

New Zealand Tabbet

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 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.)

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

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
Princes street.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,
Market Street Dunedin.

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

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

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

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

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

J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER

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

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

Why, Fleming.

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

M. Fleming

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

Thanks, Fleming.

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

I. MARTIN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. PALMER,

GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;
South end Monumental works, (near the Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and 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.

JAMES KENNEDY,

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. ANDREW MERCER

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

DUNEDIN.

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

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

WM. GREGG & CO,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

REEVES & CO.,

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

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 the universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—**

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.



From R. BAYSON & Sons, Watchmakers to the Queen, Edinburgh.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVERLY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
 Princes Street

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

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

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

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND
PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.**MCDONNEL**
A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

J. MILLNER,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,
 George street.
A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
 Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.
 Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
(Next European Hotel.)
George Street.**MICHAEL FLEMING**
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.

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, Ashubarb, &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

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

History of Heresies, The Spouse of Christ, Preparation for Death, Way of Salvation, Life of Liguori, Spirit of St. Liguori, St. Liguori's Moral Dissertations, Glories of Mary. On the Commandments, Visits to the Holy Sacrament, Cloak of Passion, Cardinal Wiseman's Works, Lectures on Science and Religion, Sermons on our Lord and the B. V. Mary, Fabiola, Dr Newman's, Archbishop Manning's, Dr Faber's, and other Works in great variety, Formby's History of the Bible and the Church, and a large assortment of Catholic Works too numerous to mention. Shipments to hand by every mail.

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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



C O B B A N D C O S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

C O B B & C O.,

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

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

W. H. MCKEAY,
Solicitor Dunedin.

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

SPIGNER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

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

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

General Storekeeper,

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

Successor to A. LAWSON.

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

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

M E L B O U R N E H O T E L

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

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

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

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

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

H O W A R D & R A Y M O N D

Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists, Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin

R O B I N A N D C O.,

Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL

WOOLLEN FACTORY,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

A. J. P U R N S & C O.,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shawls

Plain Pants Ribbed Pants

Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings

Girls' Stockings Boys Socks

Men's Stockings Men's Socks

Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts

Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

I F THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

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

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
P I A N I S T.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N

(Late of Simpson and Asher),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

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!

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

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

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

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

A. R. HAY,
 IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,
 PRINCES STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

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

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1873.

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

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

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

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

SEDAN CORD, highly recommended for wear.

BROCADED JAPANESE TISSUES, heavily woven with Silk.

GLACE MOHAIRS—Slate Greys and Fawn Drabs.

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

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

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

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

THE COLOURED SILKS

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

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

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

The patters 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 Woel, and consequently of Cloths, I am still making my now

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

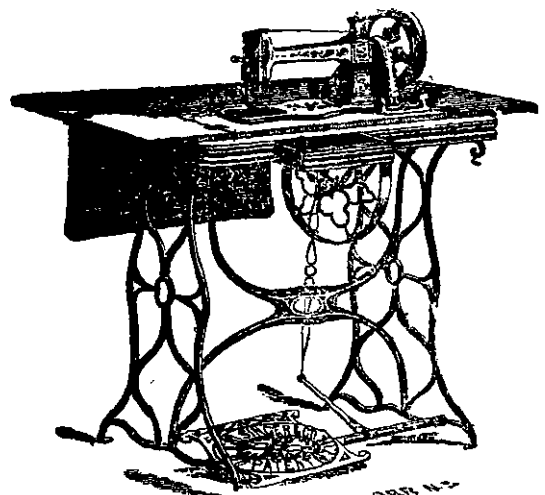
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
 BROUGHAMST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED, a situation as Schoolmaster by one who has had three years experience under the Educational Board, Ireland. The Advertiser is competent to teach Classics,—having studied three years in the Roman Catholic Seminary, Belfast. Unexceptionable references on application to

REV. FATHER ECUYER,
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IMPERIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
(PERMANENT SYSTEM.)

Established 1873.

Shares £25.

Entrance fee, 2s 6d per Share; Subscription, 4s per month.

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Applications for Shares, Loans, Rules of the Society, and other information to be obtained of the Directors, or of the Secretary, Mr Dalrymple, jun., at the office of the society, Exchange Chambers, Princes street, Dunedin.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers. All drinks of the best quality.

GOOD STABLING.
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FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

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Oamaru.

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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[A CARD.]

T H O M A S R O B B S O N
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,

AND
HABIT-MAKER,
(Next door to Athensum),
OCTAGON.

Has a large and varied assortment of Tweeds for Spring and Summer wear.

G R A N D D I S P L A Y O F S P R I N G ,
AND SUMMER MILLINERY

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.

Note the address—

MISS WARD,
Princes street, Dunedin.

J O H N M A R S H ,

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

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ARTHUR'S POINT.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.
Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.
D. MOLONEY,
Proprietor.

B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S ,

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N ,

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

O T A G O D Y E W O R K S , G E O R G E S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

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.

NOTICE.

FREE NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.

[Extract from Order in Council, 15th October, 1873.]

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND, ON THE NOMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS BY PERSONS RESIDENT THEREIN.

Any person resident in the Colony, desirous of nominating relatives or friends in Europe for passages to New Zealand, may do so by applying to an Immigration Officer. Copies of the form of application can be obtained at all Immigration and Post Offices.

The persons nominated, if approved by the Immigration Officer and the officers of the Home Agency, will receive free passages to the Colony.

Every adult emigrant will be required, before embarkation, to pay, unless specially remitted by the Agent-General, 20s. (and children in proportion), for bedding, blankets, and mess utensils.

The cost of conveyance to the port (unless the Agent-General agrees to pay it), and to the residence of their friends after arrival in the Colony, must be defrayed by the emigrants themselves.

It is to be distinctly understood, that notwithstanding the applications are forwarded to the Agent-General by the Immigration Officers, the Agent-General in London may refuse passages where the intending emigrants are in ill-health, or in any way unfitted, according to his judgment, to emigrate.

The Regulation, issued upon 21st April, 1873, for the payment of bonuses to the nominators upon arrival of the nominated immigrants, are hereby rescinded; and no certificates for the payment of such bonuses will be given after the date hereof.

These Regulations come into force on the 20th October, 1873

M. W. HAWKINS,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of financial business; to negotiate Loans on freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by instalments if required; to make Advances on mercantile, pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act as Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

M. CORMACK & DAILEY,

BOOTMAKERS,
Near Caledonian Hotel, Walker Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviates all uneasiness in the upper storey.

Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO.'s., Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVING the Empire Hotel, High-st., every Monday at 9 o'clock, for Tokomairiro, Balclutha, and Tuapeka, The comfort and safety of his Patrons will be the sole study of the Proprietor.

