Episcopalian? and it would come to this, he supposed, that the gates of heaven would not be open to any but Episcopalian."

THE 'Mount Ida Chronicle' referring to American divisions of feeling on political matters, says:—"This state of things—this bitter, undying feeling—is the direct fruit of subdivided government suddenly called upon to centralise. New Zealand, if she were wise, would strain every effort now, while her population was small, to do away with the evil of numberless Governments forced upon her of necessity at the first, and continued so long solely by force of the strong interests that have grown up collateral with the growth of the Provinces."

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Colonial Industries, reported regarding coal, "The committee are gratified to find that the importance of this great source of national wealth is being recognised, and that in Otago and Canterbury, by the construction of railways, vast deposits of coal, suitable for domestic and mechanical purposes, will be rendered cheaply available, whilst in the Province of Auckland, it is to be hoped that by an early completion of the Kawakawa or other railway, it will be also cheaply supplied, for on this much of the prosperity of the Thames Gold Fields depends."

It is not long ago since Mr Seaton arrived, and now it appears that his brother celebrity in the annals of immigration—Mr T. Birch—is on his way back to his adopted country. Mr Thomas Birch is a passenger by the ship Lady Jocelyn, which sailed from London for Port Chalmers on the 30th July, and the following letter, written by Mr Birch, appears in the 'Shetland Times' of the 28th July:—"I consider that I am in duty bound to acquaint you that I have now ceased to have any connection with the New Zealand scheme of emigration from these shores. I did look forward to pay another visit to Shetland, and to rally as many people of the right stamp as I could muster to take out to New Zealand with me in September; but the munificence of the New Zealand Government in instructing their Agent-General in London to limit my expenses and salary to 18s per diem compels me, in self-defence, to forego a pleasure I much desired. Nevertheless, I trust my friends in Shetland will use their best endeavors to stimulate emigration from Shetland to Otago."

THE Christchurch correspondent of an Otago paper, referring to an attempt to oust the City Solicitor, Dr Forster—"a really eminent man—on certain apparently frivolous grounds," observes:—"By-the-by, the number of newly-fledged members of the legal fraternity that are constantly joining the ranks here is perfectly appalling, and how they are all going to get a living is to me a mystery."

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Thames Advertiser' says, in regard to the circumstances on which Messrs Brogden base their claim for compensation for loss sustained in introducing immigrants, "The whole has apparently arisen from Dr Featherston's bungling at first, and the constant changing of immigration regulations."

MR M'LEOD, a gentleman who obtained a rather unenviable notoriety some time back through a transaction by which it was alleged

he bartered his seat in the Assembly, has arranged with the Provincial Government of Wellington to proceed to Canada for immigrants. It is said that he also might act on behalf of Otago, but at least one Otago paper has expressed itself to the effect that he would be undesirable as a representative of the Province. When every Province has its own emigration agent and agents, what is the great colonising scheme coming to? High Provincial officers in a position to judge evidently do not think much of it.

A WEST COAST paper says:—"The export of white pine logs from the West Coast to Melbourne is likely to become a permanent industry, the timber being found suitable for the purpose of packing cases, for which there is now a large demand in the sister colony. Large areas of land have been taken up in the Buller district for the purpose of securing the white pine timber and other woods, which will be come of value on the railway works in contemplation being carried out."

FROM the 10th October, 1872, to 30th June, 1873, the following number of persons was sent for by Victorian colonists, from the United Kingdom under the immigration regulations of 20th June, 1870:—From England, 149; Ireland, 137; Scotland, 19; Germany, 5; total, 307. Now, considering the proportion which the Irish in Victoria bear in point of numbers to the other colonists, it cannot be said that they by comparison with others are forgetful of friends at home.

THE 'Southern Cross,' a ministerial journal, writes in the following terms of Mr Vogel's policy:—"We believe there are many who regretted the Government changing their opinion, relinquishing the line of policy laid down in the budget speech, and going upon the system of provincial borrowing. He brought in the Provincial Loan Bill, declaring that, if the House did not accept it, he was prepared to adhere to his original proposal. It was something like the American legislator—"Them's my principles; but if you don't like them—I kin change them!" Can anything be more damaging to Mr Vogel as a politician than this condemnation of his line of action by the 'Southern Cross'?"

THE 'Wanganui Herald' understands that the Mayor, as a member of the Wellington Education Board, has addressed a remonstrance to that body against the oppressive way in which they are levying, and purpose to levy, by summonses from Wellington, the rates outstanding in Wanganui. The 'Herald' does not know what effect such a thing may have upon the Wellington members, but is very certain the Education Board cannot long be permitted to go on as it has been doing.

MR CHAS. O. MONTROSE has resigned the managership of the Anglo-Australian Telegraph Agency. Mr Montrose was a most courteous gentleman in the discharge of his duties.

WE read in the Thames 'Evening Star' that at a full meeting of the Waiohahi Education Committee the complaint made at the previous meeting against Mr Seward, of the Waiohahi School, was investigated. The complaint was that Mr Seward had unnecessarily introduced the term Orangemen when alluding to Protestants. Mr Seward said, in explanation, that the children were reading history, and in explaining the word massacre, he alluded to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, when the Catholics massacred the Protestants, and had made no mention of the word Orangemen in speaking of Protestants. After some discussion by the Committee, it was arranged that the chairman should draft a letter to be sent to Mr Seward on the subject. "We hope that the energetic action now being taken by the Catholics at the Thames will have a successful result; that there will be no occasion for Catholic children any longer to attend the public schools, and to prevent opportunities arising of having their religion insulted. In saying this, we do not allege that it has been the case in this instance, having seen no evidence on the subject, but merely point out the steps that are being taken by which such possibilities will be avoided."

IN reporting the landing at Wellington of the immigrants per Douglas, the 'Independent' says:—"The lot seemed to be a very fair admixture of the inhabitants of the three parent countries, and though the proportion of the children of the Green Isle was not remarkably conspicuous, yet there was clearly a good sprinkling of them to be seen. It was also to be observed that several members of the Catholic clergy were ready at their debarkation, in order to render their co-religionists what information or assistance might be in their power. Taking the whole shipload of immigrants, they are a presentable and unobjectionable looking lot. Their apparel and the quantity of luggage they bring indicate they are of the more thrifty class, while the children are sturdy and clean." The 'Independent' proceeds to compliment the Agent-General upon his selection; but it would appear that, so far at least as the Irish portion are concerned, he has not much to be complimented upon, as we have been informed by a telegram (published in our last issue) that nearly all the Irish passengers by the Douglas had been nominated by their friends in the colony. So that if there are to be any congratulations on the subject, they should be to the immigrants' friends and not to the worthy doctor. The same may also apply to a large extent in regard to the immigrants of other nationalities.

THE 'Daily Times' has reason to believe that the selection of an Emigration Agent by the Provincial Government has not yet been finally decided upon. There are sixty-nine applicants for the appointment, which, in all probability will be conferred on Mr James Adam, of Tokomairo, who several years ago held the office at Home for which he is an applicant. Mr Adam's appointment will no doubt be a guarantee that the "balance of nationalities" will be preserved; or, to put it less euphoniously, that so far as Otago is concerned, the very least will be that if the Irish don't apply they won't be sought after.

THE meeting called at Auckland to refute the Rev. Dr Ilang's statements regarding the land-purchases made by the missionaries in the early days, appears to have had a result opposite to that anticipated by the promoters.

CAPTAIN MILLS of Timaru had a narrow escape from suffocation on Friday week, while diving for a lost anchor.

The Dunedin Mayor's Court has been snuffed out of existence, the last sitting having been held on Monday last.