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

SHARES, £25. ENTRANCE FEE, 2s 6d per Share. MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION 5s per Share.

THE monthly meeting of this Society, for the receipt of subscriptions, entrance fees, and applications for shares and loans will be held at Mr C. R. Chapman's offices, Young's Buildings next Bank of New Zealand, on Monday evening next (3rd September) between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs MCLANDRESS, HEPBURN AND Co. report that they on Monday offered by auction at their rooms a large number of town sections and suburban property. The attendance was numerous, and the bidding spirited.

Part of section 5 and sections 6 and 7, block XXIX, with frontage to George street of 158 feet, sold for £8 per foot, equal to £1264. For sections 18 and 19, block XXIX, £8 15s per foot frontage was offered, but owing to reserve being higher, they were passed in. Part of section 11, block XXXI, with a frontage to Great King street of 31ft 4in by a depth of 82ft 6in, together with the brick cottage erected thereon, sold at £585. The following allotments, being subdivision of sections 59 and 60, block XII, fronting Canongate, viz., 1, 2, 3, sold at £100 each; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, sold at £60 each. Section 16, North-East Valley, containing 10 acres, sold at £590. They also report the sale, by order of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, of the lease of section 25, block VI, on which are erected the premises at present occupied by Messrs Sargood, in Stafford street, to Mr J. Scott, by his agent, Mr G. D. Stewart, for the sum of £2050. The only suburban property which had to be passed in was that of Mr Howden. Equal to £400 per acre was bid for several of the sections, but they did not come up to owner's reserve; negotiations are now pending which may probably lead to a sale of the whole privately.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report for the week ending 25th October:—Fat Cattle—30s per 100lbs for prime quality, and 22s 6d to 25s for middling do. Fat Sheep—Cross-breeds, 4d per lb; and merinos, 3½d. Fat Lambs—Good demand at 9s to 12s each. Store Cattle—Bullocks, £3 15s to £4 12s 6d; cows, £3 to £3 3s; mixed cattle, £2 2s. Store Sheep—Merino wethers, at 10s. Country Sales—On Friday, the 24th inst., at Balclutha, 63 bullocks, 3 to 5 years, brought from £4 11s to £7 10s; 107 steers and heifers, 2 years old, £2 12 6d to £3 6s; 91 cows, 3 to 6 years, £3 to £3 5s; 73 yearlings, 27s. Station Property—There is an active enquiry for stations for delivery before shearing, but sellers are few. We have sold privately, on account of Alex. Innes Grant, Esq., the Beaumont Station and stock, consisting of about 70,000 acres of country with good improvements, and 15,500 mixed merino sheep in wool and increase, 8 working bullocks, horses, and plant, to P. O. Neill, Esq., for the sum of £19,500. Horses—Good demand for almost all descriptions. First-class draughts, £65, to £70; medium do, £30 to £40; good hacks and light harness horses £25 to £30; medium do, £12 to £16; light and inferior, £4 to £7. Sheepskins.—Half-bred green skins, 6s 11d to 7s 3d each; merino do, 5s 1d to 5s 4d; station dry skins, 2s 4d to 5s 6d. Hides.—Good enquiry. Medium weights, 17s 3d to 21s; light and inferior, 15s 3d each. Grain.—Better demand for first-class samples of wheat. We quote 5s 3d to 5s 6d per bushel as present rates.

Auckland, Oct. 24.—Mr Buckland reports fat cattle at 30s to 33s per 100lbs; wethers in wool, 51s 4d; shorn, 4d; lambs, 12s to 21s; merino wethers, 11s to 17s. Mr Binney reports hams and bacon coming forward freely, with good sale, at 9d to 9½d; cheese, inclined to recede, at 8d; oats, 5s 1d to 5s 3d. Canterbury flour is unsaleable; bakers do not care to use it.

DUNEDIN SHARE REPORT.

Mr FREDERICK H. EVANS reports Albion coal shares unsaleable, except at a considerable discount. Arrow River Gold Mining shares, 5s premium. Daily Times and Witness shares are offering at £50 each. Friendly Societies' Hall Co.'s shares have been sold by me at 35s, and there are buyers at 30s. Forbury Park shares, buyers at £23. Grey River coal shares, holders asking 2s 6d to 5s premium; buyers at par. Guardian shares, several parcels offering at par. National Banks I have transferred this week at 5s premium. New Zealand Shipping Company offered at par—no buyers. For South British Insurance shares there are buyers at 47s 6d, but moderate business has taken place in these during the week. Shotover Terrace mining shares are much firmer; a dividend is confidently expected early next month. The National Insurance shares are to be allotted on Monday, and already large premiums have been offered in vain. Mosgiel Woollen Company: nearly the whole of the shares applied for.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

HOW TO PREVENT DEADLOCKS.

IN our issue last week, we deprecated agitation at the present time on the subject of constitutional change in the mode of appointing members of the Legislative Council. If we return to the subject this week, it is not that we have changed our mind as to the advisability of such agitation, and because we regard that as now necessary which we considered unnecessary a week ago. On the contrary, our former opinion remains unchanged.

But, the question is sure to come up for public consideration before long; and it appears to us to be our duty, as journalists, to provide our readers with all the information within our reach, that may contribute to enable them to form a sound judgment on the question.

The great argument against the present mode of appointment is the want of harmony, that is almost inevitable, between a nominee chamber, and the representatives of the people. Not indeed always, but on certain important questions. We fail, and have always failed, to see the force of this argument. In our opinion the members of the Council are as fully identified with the people, and the popular interests, as the House of Representatives. There are in the People's House, as it is called, as many aristocrats, and owners of sheep and bullocks as in the other place, the relative numbers being taken into account, or at all events very nearly so. Further, the very independence of popular control through the instrumentality of the hustings, and the security they enjoy in the possession of their seats, render the members of the Council the most efficient conservators of equity, justice, and even of the liberties of the people taken as a whole.

But, then, how are deadlocks to be prevented? By the good sense of the majority of both houses. And after all, is it not better to have occasionally a deadlock than hasty and ill-digested legislation? Deadlocks are not such great calamities, because they occur, and are likely to happen only very seldom, and because when they do occur, they rouse the public

to more concentrated and earnest thought on political and social subjects, and a more thorough sifting of them by public writers.

Taking for granted, however, for the sake of argument, that deadlocks are a great calamity, will the changing the Council from a nominated into an elected body prevent them. This may not only be fairly doubted, but it will not be going beyond the range of probability to say, that the chances of deadlock, will be just as great after the change as before it. Experience, it appears to us, establishes this.