PUBLIC notice has been given that the Waste Lands Board of Otago will not in future protect the improvements of persons squatting on Crown lands without proper authority.

A CORRESPONDENT to the 'Bruce Herald' suggests that the Provincial Government should offer a prize for the best essay on the probable effects of judicious planting in Otago. He rather pertinently remarks:—What improvement would a few nice and well-disposed plantations make in any part of this absolutely barren country so monotonous and naked; 'tis time the inhabitants sowed some leaves together to hide its nakedness.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—We are informed that there is every probability of the Government establishing at an early date a system of storm signals at the various ports of the Colony. There is little doubt but that a necessity exists for some means being adopted by which the state of the wind and weather may be notified on the coast line of New Zealand.

THE HON. C. J. PHARAZYN has presented half of his honorarium of 100 guineas, as a Legislative Councillor, to the Wellington Athenæum, and the other half to the Wellington Diocesan Pension Fund.

THE frequency of floods in Blenheim has caused some of the inhabitants of that town to resolve upon raising their houses some height above the ground.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the 'Timaru Herald' that the native birds are being exterminated in the Waitate bush in the most ruthless manner.

FASTIDIOUS, VERY.—During the discussion on the military estimates, Lord Elcho asked whether the department could not advantageously introduce Australian tinned meats. Sir Henry Storks replied that the soldiers refused to eat them.

JOHN CROTTY, a miner, has been killed by the accidental fall of some stone from the hanging wall of the lode in the Royal Oak claim, Coromandel, while he was at work.

WALLACE'S whaling party were so fortunate as to capture a young fin-back whale off the Otago Heads a few days ago. It was brought to Dunedin for exhibition. On a subsequent day a monster whale, estimated to be about 120ft in length, was observed by the Geelong four miles off the Heads. On rising from sounding it had the appearance of a large vessel bottom up. It is probably the mother of the calf lately caught, cruising about in search of its offspring.

THE 'Daily Southern Cross' says:—"It may not be generally known that on the 1st of January next quite a new series of postage stamps will be issued for use in the Colony. We hear that the plates were received in Wellington by the Government about a month ago and by one and all of those who have seen impressions, they are acknowledged to be the most artistic designs of any stamps now being used in the Australian colonies."

INTELLIGENCE received at Auckland from New Caledonia reports the island to be prosperous, and the state of trade brisk. The copper mines are yielding splendidly, and the goldfields are increasing in area.

THE 'Lyttelton Times' states that the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery in Christchurch continues to increase very rapidly.

A COMPANY is in course of formation for the purchase of the Moagiel Wollen Factory. The great success which has attended the establishment of this important industry has rendered this step necessary, additional capital being required to overtake the requirements of the business. The capital of the Company is to be £60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each. It is proposed to call up £3 in sums of 10s, extending over one year.

SATURDAY last was the first of the half holidays secured to the young women employed in the various business establishments in town by Mr Bradshaw's Employment of Females Act. The streets at two o'clock were rendered quite lively by the numbers of young women set free from their weekly work, and who seemed to thoroughly appreciate their new born freedom.

ANOTHER coach accident. This time it was Iveson's Dunedin and Taieri coach, a wheel of which, while the coach was heavily laden, gave way and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately none of the many passengers was hurt, but it appears to have been pure chance that serious injury at least or loss of life did not occur.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Building and Investment Society was held in the Exchange Chambers, Princes street. A large number of shares were taken up, and permanent Directors were appointed. The members present expressed great confidence in the success of the Society. Mr W. Dalrymple, jun, has been appointed secretary.

A SERIOUS and melancholy accident occurred a few days ago, on board the ship Peter Denny, now lying at the Port railway pier. A lad named James McDonald, about nineteen years of age, and a native of Glasgow, was passing a line down the hatchway, when, through not noticing what was going on, a bale of wool was rolled over the bulwark on to the deck, which jammed him against another bale, thus causing a concussion of the spine. He was immediately attended by Drs Whittock (ship Surgeon) and Drysdale, who are of opinion that his injuries may prove fatal.

GREAT activity exists in building matters at New Plymouth.

LATE frosts have considerably checked early vegetation in Hawke's Bay.

THE 'Tapeka Times' is glad to be able to state that Mr Wilson Grey is recovering, although very slowly, from his sickness.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Press asserts that the Bank of New Zealand in Christchurch "has initiated the pernicious system of Sunday work."

THE bakers of Christchurch have been "considering their position," and have come to the conclusion to fix rules and rate of wages.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr John Cavalier, formerly employed on the Dunedin 'Evening Star,' afterwards for some years bookkeeper to the City Company, and, at the time of the

unfortunate accident which was so suddenly fatal, acting as collector for the 'Guardian' newspaper. On Friday fortnight the deceased stepped on a French nail which penetrated his boot and the ball of the foot to such a depth that great exertion was required to withdraw it. On Friday week tetanus set in, and at four o'clock on Sunday after having been in great agony he died. Deceased was thirty-four years of age, and, by his active business habits and genial manner, had gained general esteem. He has left a widow and four children.

MR J. B. CURRAN'S thoroughbred horse, Architect, has arrived from Tasmania. Benvolio, the winner of the last Sydney Derby, and which lately died, was half brother to Architect by the sire side.

A GENTLEMAN in Timaru writing to a friend in Dunedin, states that the Catholics of Timaru, noticing in the TABLET the fact that branches of the H.A.C.B.S. have been established in nearly all the centres of population in the Colony, and that other branches are proposed to be formed, feel a great desire to form a branch for Timaru and the surrounding district. The correspondent thinks the Society would bring men together, keeping them from being careless in their religious duties, and from being led away by drink, and hopes soon to see a branch opened in Timaru.

AT a meeting of Catholics held at Christchurch on Sunday afternoon a committee of fifteen was appointed to manage the Catholic schools, Barbadoes street. Amongst the committee are Count de Lapasture, Messrs Loughnan (2), Sheath (2), Maskel and Pender.

MESSRS JAS. STUMBERG & Co.'s tender of £2800 for reclamation of land at Mussel Bay has been accepted.

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday evening, Business done:—South British, 44s 6d; Caledonian, £20 to £21, and £18 10s; Crown Prince, 16s; Royal Oak, 18s; Tokatea, 32s 6d to 33; Union Beach, 27s 6d to 29s.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

ON Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin preached at both masses, and also in the evening.

The Catholics of Oamaru have presented to their pastor, the Rev Father Donovan, a handsome horse, together with a buggy and harness. The vehicle in question is of superior quality, and the whole cost somewhat over £100. The presentation was made by Mr Thos. Dunn, President of the H.A.C.B.S. Many of the brethren appeared in their regalia. The local paper remarks:—"This presentation shows the esteem in which the rev gentleman is held by his congregation, and it is the unfeigned desire of his congregation that the rev gentleman may continue in the discharge of his important duties."

THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY

ON Monday evening last a numerously-attended meeting of the members of the National Building Society was held at the office of Mr C. R. Chapman. The Rules, as drawn up, were adopted, and Directors appointed as follows:—Messrs C. R. Reeves, R. Kossbotham, T. George, D. Baird, H. F. Hardy, R. Hudson, H. Marsden, A. Rennie, and R. Smith. The first meeting for payment of subscriptions was appointed to take place on Monday next, 20th inst, from 6 to 8 o'clock p.m., and thereafter on the first Monday in every month. A meeting of the Directors was held immediately after, when Mr A. Rennie was appointed President for the first year. Some discussion then arose as to the appointment of Secretary, when it was resolved to advertise for one, Mr C. R. Chapman to act as Secretary in the meantime. It will be seen from another column that the first meeting for receipt of subscriptions will take place at Mr Chapman's office, Young's Buildings, on Monday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

MR. SHAND'S TRAQUAIR APPLICATION.

MR J. H. HARRIS appeared in support of Mr James Shand's application to purchase 3270 acres, being part of the Traquair Hundred. Mr Harris stated that by the operation of the Otago Hundreds Proclamations Validations Act, 1873, which had just been passed by the General Assembly, the land in the Stuart and Traquair Hundreds was now thrown open for application. Mr Shand's former application for this land was lodged on the previous day, and 10 per cent. on the upset price was lodged. He therefore submitted that his client being the first applicant, must, according to law, be declared the purchaser.

The Chairman pointed out that a great many applications for land in the Traquair Hundred had been made and refused. A Validation Act had been passed, and the public had been taken by surprise. They had not got a copy of the Act, and they did not know its tenor, but it was to be hoped it fairly considered the public, and would not give any single individual an advantage over others. He thought the Board had power, with the consent of the Superintendent, to withdraw any lands from sale up to a certain date.

Mr Harris remarked, with reference to the objections raised by the Chairman, that it was not for the Board to consider what was right and proper; it was for them to act according to law. The question to be considered was whether the Validation Act referred to was in operation, and whether it was in operation on the previous day. If that were the case, he contended that his client's application must take precedence above any other, and it was not for the Board to consider what was for the public interest when it was a question of law that was involved.

The Chairman submitted a motion to the effect "that the Board, with the consent of the Superintendent, reserve and withdraw this land from sale, until properly advertised."

Mr Strode approved of the intention of the motion, but was afraid that such a decision would get the Board into a difficulty. Ignorance of the new Act would be no excuse for the Board, and he would hesitate before giving a vote that would involve them in a lawsuit.

Mr Clark also thought that the course proposed by the motion was a desirable one, but he did not believe they had the power to adopt it.

The motion was put to the vote, the Chairman and Messrs Batterworth and Reid voting in favour of it and Messrs Bastings, Clar-

and Strode against it. The Chairman then gave his casting vote in favor of the motion, and the following minute was recorded:—
“Resolved, that the Board, with the consent of the Superintendent, reserve and withdraw the land in the Traquair and Stuart Hundreds as being prejudicial to the public interest, until the same is published as open for application for one month in the Provincial Government Gazette. Application refused.”

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

ONE hundred and sixty-one immigrants, equal to 131½ statute adults, arrived at Otago, ex the Dover Castle, all well. The hiring took place at the Immigration Barracks, and the wages were as follows:—Cooks and household servants, £30 to £40 a year and found; the demand being greatly in excess of the supply. Farm laborers found ready employment at £1 a week and kept. A number of mechanics are still open for employment. The sanitary arrangements of the Barracks are excellent.

Speaking of the immigrants by the Celestial Queen, which arrived at Lyttelton, a Christchurch journal says:—The Immigration Barracks were thrown open to employers of labour at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and in a very short time the whole of the 150 immigrants who arrived by the Celestial Queen found employment, with the exception of three families. The rates of wages given were as follows:—Married couples, £55 to £65 per annum and found, or £78 with house only; single men, £40 to £50 per annum and found; single women, £20 to £25 per annum and found; carpenters, 10s per day. In almost every engagement of married couples and single farm laborers a bonus of £10 was offered if the person or persons engaged remain not less than twelve months with the employer making the engagement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

19th September.

(‘Hansard’)

THE GALWAY EMIGRATION AGENT.

Mr Harrison asked the Minister for Immigration, Whether he is aware that the emigration agent at Galway has refused to issue passage warrants to a number of persons nominated by their friends in the Greymouth district, in accordance with the regulations, and if he will state the circumstances under which such refusal was made? His reasons for putting this question on the Order Paper were these: Some time ago he received information from persons resident on the West Coast, who had nominated some of their friends in Ireland, to the effect that their friends had been unable to come out to New Zealand, inasmuch as the local agent in Galway had refused to sign the warrant for their passages, because the name of more than one person appeared in the warrant. He thought it right to bring the matter under the notice of the Government, as he was sure similar action to that taken in this instance would have the effect of seriously deterring nominated emigration in that part of the country.

Mr O’Rorke, in reply, said that the circumstances of this case, as they had been brought under his knowledge by the immigration officer at Greymouth (Mr Wyld), were these: In the month of January last, two settlers at Collaghan’s Creek, named Flaherty, whom Mr Wyld describes as representatives of the best class of settlers on the coast, nominated three male immigrants, for whom they gave bills to the amount of £18, and also eight single women, who were entitled to free passages. The names of all the nominated immigrants were forwarded to the Agent-General in March last, and nothing had been heard from that gentlemen on the subject. The communication from the immigration officer at Greymouth was to this effect:—

To-day the applicants Patrick and Martin Flaherty, of Callaghan’s Creek brought the warrants back to me, together with letters from their friends in Ireland, stating that the sub-agent at Galway (Mr Flynn), had refused passages to the nominees, on the ground that in the case of single women a separate warrant should have been procured for each nominated emigrant, and in the other cases that the names of the nominees should have been on the bills. I enclose the returned warrants herewith. Six of the nominees, having prepared for emigrating and finding they could not get passages to New Zealand have gone to America; the remaining five are waiting to hear from their friends here. It is much to be regretted that any difficulty has been placed in the way of these people, as I have good reason for believing they would have been the commencement of a large stream of nominated immigrants from the same district. The Flahertys are representatives of the best class of settlers on the coast; and they assure me that thousands of people in the part of Ireland they come from would emigrate to New Zealand, in preference to America, if any facilities were afforded them of doing so. Patrick Flaherty, in addition to the eleven nominated in January, has applied for six more passages (application enclosed for your information); but does not like to pay the passage money, until assured that no further difficulties will be raised at home about the passages.”

He must say that the agent at Galway had, no doubt, exceeded his powers. It was not necessary that separate warrants should be made out for each female emigrant, as several names constantly were put in the same warrant. With respect to nominated male emigrants, it was not the custom to adopt the course of placing the name of the nominated immigrant on the bill. The action taken by the agent at Galway in this case was unwarranted. He would report the whole matter to the Agent-General, who alone could deal with it; and if the facts were as stated by the immigration officer at Greymouth, he (Mr O’Rorke) thought the local agent at Galway should be superseded. He felt that a great hardship had been inflicted, both upon the nominators and the nominees, in this case.

Mr Harrison would like the honorable member to give such instructions as would prevent such a thing occurring again.

Mr O’Rorke said that instructions would be sent home to prevent the recurrence of such matters.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

WELLINGTON, Oct. 9.—Further Ministerial changes and disagreements are rumored.

A statement made by the ‘Grey Valley Times,’ to the effect that Mr Harrison, M.H.R. for Grey Valley, intends to resign his seat and contest Wangenui at the next election, is authoritatively denied. It is a pure fabrication and utterly without foundation.

AUCKLAND, Oct. 9.—At the meeting held last night to repudiate Dr Lang’s assertions, the speakers admitted that purchases of land had been made by the missionaries. The result is generally regarded as a victory for Dr Lang.

NELSON, Oct. 9.—Mr Collins has resigned his seat for Collingwood.

NAPIER, Oct. 10.—The construction of ten miles of road from Taradale to Pohui bush has been put off for two months, as labor is not available.

The country settlers anticipate difficulty in getting through with their shearing and harvesting operations.

GREYMOUTH, Oct. 10.—The first barge of coal was taken from the Greymouth Coal Company’s mine to-day. It is an excellent sample.

HOKITIKA, Oct. 10.—The County Chairman left for the Haast yesterday per Waipara. He has been authorized by the Contract Committee to expend £1000 in forming a track to open up the country to the southward. The Chief Surveyor is on the spot.