But it strikes us there is a way out of the difficulty, a way, too, recommended by experience: could not both houses vote together as one chamber on certain questions when agreement would be otherwise impossible? The Grand Duchy of Hesse affords a practical illustration of this mode of preventing deadlocks. In this Duchy, there are two legislative chambers, the upper one is composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the chief Protestant Superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and life members nominated by the Grand Duke not exceeding ten in number. These houses, like our own, hold their deliberations apart and pass their measures in their respective chambers; but on certain occasions, as for example, when a proposition of the Government has been accepted by one House and refused by the other and an immediate decision is urgently required, both Houses vote together as one House. Here then is a plan, which would seem a solution of the great difficulty, the apprehension of which causes such great alarm to ardent democrats. It is worth consideration, and we place it before our readers as a suggestion which it would be well to examine and discuss.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

IN Europe society is profoundly moved, and great changes are impending. In Germany the insane persecution of the Church continues, and consequently the very foundations of the new Empire are being undermined. The government there is industriously preparing the instruments of its own destruction. Persecution cannot destroy the Church, but it can weaken the State, and by a just retribution precipitate the ruin of its authors; and this is likely to be the case before long with the German persecutors.

The position of France is critical, and deeply interesting. The long suffering, patience and hopes, of genuine Frenchmen, seem at length on the point of being rewarded. Notwithstanding her many and disastrous revolutions, France is still a great Catholic nation. As a chastisement revolution has been permitted to run riot over her for three quarters of a century; and an audacious and violent minority has been permitted to wield her political power. But the days of trial appear to be hastening to an end, and it is probable that before long a scion of her ancient race of kings will ascend the throne of his ancestors, amidst the congratulations and joy of a loyal and enthusiastic nation. Such an event has been long prayed for and expected; holy persons have prophesied it. The mocking, unfeeling world has of course waxed witty and profane over these prophecies, but the faithful have hopefully looked forward to their realization; it is not unlikely that their complete fulfilment may be seen before very long, in the coronation of Henry V and the restoration of the Patrimony of St. Peter to the Holy Father.

The Italian, or rather the sub-Alpine Government, is evidently very uneasy; and the revolutionary party is now agitating for the neutrality of Italy. They desire an European guarantee that Italy shall be as Switzerland—neutral territory. This betrays their sense of insecurity, and their conviction that the end of the reign of anarchy and spoliation is fast approaching.

Spain is still in the agony of a deadly faction fight, but the party of Don Carlos, which is that of order, legitimacy, and religion, is not only holding its own, but gaining in resources and influence. Here too the revolution has been met and checked. On the whole the prospects of society, and good government in Europe seem to be brightening. The secret societies have been used as instruments to chastise nations for their crimes; but the day of these sectaries seems to be fast approaching its end.

Have we nothing to say about Ireland? Well, not very much just now. The harvest promised to be a plentiful one, and wages of all sorts were good; but the people are still flying from the land in tens of thousands. Those who remain seem, however, to be prospering. Politically there is not much agitation; still nothing is clearer than that the people

are unanimously determined on having Home Rule. In the Province of Ulster several large meetings lately passed resolutions in favor of this measure. At one of these, held in the County Cavan, not less than ten thousand men were assembled. It is pretty certain that at the next general election one hundred out of the one hundred and five members returned to the Imperial Parliament, will be pledged to support a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. Every lover of Ireland and justice will rejoice at all this; the old land can never expect full justice from an Imperial Parliament, nor can her resources ever be developed unless under the fostering care of an Irish Parliament. It seems strange that England, which grants Home Rule to her most insignificant Dependencies, and has forced responsible government on some of them, should persevere in endeavouring to keep her foot upon the neck of Ireland.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MANNERS BY THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH.—Continued.

WE must not, however, imagine that the conduct of the Church, in her mission of improving manners, always brought her into collision with force. We also see her employ indirect means, limit her demands to what she could obtain, and ask for a little in order to obtain as much as possible. In a capitulary of Charlemagne, given at Aix-la-Chapelle in 813, and consisting of 25 articles, which are nothing more than a confirmation and *résumé* of the five councils held a little before in France, we find in an appendix of two articles the method of proceeding judicially against those who, under pretext of the right called *foeda excite* tumults on Sundays, holidays, and also on working days. We have already seen above that they had recourse to the holy relics to give greater authority to the oaths of peace and friendship taken by kings towards each other—an august act, in which heaven was invoked to prevent the effusion of blood and to establish peace on earth. We see in the capitulary which we have just quoted, that the respect for Sundays and holidays was made use of to prepare the abolition of the barbarous custom which authorised the relations of a murdered man to avenge his death in the blood of the murderer. The deplorable state of European society at that time, is vividly painted by the means which the ecclesiastical power was compelled to use, to diminish in some degree the disasters occasioned by the prevailing violence. Not to attack, not to maltreat anyone, not to have recourse to force to obtain reparation, or to gratify a desire of vengeance, appears to us to be so just, so reasonable and natural, that we can hardly imagine any other way of acting. If, now, a law were promulgated, to forbid one to attack his enemy on such and such a day, at such and such an hour, it would appear to us the height of folly and extravagance. But it was not so at that time; such prohibitions were made continually, not in obscure hamlets, but in great towns, in very numerous assemblies, when bishops were present in hundreds, and to which flocked counts, dukes, princes, and kings. This law, by which the authority was glad to make the principles of justice respected, at least on certain days—principally on the feast solemnities—this law, which now would appear to us so strange, was, in a certain way, and for a long period, one of the chief points of public and private law in Europe. It will be understood that I allude to the truce of God, a privilege of peace very necessary at the time, as we see it very often renewed in various countries. Of all that I might say on this point, I shall content myself with selecting a few of the decisions of councils at the time. The Council of Tubusa, in the diocese of Elne, in Roussillon, held by Guifred, Archbishop of Narbonne, in 1041, established the truce of God from the evening of Friday until Monday morning. No one, during that time, could take anything by force, or revenge any injury, or require any pledge in surety. Those who violated this decree were liable to the same legal composition as if they had merited death; in default of which they were excommunicated and banished from the country.