CHRISTCHURCH, Oct. 10.—In the Supreme Court, William Brown, charged with bigamy, was found not guilty. John Robinson, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to four years’ imprisonment. This concluded the session.

INVERCARGILL, Oct. 10.—William Madden, a miner at Orepuke, was seriously injured by a fall of earth in an old claim, in front of which he happened to be walking on Sunday. He was brought to Riverton on Wednesday, and died yesterday.

AUCKLAND, Oct. 10.—A man named James Heaton has been sentenced to six years’ imprisonment for the manslaughter of Patrick Hunter, whom he stabbed.

Efforts are being made to establish a woollen factory in Auckland. Its site is to be purchased at a cost of £1100.

A coal mining company is now engaged reopening the Whangarei mine.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mr Bathgate has been appointed Secretary of Crown Lands in place of Mr O’Rorke.

Mr Vogel’s medical adviser orders him to cease work at once. He will visit the Christchurch races.

WELLINGTON.—The Provincial Government have arranged with the Bank of New Zealand for an overdraft of £30,000, and for a loan of £100,000, to be secured on the reclaimed land, from the Mutual Provident Society.

The William Tapscott is declared to be seaworthy, and an unusually strong ship, by the carpenter of H.M.S. Pearl, and Mr Thirkell, ship-carpenter of this city. The three men who refused duty have been sent on board. The court was packed with people all day. The captain was hooted outside.

Lady Fergusson gave birth to a son on Sunday afternoon, which died the same evening.

Mr R. C. Brown, late Cabinet Secretary, has been appointed Registrar-General in place of Dr Bennett, retired.

NEW PLYMOUTH, Oct. 13.—A slight shock of earthquake occurred after 10 o’clock on Sunday night.

LYTTELTON, October 13.—A concert took place on the night the 10th, in aid of the quarantined immigrants per Punjaub. It proved a great success, £3 being realised.

WELLINGTON, October 14.—Lady Fergusson is rapidly advancing towards recovery.

The Clio will sail for Plymouth on Thursday, and Commodore Goodenough will then hoist his pennant on board the Pearl, which will leave for Fiji on Friday.

For the construction of the first section of the Wanganui Railway, Mr Strachan, Dunedin, is the lowest tenderer. The contract is not decided, pending the settlement of sureties. The amount of the tender is not disclosed.

The Intercolonial rifle representatives are to be selected by competition.

Charles Adolphus has been committed for trial on a charge of embezzlement.

AUCKLAND, October 14.—The competitive matches for the choice of Intercolonial rifle representatives have resulted in the victory of Skinner, Stone, G. Partington, and Alderton.

Great complaints come from the North regarding the long delay in the completion of the Kaipara Railway.

CHRISTCHURCH, October 14.—Another death—that of Ellen Hayes, 15 years old—has occurred among the Punjaub immigrants. There are still 33 cases in the hospital, 12 of them being convalescent.

The United Rowing Clubs have decided that the Interprovincial Regatta shall be held here in February or March. They promise to have a liberal programme. The public feeling is strongly favorable to it.

GREAT FIRE AT AUCKLAND.

WELLINGTON, October 15, 10.5 a.m.—A great fire occurred in Queen street last night, by which £40,000 worth of property was destroyed. It commenced at the back of a store belonging to J. S. Macfarland, and extending to the adjoining one, quickly spread from store to store, destroying Eaton’s brick store, Henderson’s, Macfarlane’s, front store, Soppet’s, Bucholz, Macfarlane’s; Clarke Bros., Garnet, Leamington, Stone Bros, S. J. Edmonds, and G. W. Binney. A large amount of goods were got out much damaged. Insurance losses—South British, £11,855; New Zealand, 19,000; Norwich Union, £2000; Victoria, large; but amount not known. Soppet was uninsured. All the stores were brick. A strong gale was blowing during the fire.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At the morning service at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Father Dilworth preached a most interesting sermon, and at its conclusion announced that a meeting would be held at 3 o'clock to consider the question of the erection of the Cathedral. The meeting was most numerously attended, a number of the ladies having to be accommodated in the gallery. Dr. Croke stated that he had already in hand over £1700, but he believed that it would take at least £6000 to build the edifice he would like to see erected in this city. The Church would be content to start the work on receipt of £4000, leaving it to the Catholic body and others to join in the good cause; and as he had already given £200, which he contemplated supplementing it (annually till it was built) with an additional £100, he had reason to believe that the necessary £2000 would, when required, be forthcoming. He was pleased to be in the position to state that various sums of money had been subscribed by parties not connected with his flock, and it was truly a source of pleasure to him to express the hope that the good work, even if he were numbered with the dead, those who contributed, or their descendants, might view their action in the present, and think in their last moments that they had; however small, evinced their desire to add to the cost of the erection of a temple dedicated to their God. A collection was then made, when £265 was received.—'Weekly News.'

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday, a very interesting ceremony took place. Shortly after 11 o'clock the children attending the various Catholic schools, to the number of 400, assembled in the body of the Cathedral to "renew their baptismal vows." The Litany was first sung by the children, after which the promises made in baptism were renewed by all present, the prescribed form being clearly and most intelligently read by Miss Staunton. His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Croke then addressed the children; pointing out to them the necessity of their resolving to be good, and the method to be adopted by them in order to secure the carrying out of their resolution, viz., to say their prayers properly and regularly, to be punctual and attentive at school, to be obedient, respectful and loving to their parents, to attend to their religious duties, and to avoid bad company. The simple language and earnest manner of his Lordship were calculated to make a lasting impression on the minds of his youthful hearers. A hymn closed this most pleasing and edifying spectacle.

THE ATALANTE.

Admiral Roussain, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and the Commander of the French frigate *Atalante*, paid an official visit on Tuesday to the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland. The party were conducted by Mr. D. B. Cruickshank, vice-consul of France. After a cordial reception at the Bishop's palace, the party inspected the Convent and Nunnery schools. His Lordship returned the visit yesterday, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers McDonald, Dilworth, O'Dwyer, and Horan. They were conveyed on board in the Admiral's gig. The fine ship was inspected, and the party were well received on board. A salute of seven guns was fired when the Bishop left the ship. The chaplain of the *Atalante* has also visited the Bishop and schools.

A STERLING EXAMPLE.

The Catholics of Grahamstown are making strong efforts to procure for their children a Christian education. At a meeting—adjourned from the previous Tuesday—which they held on Monday last in the local church, educational matters were discussed. It was decided to withdraw the Roman Catholic children from the common schools, and to establish conventual schools. Over £300 was subscribed at once for the purpose of building a school, and a Committee was appointed to collect further subscriptions. Bishop Croke presided.

THE OTAGO UNIVERSITY.

(Abridged from the 'Lyttelton Times'.)

Those who have taken, and—fortunately for the Colony—still take an active interest in the promotion of higher education, must have learned with satisfaction that the so-called University of Otago will in all probability take its proper status as one of the Provincial affiliated colleges. "On the one hand," says the 'Daily Times,' "we have the University of New Zealand deliberately defying the law which gave it birth, and contravening almost every regulation of the Act which created it; on the other the Otago University, without the status it deserves, working in unobtrusive quiet, and denied the few privileges which it requires for its proper efficiency." It would have been well, in making such a comprehensive sweeping assertion about the University of New Zealand, to back that assertion up by a clear statement of facts. In what respect is the University of New Zealand deliberately defying the law which gave it birth, and contravening almost every regulation of the Act which created it? We are under the impression, and till ample proof to the contrary is adduced must remain so, that the University of New Zealand has from the first conducted its affairs in strict accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the Act by which it was constituted. When the 'Otago Daily Times' supports its charge by evidence, the justice of the former can be measured by the value of the latter. In the meantime, the University of New Zealand is entitled to claim complete acquittal. Even the people of Otago will return a verdict of "not proven."

What, in the estimation of the 'Daily Times,' is the status which the University of Otago deserves? This University is now in the third year of its existence, and we are entitled to inquire what has it done? The 'Otago Daily Times' tells us that it has been and is working in "unobtrusive quiet." This, we take it, is a close approximation to the truth. We have not heard, for instance, that any student of the Otago University has distinguished himself in the examinations for University scholarships. On the contrary, the class list of the last examination will show that Canterbury and Nelson—though not obtruding their educational establishments on the notice of the Colony—carry away all the honors. Otago is not quite at the bottom of the list, for a lower depth still is found in Auckland—*Par-*

nobile fratrum. The self-complacency of the 'Otago Daily Times' is amusing in a sad sort of way.

The 'Lyttelton Times' then quotes from the 'Daily Times,' and continues:—"Here we have the admission of, and lament for, Auckland's defection. The combination which was so powerful in the session of 1872 has been, as already remarked, completely dissolved, and Otago must accept for its University the position of an affiliated college. Instead of talking so very largely about what the Province has 'to give in any project for union,' and what it ought to receive, the 'Otago Daily Times' would have acted far more judiciously in the interests of higher education if it had frankly acknowledged the position in which the question has been placed by the good sense and intelligence of the Colony." Referring to the curriculum, the 'Lyttelton Times' says:—"It is not probable that the Council of the New Zealand University will alter its regulations to suit the ideas which, if the 'Otago Daily Times' is to be taken as an index, prevail in that Province, nor is there any reason why it should. The regulations, both as regards scholarships and degrees, have been framed, so far as we can see, with the view of promoting the highest possible culture in the widest sense of that term."

THE HAUHAUS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

I WAS recently informed by a gentleman in the Wukato that one strong reason why the king natives, or the more respectable portion of them, are so averse to European intercourse is their dread of liquor and its fatal fruits. How far this may be the case I cannot tell. The gentleman I allude to is himself a resident in the king country, and allied to the natives by blood. Whether my informant be correct or not, this I do know of my own personal knowledge, that a petition against the issue of a liquor license was sent up to the Licensing Magistrate, at Hamilton, from the residents of a certain Waikato village, and the majority of the petitioners were Maoris, most of them Hauhaus, I believe. I signed the petition myself. This occurred very recently. One of the grounds upon which the petitioners objected to the license in such a locality, was that the common sale of liquor in such a neighbourhood was sure to demoralize the natives and lead to scenes of disorder, and probably bloodshed among them, and Europeans also, as it had done in every other place where it was introduced. The native clergyman exerted all his influence with the people and authorities to prevent the dreaded issue of the license, and so did the English clergyman of the district. The license was refused. There are, of course, counter-influences at work, and it is much to be feared the license will yet be granted, let the consequences be what they may. Sir, I cannot but think that a petition of this kind, having been signed by so many natives, upwards of 30 in number, reflects great credit on the native race, more especially when we consider that, like his white brother, the Maori loves his glass well. We know to our cost that the native has no small share of physical courage; and we see by his signing such a petition as this that he possesses not a little moral courage too, or a spirit of mortification and self-denial, which is the highest kind of moral courage. I may be told that the natives did not attach their names to this petition as free agents, but that they acted under pressure—under "undue influence" of their clergyman and others in doing so. It is easy to say, or insinuate, that such was the case; but for my part, until it be proved I will not believe it.

J. W.

JUDGE GRESSON ON THE LABORING CLASSES.

The following is the full text of Mr Justice Gresson in reference to the above subject, made in the course of his address to the Canterbury Grand Jury:—

It is deplorable that so many frauds should have been committed at such a time, when there is such a scarcity of labor that all who are willing and able to work may find employment at highly remunerative wages. I am persuaded that so long as the present demand for labor continues (and I have no reason to doubt its continuance,) an agricultural laborer of sober and provident habits may, in a few years, become a small farmer—the owner of a freehold acquired by his own savings, with more of independence and of the comforts of life about him, and greater facility for educating his family, than he could have acquired in any part of the United Kingdom by a long life of unremitting toil and privation. I must admit that there is another side of the picture too often witnessed in this Colony, for which however the individual himself and not the Colony is responsible. It very often happens that the laborer and mechanic, finding that they can earn here much more than enough to support their daily wants, either work only half time or spend their earnings in the public house, thus wasting their substance, injuring their health, and leaving their families in a much worse position than if they were receiving the whole of their earnings at lower wages. I think that the forgeries and embezzlements which have become frequent in this and other districts, are mainly attributable to this spirit of self-indulgence and extravagance which are caused by the abuse of high wages. Not that I desire to see the standard reduced below the highest rate that farmers and other employers can afford to pay. What I do earnestly desire, in common with those who have at heart the best interests of the Colony, and of the working-men, whose interests are identified with it, is, that they would avail themselves of the opportunities which this country undoubtedly affords, of realizing an independence by steady industry and frugality, and of educating their children in such a manner as to fit them for the honorable position to which they may reasonably hope to attain in this most promising Colony.

As a proof of the thirst of the Irish for knowledge, and the difficulties which are overcome by perseverance, Anderson in his sketches of the Irish says, "Children have been known to acquire the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, without a book, without a pen, without a slate! And indeed the place of meeting was none other than a graveyard. The long flat stones, with their inscriptions, were used instead of books, while a bit of chalk, and the gravestones together, served for all the rest." This also was a means of Young Pat acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages.

MEASURES NOT MEN.

(An Auckland contributor.)

THIS is a common cry with politicians of a certain class. It appears to me to involve a great fallacy. For my part, I should say let us have honest men first, then we shall have good measures, or at least our money will be safe. Public measures are very complicated affairs, and few men are competent to judge of them properly. But a man's general character for integrity is what all men can judge of pretty well. In America it seems public affairs have got, and are still more getting, into the hands of a class of men not remarkable for their high moral character, but quite the reverse. The consequence is that the respectable part of the people try to steer clear of any connection with public affairs. If they did otherwise they would be brought into contact or collision with many whom they could not respect. Are we not in a somewhat similar position in this colony? I was told the other day that a gentleman of education and high character, and great scientific attainments, and good social position, was solicited to stand as candidate for a seat in the H.R. for a certain important district in the North Island. He rejected the proposal with scorn, and felt almost affronted at the idea of his mixing with such a class as formed the bulk of our colonial M.P.'s and officials.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, AND NEW ZEALAND.

THE 'Auckland Herald,' in an article on the immediate future of the Colony remarks:—We know that it is the fashion for third rate critics to sneer at Mr Trollope's work and say, "Oh! Trollope is mistaken here, and he has been misled there, and he is altogether superficial, and his picture of New Zealand is not true." To all such small pretentious cavilling, we answer that Anthony Trollope's criticism is just, temperate and true. As a common-sense observer of the world around and men and women in it in their ordinary everyday life, we doubt if he has his superior this day in the Empire. And it is because of his very common sense, we were almost saying this ordinary way of regarding things, that the people of Great Britain will value his book and take it as a guide. The very last sentences of his work show the man himself, his estimation of these Colonies, and his thoughts of their future. "But for men who can work with their hands, for women who can cook and be generally useful about a household, for girls who are ready to learn to cook and to be generally useful, these Colonies are a Paradise. They will find the whole condition of life changed for them. The slight estimation in which labor is held here, will be changed for a general respect. The humbleness, the hat-touching, the servility which is still incidental to such work as theirs in this old country, and which is hardly compatible with exalted manhood, has found no footing there. I regard such manhood among the masses of the people as the highest sign of prosperity which a country can give." We do not hesitate to say that Mr Trollope's work will do more good to these Colonies, and especially to New Zealand, than any action of our rulers and politicians during the last five years.