The practice of the ecclesiastical regulations was considered so advantageous, that many other councils were held in France during the same year on the same subject. Moreover, care was taken to repeat the obligation, as we see by the Council of St. Giles in Languedoc, held in 1012, and by that of Narbonne, held in 1015. In spite of these repeated efforts, they did not obtain all the desired fruit; this is indicated by the change which we observe in the regulations of the law. Thus we see, that in the year 1047 the truce of God was fixed for a less time than in 1041. The Council of Teluja, in the same diocese of Elne, held in 1047, only ordained that it is forbidden to anyone in all the *comtés* of Roussillon to attack his enemy between the hours of noon on Sunday and prime on Monday; the law was then much less extensive than in 1041, when, as we have seen, the truce of God was extended from Friday evening to Monday morning. We find in the same council a remarkable regulation, the object of which was to preserve from all attack men who were going to church or returning from it, or who were accompanying women. In 1054 the truce of God had gained ground. We see it extended not only from Friday evening to Monday morning after sunrise, but over considerable portions of the year. Thus we see that the Council of Narbonne, held by Archbishop Guifred, in 1055, after having included in the truce of God the truce from Friday evening till Monday morning, declares it obligatory during the following periods: from the first Sunday of Advent to the Octave of the Epiphany; from Quinquagesima Sunday till the Octave of Easter; from the Sunday preceding Ascension till the Octave of Pentecost; the festival days of our Lord, of St. Peter, of St. Lawrence, of St. Michael, of All Saints, of St. Martin, of St. Just of Pasteur, titularies of the Church of Narbonne; and all fast days, under pain of anathema and perpetual banishment. The same Council gives some other regulations, so beautiful that we cannot pass over them in silence, when we are engaged in showing the influence of the Catholic Church in improving manners. The 9th

anon forbids the cutting of olive trees; a reason for it is given, which, in the eyes of jurists, will not appear sufficiently general or adequate, but which in the eyes of the philosophy of history, is a beautiful symbol of the beneficial influence exercised over society by religion. This is the reason given by the Council: "It is," it says, "that the olive tree may furnish matter for the holy chrism, and feed the lamps that burn in the churches." Such a reason was sure to produce more effect than any that could be drawn from Ulpian or Justinian. It is ordained in the 10th canon that shepherds and their flocks shall always enjoy the security of the truce; the same favor is extended by the 11th canon to all houses within thirty paces of the churches. The 18th canon forbids those who have a suit to take any active steps to commit the least violence, until the cause has been judged in presence of the bishop or the lord of the place. The other canons forbid the robbing of merchants and pilgrims, or the commission of wrong against anyone, under pain of being separated from the Church, if the crime be committed during the time of the truce.

In proportion as we advance in the 11th century, we see the salutary practice of the truce of God more and more inculcated; the Popes interpose their authority in its favor. At the Council of Gironne, held by Cardinal Hagues-le-Blanc, in 1068, the truce of God is confirmed by Alexander II. under pain of excommunication; the Council held in 1080 at Lillebonne, in Normandy, gives us reason to suppose that the truce was then generally established, since it ordains by its first canon, to bishops and lords, to take care that it was observed, and to inflict on offenders against it censures and other penalties. In the year 1093, the Council of Troja, in La Pouille, held by Urban II. continues the truce of God. To judge of the extent of this canonical regulation, we should know that this Council consisted of sixty-five bishops. The number was much greater at the Council of Clermont, in Auvergne, held by the same Urban II. in 1095; it reckoned 13 archbishops, 220 bishops, and a great number of abbots. The first canon of this Council confirms the truce for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; it wishes moreover, that it should be observed on all days of the week, with respect to monks, clergy, and women. The canons 29 and 30 ordain, that if a man pursued by his enemy take refuge near a cross, he shall be in safety, as if he had found asylum in a church. The sublime sign of redemption, after having given salvation to the world, by drinking on Calvary the blood of the Lord God, had already proved a refuge, during the sack of Rome, to those who fled from the fury of the barbarians; centuries later, we find it erected on the roads to save the unfortunates, who by embracing it, escaped their enemies, who were thus deterred from vengeance.

BALMEZ.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

The regulations under which people in the Colony can procure free passages for their friends at home to this Colony, and their expenses paid to the port of embarkation will be found in our advertising columns.

The Nelson 'Examiner' in taking a glance at what those minerals, more precious than gold, have done for other localities, remarks: The feeling is general in the Province of Nelson that we must look to the coal and iron it contains as the foundation on which its future prosperity must be built.

The 'Australasian' bewails the new tariff of New Zealand a result of which is that New Zealand merchants who have formerly taken their goods from Melbourne, will have to make arrangements for doing business direct with England. And a Napier exchange trusts that what is Melbourne's loss will prove to be New Zealand's opportunity.

Among the bills passed in the last days of the late session of Parliament was an Act to provide for a grant of land for the five half-caste children of Charles William Broughton, of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, who was "treacherously assassinated"—as the bill sets out—near Kakaramea, in the Patea district, on the 1st of October, 1866. Two hundred acres are to be selected for the benefit of the children, and placed in the hands of two trustees for their benefit.

DURING the past month Kaiapoi has shown indisputable signs of progress in the shape of additions to its local industries by the establishment of two iron and brass foundries—one on the north side and the other on the island portion of the town.

TENDERS have been accepted for about 38 miles of the Mount Ida Water Race, to the amount of £3800.

The fire in Auckland is regarded a "great calamity to the city and to the province. A large proportion of the damage is covered by insurance, but the loss, direct and indirect, to the commerce of Auckland must be great. It is absolutely disgraceful to the provincial authorities, to the municipal authorities, and to the citizens individually that Auckland has no water supply. The mere loss that Auckland has suffered from fires within the last two or three years would have provided the most expensive water supply that ever has been spoken of."

The 'Bruce Herald' understands that Messrs Webster and Shand will shortly proceed to Southland for the purpose of selecting 30,000 acres to be disposed of under the system of deferred payments. It has also been arranged that Mr Adam will examine the ground previous to his departure, so that he may describe the same to intending emigrants in the home country.

A LEASE has been applied for, for the working of a mine of antimony recently discovered on the gold-fields at Ravenscliff, in the Province of Marlborough.

The Auckland 'Star' says:—John Parsons, recently a medical man of the Bay of Islands, was sentenced last evening by Sir George A. Arney to four years' penal servitude. It was a lamentable spectacle to see an educated, apparently respectable man, with a head white with the frosts of time, in his fiftieth year, placed in the dock, and consigned to herd with the lowest class of criminals; and more especially as he has a sickly young wife and three children. The result of the trial of John Parsons, while it may act as a warning to others, shows that

education and natural abilities do not always prevent a man from sinking into vice and moral degradation.

THREE died at Oamaru lately a very old and respected resident—Henry France—who for years was intimately connected with public matters in the town, and for some time represented the district in the Provincial Council.

THE 'Wakatip Mail' has the following on the subject of larrikinism:—"It will be seen by our Municipal Council report that the subject of larrikinism in Queenstown, upon which we have more than once commented, has significantly attracted the attention of the authorities. We earnestly hope steps will be taken to put down a growing evil: On Sunday evenings it is positively disagreeable to pass through the main streets, owing to the crowds of boys and youths indulging in horseplay, and coarse expressions. The police might, we think, take steps to put an end to this grievance.

CAPTAIN GOLDIE, Lieut. Christie, Sergeant Taylor, and Volunteers Mann and Dobbie, the accredited representatives of Otago at the forthcoming Intercolonial Rifle Match at Melbourne, sailed by the *Claud Hamilton*.