PROSELYTISING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE 'Sydney Freeman's Journal' under the heading "the Eastwood case" has the following:—

The decision of the Randwick Committee in the case of the children Eastwood must be fresh in the minds of the public. It was that these children had been originally Protestant, and should be apprenticed to Protestant masters. The Very Rev. Dean Sheridan has just received from New Zealand important documents showing the flagrant injustice of that decision. It will be seen that Mrs Eastwood produces certificates of her marriage in the Catholic Church of St. Mary's, Burnley, England, and sends a copy of the Baptismal registers of her children in the same church:—

"Very Reverend Sir,—I, the undersigned Bridget Eastwood, beg to certify that I am the wife of John Eastwood; a copy of my marriage certificate I beg to enclose in proof thereof.

"I further state that my boy, Thomas Patrick Eastwood, was born on the 16th March, 1860, in Burnley, Lancashire, England, and seven days after his birth was baptized in the names of Thomas Patrick in St. Mary's, Burnley, by the Rev. Thomas Flanagan, P.P.; and that my girl, Mary Eastwood was born on the 1st March, 1862, in the same place, Burnley, and eight days after her birth was baptized by the name of Mary, in St. Mary's, Burnley, by the same P.P., Reverend Thomas Flanagan. I do hereby certify to the truth of the statements.

BRIDGET EASTWOOD.

Signed before me on the 29th July, 1873.

A. MARTIN, P.P.
Hokitika, New Zealand."

[COPY.]

"St. Mary's Catholic Church, Burnley.

"I hereby certify that John Eastwood and Bridget Flynn, both of this town, were legally married by me, December 4th, 1858. The witnesses were Edward Eastwood and Anne Gallagher.

"THOMAS J. FLANAGAN, R.C.C.

"St. Mary's, Burnley, March 1st, 1869."

"I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the certificate shown unto me.

A. MARTIN, S.M.

"Hokitika, New Zealand, 29th July, 1873."

SOME American lexicographers have been accused of libelling the Jewish portion of the community by admitting the verb "to jew" into their dictionaries. Messrs Merriman, the publishers of an edition of Webster's, have thus entered the word: "Jew, verb—to cheat, defraud, swindle," and they have added "colloquial" in brackets. Mr A. S. Solomons, of Columbia, has written to demand an explanation. The publishers rejoice that no offensive sense is implied as attaching to the original word, and instance the use of "Jesuitical" by way of analogy, but they offer to add the words "used offensively" in their next edition.

JUDGE HARVEY ON CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

IN a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Westland, Judge Harvey made the following remarks on the necessity for enabling a proper system of classification to be carried out in the gaols of the colony. He said:—"I can't help thinking that it is still our duty to raise our voices against the inconsistency of spending money—I feel I might almost say lavishly—in the cause of education, and at the same time withholding the comparatively moderate sum required to preserve a large portion of the youth of the colony from contamination. We are fully alive to the danger of allowing diseased cattle in contact with those that are sound, but we grudge the expense of saving our youth from contact with moral disease of the worst possible type, and yet we delude ourselves by passing an act for enforcing prison discipline, and enjoining careful classification, forgetting that such classification cannot be effected in the gaols of the colony as they exist at present."

JOHN STUART MILL ON IRELAND.

THE late John Stuart Mill said, in closing the famous chapter of his work on Political Economy, in describing the condition of the country at the time, pasture replacing tillage, and the exodus in full flow:—"Those who think that the land of a country exists for the sake of a few thousand landowners, and that as long as rents are paid society and Government have fulfilled their functions, may see in this consumption a happy end to Irish difficulties. But this is not a time, nor is the human mind now in a condition, in which such insolent pretensions can be maintained. The land of Ireland—the land of every country—belongs to the people of that country. The individuals called landowners have no right in morality or justice to anything but the rent or compensation for its saleable value. With regard to the land itself, the paramount consideration is by what mode of appropriation and cultivation it can be made most useful to the collective body of its inhabitants. To the owners of the rent it may be very convenient that the bulk of the inhabitants, despairing of justice on the country where they and their ancestors have lived and suffered, should seek on another continent that property in land which is denied to them at home. But the Legislature of the Empire ought to regard with other eyes the forced expatriation of millions of people. When the inhabitants of a country quit the country *en masse* because its Government will not make it a place fit for them to live in, the Government is judged and condemned. There is no necessity for depriving the landlords of one farthing of the pecuniary value of their legal rights, but justice requires that the actual cultivators should be enabled to become in Ireland—what they will become in America—proprietors of the soil which they cultivate."

RATAZZI'S DEATH AND FUNERAL.

(Correspondent of the Tablet.)

HUMAN help was utterly in vain, and of supernatural help he was cruelly deprived by his self-styled friends. Madame Rattazzi at an early hour sent for a Capuchin Friar, a friend of the family, to administer the consolations of religion to the evidently dying man, but, when he arrived at the house, the Villa Ricci, he was not admitted. The 'Paese' (Rattazzi's journal) thus narrates the fact: "Signor Orsini having heard that the French maid had ordered a bed to be prepared for the Friar, went to him and said, 'You are desired to return to Frosinone, there is no room for you here nor bed either.' The priest tranquilly replied, 'I will sit up,' (*stare in piedi*). Orsini rejoined, 'And I desire that you do not sacrifice yourself—Up—begone to Frosinone (*su via a Frosinone*) if you like you can come back to-morrow at noon.'" The priest replied in the most humble and pacific manner that he would stay there "on his feet;"—that is without giving the slightest inconvenience to any one, but it was all in vain. The poor Franciscan was expelled and Rattazzi died without the Sacraments and without any spiritual aid. This was unknown to Mme. Rattazzi—who however retains the name of her first husband and the title of her mother and is called the Princess of Solms. The Orsini who thus took upon himself to exclude the priest from Signor Rattazzi's house is said to be a brother of the assassin Orsini of bomb celebrity, who was guillotined in Paris in 1858. The funeral procession in Rome from Signor Rattazzi's residence, the Piazza Santa Croce—where the corpse had arrived the previous evening from Frosinone—to the railway station was as gorgeous as civil pomp could make it. There were Royal State and Municipal State carriages, National Guards, trades with their banners and a band, but no sign of religion of any kind. A bystander among the crowd also noticed that few of the populace took off their hats, a custom hitherto universal in this country. They seemed instinctively to recognise that it was a purely civic procession. After the funeral had passed, and the body had been delivered at the station to the persons from Alexandria deputed to receive it by the municipality of that place—that being the native place of Signor Rattazzi and the one which gave him his seat in the Italian Parliament—the sight-seers lounged away. I heard a decently dressed woman of the lower class say, "Nothing of religion," as if shocked at the utter absence of the remotest sign that the deceased had been a Christian; and a man of the same rank, with that fine-edged sarcasm so frequent among the Trasteverini reply, "What would you have? If one dies like an ass why not be buried like an ass? It is not the fashion to have a soul."

The 'Tablet' draws attention to a coincidence with regard to the death of Rattazzi. He died on the 6th June, the anniversary of the death of Cavour, his great political leader, and his associate in the preparation of the Piedmontese laws against the Religious Orders.

A meeting, at which all the bishops of Ireland were present, except those of Ross and Cork, and three bishops elect, was held at Maynooth in June, when the entire question of Irish education, inclusive of University education, was carefully considered by the assembled prelates. We read that it was decided on establishing about 150 free bursaries in Maynooth College.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

OR IRELAND FROM FAIRHEAD TO CAPE CLEAR.
(Catholic Standard.)

THESE are few countries in the world that can furnish a richer store of materials for the historian, the philosopher, the poet, the man of observation, and particularly the thoughtful Catholic, than Ireland. To prove this we need only refer to Father Burke's Lectures. If we take history we shall find that the annals of Ireland furnish facts and incidents that teach us deep lessons on questions touching the variety of races, the methods of governing, the policy of statesmen, and the evils of oppression.

If we take poetry we shall find that Ireland furnishes many themes for the man instinct with poetic feelings. The early periods with their memories of the Kings, the Bards, the Warriors, the Saints, the Scholars and the People of ancient Erin, or the Middle Ages, replete with narratives of the gallant, long continued resistance of a Celtic race to the inroads of the Anglo Normans, full of tales of stately abbeys, lofty and embattled castles, mountain fortresses and secluded retreats; both these periods of history abound with the most picturesque and interesting narratives.

Coming down to more modern times we have the attempts to force the Reformation on Ireland, the Elizabethan devastations, the Cromwellian settlement and the Penal Laws. And even in our own days what scenes present themselves to the consideration of a thoughtful man. Is there any country in the world save Ireland, that could furnish more pathetic incidents to move the great heart of humanity? We see in Ireland a country that is inhabited by a bright, intelligent people, a people whose religious faith is strong, and whose domestic feelings are deep. Yet this people is doomed to see established in their very midst and supported by their funds, a Church, which they regarded not only as false but as anti-national, not only as heretical, but as alien. Their faith was outraged by its doctrines, their nationality offended by its origin, their poverty insulted by its wealth, their domestic feelings wounded through the operations of its laws. And this Alien Church was supported for three long centuries, it was imposed on the people by force, maintained by power, resisted with perseverance, and only overthrown a few years ago. During the period of its domination it produced the levies of tithes, and heartless evictions. What suffering was caused at various times by levies and evictions only God knows. But we know there has been enough to furnish materials for many a pathetic narrative.

But there are other events that can be described. The Angel of Death has moved over the green fields of Erin many a time and oft. The black year of Famine, when the land lay as if cursed by a malediction from Heaven, and the poor perished in thousands, has not yet been forgotten, nor yet the enormous Exodus which followed it and which swept whole legions of people over the Atlantic, some to die on the voyage, some to perish amongst strangers, some to be shipwrecked on bleak coasts, some to sink into the abysses of the ocean, but more, thank God, to reach the Land of Promise, and by their strong arms and willing hands to build up for themselves homes under the starry banner of free America.

But not only does the historian and the poet find ample material for the exercise of their respective abilities in the rich store of incident that Ireland affords, but also the philosopher. The social, moral, and economical sciences can gain much by a study of Irish peculiarities as developed under the peculiar circumstances of the country. Take political economy, for instance, and we see in Ireland how a country can be kept poor, how its resources can be left undeveloped, and how its manufactures can be repressed. It is a stern lesson, but one that ought to be studied by every Irishman and by everyone who is anxious for the welfare of the human race. Ireland has harbors, resources and a fertile soil, and should be wealthy. It is not so, and the reasons ought to be known.

The thoughtful Catholic should feel an interest in Ireland. Its Catholicity dates from the Council of Ephesus and is still active. The persecutions that religion has undergone in Ireland and the present state and condition of the faith in that country are both deeply interesting, and have been brought prominently forward by the late consecration of the Island to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, so beautifully illustrated by the poem of Denis Florence McCarthy, published three weeks ago in the 'Catholic Standard.' Ireland has a great part to play in the future of the Catholic Church, perhaps even greater than what it played in the past.

And what is the outcome of Irish history? Is the old race extinct or feeble? Has its nationality become a dream, and is its faith forgotten? Our readers know to the contrary. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in every clime as the combined religious and national feast of the Irish people. When the faith and traditions of Ireland were insulted by the Keogh judgment, the whole country was in a blaze of indignation, and when an orator like Father Burke arises, who can touch the hidden founts of feeling, it is plainly seen by all that the old race still lives, and that the great Celtic heart still beats responsive to eloquent words, as its harp of old answered to the skillful hand of the bard.

For these reasons we propose, in this and the following sketches, to give accounts of the historical incidents, famous personages, celebrated places, scenery and legends of Ireland, together with the characteristic of its people.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR ANTIQUITY.

An Island so beautiful must have been early inhabited, but by what race of men, and in what stage of civilization are questions of the deepest interest and of no less obscurity. That it was before the Christian era seems admitted by all the learned men. The traditions, annals, genealogies, and legends of Ireland give details of many events, which reach back to the most remote date known to colonization, viz: Noah's Flood! But, however absurd this may appear to a sneering critic there must be some truth underlying all these details. Two things are certain as regards Irish History—and the first is that Ireland was very early peopled, as early, if not earlier, than Great Britain, and that it possessed inhabitants that had obtained great proficiency in some of the arts of civilization. This is manifest by two facts: its

early architecture and its primitive religion. In Ireland there can be shown ancient remains which, in point of strength or vastness, are not to be excelled by those of any other country, save probably those of China. The Cyclopean remains of the fortresses of Aileach, Cahir Conree, Dun Aengus, at once impress the mind with awe and veneration. The beholder will be skeptical indeed when he is told that barbarians or savages raised these mighty piles. Aileach, once the royal fortress and oft the royal seat of Ulster, the Acropolis of Derry, Columbville (Londonderry), is on the top of a mountain eight hundred feet above the sea level: Cahir Conree is situated on the top of a hill in one of the most mountainous parts of Kerry, and Dun Aengus overhangs the Atlantic, above which it is perched on the top of one of the most precipitous cliffs of Arran. The stones composing these structures, albeit not hewn or polished with the labor shown in the monuments of Rome or Egypt, from their vast masses, must have required, on the part of those who quarried them and raised them to their present positions in these mountain citadels, a knowledge of mechanics unsurpassed by the most learned engineers or builders of the present day.

In Aileach there are gateways, doorways, ramparts and galleries passing through the middle of its mighty walls. Under its shadow must have risen one of the ancient cities of Ireland, one of the Regias, perhaps, of Ptolemy. There are scores of gigantic earthworks throughout the island, some of them capable of holding small armies, and constructed with a skill unexcelled by anything of the kind, whether ancient or modern. Leaving the military monuments of our pagan forefathers, we come to the funereal, and we find that the pyramids of New Grange are only excelled in size by the pyramids of Egypt.

As regards its early religion, we find that in Ireland there are traces of sun worship, of sacrifices, of every early tradition. And these two facts, *mysterious and ancient buildings and early religious traditions*, prove the early settlement of the land which was anciently known as Ogygia, or Inisfail, or Eire, or as the "Isle of Mists," and more recently as Ireland.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

16.—RATIONALISTIC CRITICISM.