Mr O'Connor's public meeting at Charleston resulted in a proposition being carried affirming his fitness to contest the forthcoming election for the Superintendency of the Province of Nelson. An amendment, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is undesirable to express an opinion," was negatived.

FROM Leestown comes the intelligence that the Wealth of Nations Co. has obtained 306 ounces of gold after a crushing of ten days' duration. The *Just in Time Co.*, from 110 tons of stone, has obtained 1230 ounces of amalgam, equal fully to 450 ounces of gold, while the tailings will yield over an ounce per ton additional.

THE 'Southern Cross' states it is reported that negotiations are on foot, on behalf of the National Insurance Company, for the transfer to that Company of all the New Zealand business of the Victorian Insurance Company. This proposal if carried to completion, will secure for the National, a large and profitable connection at the commencement of its career.

WITH the exception of six men, all the emigrants to Canterbury, per *Adamant*, numbering 150, found employment in two hours after the Barracks were opened to employers. The rates of wages given were:—Married farm laborers, £78, with cottage and firing; married couples, £60, and found; together with a bonus of £10 if they remain with their employers 12 months; masons, 10s per day; carpenters, 9s per day; single women £20 to £35. The demand for single women and farm laborers greatly exceeded the supply.

A SMALL party of miners working at Tuapeka mouth have struck a lead, from which they have taken out £50 a month's worth of gold per man, and expect to get at least £500 or £600 each before working it out.

WE read that Mr F. McCarthy, late sub-editor of the 'Independent,' has accepted the management of the Anglo-Telegram Agency, in lieu of Mr Montrose.

THE Roman Catholic Synod at Sydney, has been opened by Archbishop Polding. Sixty priests are present.

LATELY at Lawrence a boy named Kelly got his face and hands badly burnt with powder at the railway works. It appears that the boy obtained some of the powder used by the workmen, and ignited it with a match. This should be a warning to those who have the charge of powder in connection with the railway contracts to keep it inaccessible to children.

IN an editorial article, the Australian and New Zealand Gazette (published in London) says "it is safe to assert that in no country in the world does so high a percentage of middle-class ease and prosperity prevail," as in New Zealand.

THE Greymouth Licensed Victuallers' Association is being wound up.

THE gold return for the month at the Thames, is given at 8000 ounces, obtained from a little over 6000 tons of stone. The share market shows little change.

TWO well-known re-idents at Lake Wanaka, Messrs Macdonald and Tuohy, are now in the direction of the head waters of the Haast river. They are about to take up some country in that direction for pastoral purposes.

FIRST-CLASS coal is now being received in Greymouth from the Greymouth Coal Company's mine.

HOKITIKA is to have a new fire-bell, made of steel, and to weigh 13 cwt.

THE 'Auckland Herald' says it has information of a reliable nature to the effect that Sir Duncan Cameron has written out by last mail recommending Colonel M'Donnell for the Colonial Cross.

The Governor's reception at Auckland was nothing equal to that which Sir George Bowen received; it was altogether very tame.

THE prospectus of the "New Zealand Times," (Wellington) Newspaper Company has been issued. The capital is £10,000, in shares of £2 each. Mr Vogel's name is amongst those of the directors. The others are local men, merchants, including the Mayor, as well as Mr Moorhouse, solicitor. It is intended to make the paper "the representative one of the Colony." The prospectus says 3500 shares are already applied for, and that it is expected it will not be necessary to call up more than £1 per share. The idea of making a Wellington paper with a capital of £5000 the representative journal of the Colony, is one which is very rich. There must needs be more railways, closer inter-communication, and less provincialism before the Colony can have a really representative journal, and then such a paper would need at least, six times £5000. But we are told that Mr Vogel is the Colony, and the Colony is Mr Vogel, and it may be representative of the Colony in that sense.

A MAN named John Paton lately slipped off a punt on the Taieri river and was drowned. He leaves a widow and four children.

MR T. B. GILLIES in his address to his constituents, condemned the general attitude of the Government during the session, and eulogised the Legislative Council.

THE Bank of New Zealand has declared a dividend of 12½ per cent per annum.

THE prospectus of the Imperial Building and Investment Society is to be found in our advertising columns. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Society, held at the offices of the Society, Exchange Chambers, Princes street, rules for the working of the Society were adopted, and other important business transacted. This Society is now fully embodied, and promises to be one of the sure and solid, if not of rapid growth.

It is rumoured that in the place of the abolished Mayor's Court, it is proposed to establish a Court of Petty Sessions in Dunedin, for the disposal of criminal cases, and that it is intended that Mr H. S. Fish, Jun., who has been permitted to retain his title of R.M., should be appointed Chairman of the same.

THE shareholders of the Dunedin Water Works Company, have, by a majority, resolved that in view of the general rise and increasing value of the Company's property, the sum formerly offered and recently renewed, by the Corporation, of £15 per share does not represent the fair value of the shares; and have empowered the directors to refer the question of actual price to the arbitration of arbitrators unconnected with the City or Province, and to be mutually chosen. The Corporation decline to proceed to arbitration.

As will be seen by a notice which appears in another column, the monthly meeting of the National Building Society for the receipt of subscriptions, &c., will be held at Mr C. R. Chapman's offices on Monday evening next, between 6 and 8 o'clock. We understand that the directors have appointed Mr J. B. McCulloch, the well-known and thoroughly competent accountant, of this city, to act as secretary, and that he will enter upon his duties in a few days. This will consequently be the last meeting of the Society which will be held at Mr Chapman's office. This Society intends immediately to establish agencies in all the country districts, to give persons in the country an opportunity of becoming members.

FIRE IN DUNEDIN.

AT about two o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in George street, which destroyed the block of wooden buildings in which it originated, namely, the premises occupied by Messrs Schmidt, Durie, Jolly, Chiaroni, Wilson and Morrison, and G. I. Merrie. The amount of insurance on the block was, we believe, about £1500, which must be greatly below the value of the property destroyed. The buildings on the opposite side of the street, and the Royal George Hotel had a very narrow escape; at one time, we hear, the European Hotel was actually on fire, but a hose belonging to the premises soon extinguished the fire and kept the premises safe. Some of the shops adjoining the Hotel had the windows broken. There seems to have been a delay of ten minutes in ringing the fire-bell, and the firemen were not at all prompt in attending. Fortunately, however, the fire was confined to the one block of wooden buildings. A curious circumstance is that a little shop occupied by Mr Jolly, junr., around which the flames raged fiercely, was untouched by the fire.

THE IMMIGRATION BREAK-DOWN.