THESE is in the perusal alone of the Gospel such harmony of tone, such exquisite simplicity, combined with a majestic loftiness of style, that no further demonstration is needed to bring conviction to the mind. It is the peculiar characteristic of the Word of God to carry with it its own light, and to require no justification other than itself. Evidence here is so obvious that it needs no proof to demonstrate it. Hence it is in vain for Rationalism to tell us that the Canticle of Mary is "one of those conventional processes which form the essential feature of the apocryphal Gospels." 1. In vain to seek to persuade us that we have before our eyes "a worthless legend, a puerile amplification." 2. Is it true that in the Old Testament a God-Saviour of the world, was promised in Eden, foretold by all the Prophets, expected by all succeeding ages? This fact cannot be denied unless by annihilating history. It is true that Jesus Christ has been adored for the past two thousand years as Saviour, as Son of God in eternity; as the Son of Mary in time? Unless by denying one's own existence, this fact cannot be contested. Now in order that a single human brow should be bent in prostrate adoration before Jesus Christ (and it is by thousands of thousands that His adorers are counted) the history of Jesus Christ must needs have been surrounded by uncontested signs of credibility. The more pages you pluck from His divine history, the more possible will you render faith in His divinity. The miracle of having believed without proofs, would then surpass, in an infinite proportion, the proof of the miracles which you deny. Thus you think you have said all by rejecting the "Magnificat" as the work of a forger; annihilated all by ranking the narrative of the Visitation among the fallacious inventions of an apocryphal writer. Nevertheless, by withdrawing these pages you have but multiplied inextricable difficulties. Let us suppose then, if you will, that St. Luke did not write this passage; that it is the production of an unknown pen, in the second century of the Christian Era. It will be necessary for you at least to date the work, though you may not be able, in your hypothesis, to name its author. Let us take the second century, but not going further back than the year 150, for at that epoch, Celsus, the pagan was acquainted with the Gospel of St. Luke. He read it then, even as we read it to day; and if he had suspected the imposture of a legendary, he would not have failed to notify it. Now, your apocryphal writer of the early part of the second century puts in the mouth of Mary, a prediction—clear, precise, positive: "All generations, says the Virgin of Nazareth, shall call me blessed!" To ascertain if this prophecy has been realized, you have but to open your eyes to-day, and behold what passes around you. The entire world resounds with the praises of Mary; and you will have it that an obscure legendary should have guessed that it would be so, eighteen hundred years ago, at a time too, when the world adored the divinity of the reigning Caesar, and burned incense plentifully upon all the altars of Venus! It is to be too lavish of the gift of prophecy, to attribute it so liberally to all the unknown powers of the 1st Age of the Christian era. If it is so easy a thing to prophecy, why do not the learned men of our day, who are not apocryphal writers, exercise the gift of prophecy? And when, by chance, any of them dees attempt it, how is it that it always fails to be verified? The prophetic faculty outstrips all the efforts of science,—all the inspirations of human genius. The most common-place intellect cannot mistake it. Here is the reason that men have believed, do believe, and even to the end of time, will believe in the Gospel. The prophecies, with which it abounds, have their verification everywhere; their control is in such a manner within the reach of all understandings, that, to establish their reality beyond a doubt, it suffices to hear them enunciated.

(1.) Vie de Jesus, Introd., page xli.

(2.) I bid.

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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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

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

Patterns Free by Post.

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

Patterns Free by Post.

FANCY DRESSES—

5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d.	2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

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WINCEYS—

New Super Wineceys	New Aberdeen Wineceys	New Saxony Wineceys
New Checked Wineceys	New Twilled Wineceys	New Mixed Wineceys

Winceys 7½d, 9d, 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, Grabe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs, NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.

MANTLES AND JACKETS—

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

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

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value. Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety. 375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

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

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

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

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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

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

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON Proprietor.

T. J. L E A R Y :

DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes street South.

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

M R. B. T H R O P,
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

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

P H I L L I P M I T C H E L L, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods,
FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

A L L who value a good understanding should flock to George Nicoll's Boot Store, George street, where they can be supplied with good home-made articles. The cheapest house in town. Next door to Spicer, undertaker.

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

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

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

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

DUNEDIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

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

HATS OF ALL KINDS

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

BISHOP'S HAT

TASSELS FOR BISHOP'S HATS.

Note the Address—

V. ALMAO & Co.

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand.)

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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

PORTRAITS.

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

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

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N. E. A. L. E.,
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 George street,
DUNEDIN.
 N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and
 Shoes from England.
 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

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R E S T A U R A N T.
 Hot Pie, with glass of Porter,
 Ale, or cup of Coffee . . . Sixpence
 Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake,
 or Biscuit, with glass of Por-
 ter, Ale, or cup of Coffee . . . Sixpence
 Breakfast . . . One shilling
 Dinner, with glass of Porter,
 Ale, or cup of Coffee . . . One shilling
 Tea . . . One shilling
 Hot or Cold Supper, with
 Porter, Ale, or Coffee . . . One shilling
J. DONALDSON . . . Proprietor.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
 Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON . . . Proprietor.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
 Princes-street
 (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).
M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.
 The above Hotel having recently been en-
 larged, is now replete with every comfort
 and convenience for the accommodation of
 boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

L Y O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Private Rooms for Families. Charges
 moderate. Wines and spirits of ex-
 cellent quality. Luggage stored
 free. One of Alcock's Billiard
 Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

R I S I N G S U N H O T E L,
 Walker street,
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
 Good accommodation for Boarders at
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 One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

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 London Stout and Dublin Porter.
 Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

G L O B E H O T E L,
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 (Opposite Market Reserve).
 Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
 Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the com-
 forts of a home at this healthily situated
 Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS,
 First-class Stabling.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D
R E S T A U R A N T,
ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,
 Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
 Octagon.
 Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and
 Spirits.
 Wines of the choicest brands.
 Accommodation for Boarders second to none
 in Dunedin.
JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
 Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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 Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per
 week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals,
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JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and
 Stout.

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 The oldest and best Boarding Establishment
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GOOD STABLING.
ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.
CHARLES WOODLEY . . . Proprietor.
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N O T E D for the superior quality of its
 Liquors. Cheap and comfortable ac-
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 (Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)
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 Great King Street, Dunedin.

G O O D accommodation for Boarders. All
 Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH . . . Proprietor.

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 George street.
M E S S R S K E L E G H E R & O ' D O N N E L L,
 having taken the above Hotel, and
 having made extensive alterations and im-
 provements, are now in a position to offer
 unequalled accommodation to visitors from
 the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L
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P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.
 All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.
 Good Stabling.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
 Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
U P - C O U N T R Y Travellers will find Com-
 fort, Civility, and Attention at the
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 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
 Stabling.

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V I S I T O R S to Lawrence will find Comfort
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 Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

J A M E S H A R R I S,
 WINE,
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L A W R E N C E.

T U A P E K A D I S P E N S A R Y,
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G E O R G E J E F F E R Y,
C H E M I S T, D R U G G I S T, B O O K S E L L E R,
A N D T O B A C C O N I S T.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

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B U I L D E R, W H E E L W R I G H T & U N D E R -
T A K E R,
L A W R E N C E.

All Orders punctually attended to.

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M R S P, M C G O L D R I C K

B E G S to inform the Miners in and around
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 the most reasonable terms at her old estab-
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T U A P E K A H O T E L,
 (Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)
C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - P R O P R I E T O R;

First Class Accommodation.
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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I M P O R T E R O F B O O K S, S T A T I O N E R Y,
T O Y S, &c.
 Tobacco and Cigars.
 Thames street. Oamaru.

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D. TOOHBY,
D R A P E R, C L O T H I E R, & O U T F I T T E R,
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
 Premises.

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

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

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Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

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PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Ross Place, Lawrence.

W. M'BEATH, DRAPER,
CLOTHIER AND GENERAL
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**STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize-Billiard Tables.

KERIN CLOFFEY,

Storekeeper,
MACRAES FLAT.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEW VES.

DANIEL SCALLY Proprietor.

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

**GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
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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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Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

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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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MESSES RESIER BROTHERS beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.
Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

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

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MICHAEL BROOKES,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,
NASEBY.

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

ROBERT AITKEN,

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AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

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LOUIS GAYTAN

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

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Naseby,

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

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Ophir (Blacks No. 1).

First-class Accommodation for Travellers:

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHARMAN Proprietor.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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Corner of

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Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.
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.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL
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Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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 Taseke 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 Spirits of excellent quality.

COXHEAD BROTHERS,

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

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

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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.

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CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,

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

Ladies' Habits Made to Order.

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

Wholesale and Retail.

MATHESON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN

OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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