THE 'North Otago Times' says:—"Railways without traffic, acres minus homes, wealth unequally distributed, taxation rendered heavy owing to an insufficiency of taxpayers—this is the inevitable prospect held out to the colonists should population cease to flow to our shores. This is the price we will pay for that party government which fills the Immigration Department with political nominees, whose sole qualification for the billet consists in their ability to receive the wages of corruption. The recent disgraceful reception of immigrants at Auckland, and the melancholy fact that both Canterbury and Otago are sending home agents of their own, are two damning proofs of the incompetency of both the London and Colonial Immigration Departments. We should not cast immigrants on our shores as if they were so much rubbish. By advice, and by paternal anticipation of the new comers' wants, we must prove to the newly-arrived colonist that he or she has not been persuaded to emigrate by false pretences. Nay, we would even suggest that a Court should be established for the purpose of dealing solely with complaints preferred by immigrants against the Government, and by the Government against the immigrants."

THE 'TABLET' AND 'OTAGO TIMES'—A NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC PARTY.

It is satisfactory to observe that the 'Otago Times' confirms the favorable opinion which Bishop Moran has expressed of the manner in which the N.Z. TABLET is conducted. The 'Times' seems rather surprised that the TABLET, being professedly a religious journal, should discuss the principles and conduct of its opponents in a spirit of moderation and courtesy. Religion in his mind, and in the mind of many others in this Protestant country, seems to be inseparably associated with ideas of intolerance, violence, and injustice—and no wonder. It is fortunate, therefore, that the TABLET is conducted in such a manner as to show that the Catholic religion, at least, is not necessarily allied to uncharitableness or rudeness, but the contrary. One fault the 'Times' thinks you have committed, and in his eyes it is a grievous one. You advocate the formation of a New Zealand Catholic party. If, indeed, the Catholic party you wish to see in existence and active operation were the unscrupulous, selfish, and greedy association which the 'Times' supposes it would be, then indeed you would be fairly open to the censure he has passed on you for your advocacy of such a party. But a Catholic party, if worthy of the name, must be and would be a party of justice—not of selfishness. It would claim nothing for Catholics which it would not readily concede to its fellow-citizens of other creeds. It would be well if the Protestant, and particularly the Presbyterian party in this colony were to treat their Catholic fellow-subjects on this principle. But the 'Otago Times' knows they do not; and were they to do so, it is even doubtful if they would meet with his approval. Without a Catholic party in the United Kingdom, does the 'Times' for one moment suppose that Catholic emancipation and the direct abolishment of the

Irish Church, or even aid to Catholic schools, under Mr Forster's Bill, would ever have been obtained. We are suffering a grievous wrong at present in this colony by the manner in which we are being taxed for educational purposes. Our bishops and clergy, backed by the TABLET, protest, but protest in vain, against this injustice. There is no organised Catholic party to give force to their remonstrances, and to stand by those at present few just and generous Protestants who advocate our cause. The time I suspect has not yet come for the formation of such a Catholic party here as it would be desirable to have, but things are visibly drifting in that direction, and the time cannot be far off when we shall see one in active operation in this colony. There are signs of Catholic lay organisation, unity, and zeal in every part of Christendom, and even in Auckland itself. Happily it is a zeal of the right sort—an enlightened zeal or enthusiasm, tempered with charity. The world has often seen a burning or furious Catholic zeal without charity, and its fruits have been the cause of much scandal and protracted injury to Christianity and liberty. The revival of such an evil spirit among Catholic people is never likely to take place. They are now well persuaded that they can only hope to be politically powerful in proportion as they are faithful to the duties their Church imposes upon them, and free from guilty ambition. Why is it that despots of all kinds—Catholic, or Protestant, or infidel—show such a sensitive dread of all Catholic associations existing for moral or religious, educational or charitable purposes? They dread their political power, and not without reason. The Catholic Church herself is a great political engine, and from her very nature cannot be otherwise. The Pope, her visible Head, bishops, priests, and lay associations, exercise a political power in influencing the destiny of nations, such as the fleets and armies and Cabinets of temporal princes do not and cannot possess. The Pope may smile at all the ironclads and improved modern instruments of war, in so far as they are designed to oppose his power. He virtually defies them all, supported as he is by the moral force of the millions of Catholic subjects over whom, in Christ's name, he rules. The present generation may not pass ere they see the formidable fleets and armies of England and France made indirectly subservient to the power of the Catholic Church, and the interests of the party.

Auckland.

J. Wood.

MR. FOX ON MORMON MORALITY.

MORMONISM, remarks a Northern paper, has been preached in the House this session. We find Mr Fox, in 'Hansard,' approvingly quoting from Dr Lees the following words—"Even in distant Utah, as I saw, the poor ignorant Mormons, once the pariahs of Britain, born to conditions worse than their masters' horses, had, by means of the safeguard of prohibition, founded a colony and a city, conquered the obstacles of nature, made the wilderness blossom like the rose, and created a state of society which, for wealth, comfort, and morality, the absence of lunacy and pauperism, corruption and crime, shames the proudest capitals and cathedral cities of so-called Christendom, demonstrating that a true principle and law will effect more to further the genuine civilization of mankind, than all the moral and material appliances of Church and State when underlaid by the sensualising machinery of the liquor traffic." This is the first time any public man in any part of the British dominions has held up for imitation Mormon morality.

NOMINATED FREE PASSAGES TO NEW ZEALAND.

('Mount Ida Chronicle.')

It is a noteworthy feature of the Order in Council referred to above that any Colonist can bring out any person who is willing to come—we presume a healthy adult—free of cost, by simply nominating him or her at the Government offices in New Zealand. This is a capital feature in the programme, for nothing can so conduce to the contentment of Colonists as having near their friends with whom they have been earlier in life associated.

MR VOGEL'S INTENTION.

('Wakatip Mail.')

OUR contemporary, the 'Guardian,' has clearly pointed the finger at that which we hinted last week—viz., the cause of recent changes in the Cabinet. It boldly indicates Mr Vogel's assumption of the office of Minister for Immigration as a stepping-stone to the Agency-Generalship. We had no doubt of Mr Vogel's great desire to re-visit Europe as Premier. We have more than once said so, and what we now say is, that Mr Vogel is entitled to the position and the honor, be what it may. We would like to add that we consider all these things should be clearly done above-board, and without concealment of intentions.

THE PERMISSIVE MEASURE.

THE 'Tuapeka Times' has "doubts as to the workableness of this measure. It would, we fear, subject the community to repeated disturbances which might not be advantageous to it as a whole." There would be ceaseless canvassing on the sides of advocates of the law and the publican, which would lead to "a kind of insidious bribery and corruption." It is of opinion that "decisive measures ought to be taken with sly groggeries."

The 'Nelson Examiner' on the same subject comes out very decided. The Permissive Bill, which became law under the name of the Licensing Bill, the 'Examiner' refers to as the bill "over which Mr Fox and some of the other 'intemperate' members of the Lower House made so much ado." The 'Examiner' adds—"It has since been described as a bill which will be found utterly inoperative. Most people will be disposed to add. So mote it be."

A slight incident at Munich has made a great impression. The Commander of the Army had given orders that the troops should not take part in the Corpus Christi procession unless the King himself were present. The King cancelled this order, and instead gave orders that the soldiers should go to the procession.

THE REV. R. SCRIMGEOUR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Rev Mr Scrimgeour will no doubt be well remembered in Otago as a minister of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Dunedin. This gentleman, we learn from the 'Alta California' of the 11th August, preached at Westminster Church last evening. Although the lecture announced was the sixth of a course on capital punishment, the attendance was quite small, not more than thirty being present. Speaking of the Jesuits he said:—"We know they would cut our throats tomorrow if they got the chance—that they would do to-morrow what they did before, we believe and are certain of. . . . We should beware of these people in this free country. We cannot be too watchful. We see the country now smiling on the Man of Sin who would close this Bible (striking the Bible with great force to emphasise the expression), burn this church, and burn you yourselves within it." The 'Alta' remarks "Mr Scrimgeour was exceedingly bitter in his denunciation of those who differed from him in religious belief; too bitter to impress an impartial listener with respect for his argument. Facts go farther than impassioned assertions; and in this case Mr Scrimgeour's mind seemed to be wandering among the reminiscences of what he thought to be facts.

That this style of preaching does not take in San Francisco, in which as in other parts of America lectures are more largely attended than here, may be inferred from the fact that Mr Scrimgeour's audience was "not more than thirty."

THE 'WELLINGTON INDEPENDENT' ON MR. VOGEL.

THE following extract from an article in the 'Independent' on the recent change of offices in the cabinet shows that the 'Independent' appears to be determined to act up to its name, and be a slave of Mr Vogel's party no longer. It also explains the proposed establishment of a new paper in Wellington, on the directory of which Mr Vogel's name is prominent, and the company about to start which propose to buy the 'Independent.' It may also be mentioned that the 'Post' has lately been the medium of semi-official announcements. The extract is as follows:—"We appear to be gradually drifting away from the principles and practice of our Constitution. We have a Ministry nominally responsible to Parliament, but which is practically only responsible to its head, Mr Vogel. He is aiming too high, and in the intoxication of power he is inclined to forget the system of government which has placed him where he is. He has evinced a disposition which has for some time become more apparent to usurp to himself all real power. It is recognised that, practically, he is the Government, and this is a position which, although it may be held for a time, cannot endure nor be endured, however able any man in his position may be. It was patent all through the session that, with the exception of Mr McLean, and possibly also Mr Richardson, the Ministry had no mind except that of the Premier. As for the rest, Mr Vogel might just as well have placed three marionettes at his elbow. And this state of things appears now to be the foundation of the administration of the important affairs of this colony at a critical period of its existence. We have all the show and pretence of representative and responsible government, whilst the least lift of the curtain will expose the fact that the government of the colony is almost absolutely in the hands of one master mind. Under such circumstances we might as well suspend the Constitution altogether, and appoint Mr Vogel as Dictator. He is practically so now. We know no man in whom the colony would put greater faith than Mr Vogel, and it would be far more creditable that his authority were formally recognised than that the people should believe that they are living under a free Constitution, when, in fact, they are governed by one man alone. But if we are to preserve the spirit of the Constitution, it is impossible that the people will rest contented with personal Government in any shape. Mr Vogel has just now his own way without let or hindrance, but we warn him that his present position is fraught with danger. The events of last session have weakened his position more than, probably, he can realise just now, but outsiders often see the most of the game, and we say deliberately that the Ministry could not possibly have put themselves into a worse position than that which they now occupy."

THE THAMES CATHOLICS AND THE AUCKLAND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

WE read the following in a Thames exchange:—

"We understand that the Catholics of the Thames yesterday showed their disapproval of the new Education Act and its working in a most practical manner. A meeting of the Church, convened by the Bishop, was held in the afternoon to discuss the matter, and the result was a subscription amounting to £331 in aid of establishing an independent school for the children of Catholic parents, to be under the sole control of their own Church. We believe it is intended that some of the Sisters from St. Mary's Convent, Auckland, shall assist in the school. A preliminary meeting on the subject of establishing such a school was held on Tuesday evening last, which was largely attended. The Right Rev. Dr Croke presided, and the question was freely ventilated by those present. It is pretty well known that the present provincial secular system of education is not taken advantage of by the members of the Roman Catholic faith, except as a matter of necessity, and in places where Catholic schools cannot be established. We are further given to understand that the building will be commenced forthwith, and that it is expected to be finished about the end of the present year. What effect this will have on the working of the Common Schools Act in this district of course remains to be seen; this much, however, we are free to admit, that it seems to be a hardship to tax the Roman Catholic people for the maintenance of a system of education of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves."

The members of the Catholic unions of the United States on the 4th July went to communion in large numbers.

The Papal Bull authorising the consecration of the Very Rev Father Reynolds as Bishop of Adelaide, has arrived at Sydney.

"PIOUS FRAUD"

IN a letter in a recent number of the 'Wellington Independent,' it was stated that Bishop Williams (the Anglican Bishop of Waipatu) had in a published work 'Christianity of New Zealanders,' stated that a Catholic priest carried with him in the old days of the colony a statue of the "Blessed Virgin," which he (the crafty priest) filled with water. He would then make his disciples go on their knees before the image and say, "Mary loves you, children, and presently tears of love and compassion will come from her eyes." A correspondent of the 'Independent,' "Scribe," wrote describing this "as one of the thousand tricks practiced from time immemorial." "A Catholic Missionary" wrote criticising "Scribe," and in his letter he stated as follows:—"The point at issue for him was—Whether Bishop Williams had not slandered the Catholic Priest of New Zealand about the tale of his Virgin shedding tears. Against the defence of Bishop Williams we have more than arguments and presumption. We have the very words of the above Bishop in the following letter:—

"Napier, January 30, 1866.

"I received a short time back a letter from yourself, under date December 9, 1861, in which you refer to a statement made in a book entitled 'Christianity among New Zealanders.' The passage is found in pages 339 and 340. [In those pages is described all the process of the cunning priest with his fraudulent image.] The account was given to me by Rawiri Tamairiao, who had at that time attached himself to you. I have just returned from Poverty Bay, where I saw Takataka, who was also one of your followers. I mentioned the case to him, and he at once said that it was not true. I have therefore no hesitation in receiving your own disclaimer, and acknowledge that I was misled by Rawiri's statement. At the same time I much regret that, while wishing to give a truthful account of what took place at the time, I should have stated anything which was without foundation. In the event of another edition being called for, I shall not fail to correct the error.

"Yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM WAIPU."

It was to prevent legal steps being taken against his Lordship that, after a warning, Bishop Williams sent this pale recantation. He says he has been deceived by a certain Rawiri. As for me, I cannot believe a Maori capable of an invention of that kind. The manufactory of those tales is elsewhere and among different people.

[The letter following the Bishop of Waipatu was written in answer to a communication calling on him to retract the slander, under threat of a prosecution.—Ed. N. Z. T.]

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE TOKOMAIRIRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ON Wednesday morning Mr J. P. Maitland, R. M., who has been appointed a commissioner to investigate into the charge made against the headmaster of the Grammar School, Tokomairiro, opened the examination at the Courthouse. On his taking his seat on the Bench, Mr Ross, the headmaster, said that he had one or two requests to make. First, that as the charge against himself had been made public, and been circulated over the length and breadth of the land, he was desirous that the proceedings at the inquiry should be conducted with open doors. Secondly, that all witnesses should leave the court. And, thirdly, that in the first instance the examination should be confined to the charge made; that being disposed of, he would then be quite willing to have the question of general management of the school inquired into, but he would object to the mixing up of the two questions together. Mr Maitland said in reply that in regard to the last request he would take care that the inquiry should be kept to the question of the charge, and evidence bearing upon it—such were the terms of his commission; and as to the second, it was his (Mr Ross's) prerogative to ask that witnesses should be out of court, so that that would be done. In regard to the first request, he had to state that the day previous he had a telegram from one of the newspaper representatives of Dunedin, asking if it would be an open court, and he had replied—"Inquiry into complaint against schoolmaster, Tokomairiro, will not be a public one." Under these circumstances he did not see very well how he could comply with Mr Ross's first request. He had no objection that members of the School Committee should be present. It was ultimately agreed that the public should not be present. Proceedings commenced at ten o'clock a.m., and continued till one o'clock; resumed at two o'clock, and continued till six o'clock; resumed again at seven o'clock, and closed at ten o'clock. The inquiry was again opened at nine a.m. yesterday morning, continued till two o'clock, resumed at three o'clock, and was finally concluded at six o'clock last night. The Government or Education Board will no doubt lose no time in giving full publicity to the report and evidence. During the proceedings there were present—Rev. Father Coleman, Mr Ross, Mr R. R. Jones, Secretary to the School Committee, who was appointed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Committee; and Messrs Cunningham and J. L. Gillies, members of the School Committee.—'Bruce Herald.'

A Reuter's telegram states that the Pope, in his speech to the College of Cardinals, praised their zeal in supporting the rights of the Church, adding that their example found imitators in Italy and abroad, and these were the bright spots in the aspect of affairs which consoled him. At the same time he could not resist turning his eyes towards the spectacle of the thousand ills with which the Church was afflicted. "We reiterate our protests; we confirm the censures incurred by the usurpers of the Papal States and the property of the Church. We repeat them all the more because we see daily fresh attacks made upon religion." The Pope, in conclusion, urged the Cardinals to pray to God to keep far from them all idea of conciliation. His Holiness said:—"Let each one stand firm. They want me to go with them and I wish them to come towards me; I cannot go and will not."

THE AUCKLAND SUPERINTENDENCY CONTEST.

In the Auckland 'Herald' we read that Mr Somerville a Tauranga candidate for a seat in the Auckland Provincial Council, who spoke remarkably well, "deplored the education tax—a tax that was being collected at the point of the bayonet, and was a disgrace to New Zealand." Mr Somerville alluded to the various candidates for the Superintendency. Mr Lusk's policy was that of a subtle lawyer pleading on his own account. Mr Dargaville's was purely and entirely a policy of bombast and clap-trap. Mr J. S. Macfarlane had no policy at all; while Mr John Williamson's policy (cheers) was one of enlightenment, liberality, and progress. (Applause.)

The Wellington 'Independent' says:—For the Superintendency of Auckland there are practically only two candidates—Mr John Williamson, M.H.R., and Mr Dargaville. It is just possible that Mr H. H. Lusk may venture to contest, and it is not improbable, even at this late period, that Mr Gillies may seek re-election, but the probabilities of the case are that the contest will rest between Mr Williamson and Mr Dargaville; and, according to all appearances, the former gentleman has the best chance of election.

The Auckland 'Herald' gives the following extract from a private letter of a member of the Legislative Council to a gentleman in Auckland:—"Mr Williamson is going on very steadily, and bids fair for the Superintendency. Mr Macandrew, of Otago, told me he had done more for the Province of Auckland, and introduced more immigrants, than all the other Superintendents together. He also added that if Mr Williamson were again elected, he would introduce 20,000 immigrants in the first eighteen months of office. Mr Gillies in his speech, has been representing the province to be in a state of impecuniosity. Mr Williamson told me he had himself on a previous occasion assumed office under greater difficulties, and he was prepared, if elected, to carry on the Government." The 'Otago Guardian,' which appears to have an intimate knowledge of Auckland matters, puts Mr Williamson as the winning man. So also does the Auckland correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' who, we think, it is that has described Mr Williamson as having what the other candidates had not—a party.

These are the only opinions on the subject that we have observed in our exchanges.

SIR C. G. DUFFY ON M. THIERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Whatever falls in public from the lips of Sir C. G. Duffy is listened to with attention and respect. It is with that impression that I read his lecture on the present state of European nations, as published in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. But I must confess that I was not a little surprised and even disappointed at some assertions of the grave statesman. I willingly forgive him his preference for democracy; besides I have nothing to forgive in this matter; everyone is free to cherish one form of government more than another. To an Irishman who has seen his country so long robbed and murdered by modern Pharaohs, with the assistance of a cruel, haughty, and hypocritical faction, it is difficult not to be a democrat in heart. He thinks that democracy is the only efficacious means to sweep away huge and long-rooted iniquities. However, one should not allow his judgment to be warped by political preference. For instance the illustrious lecturer would make his hearers regret with him the fall of Thiers in France; well, all the good men in France and elsewhere rejoiced at it. It is true that Thiers led France through two or three years of perilous difficulties; but what is the first and prime cause of perils and difficulties to France? Revolution. The late revolution in that country in September, 1870, was more fatal to France than the Prussian enemy. It deprived that unfortunate nation of the services of its best men, because jealousy and despotic revolution would not have them for leaders. Now let it be known M. Thiers is for revolution practically and theoretically. He said himself that by inclination and habit he is essentially revolutionist, and he proved it all his lifetime he gave lessons and examples in making revolutions; in his works, in his speeches, he praised the worst men of the first grand revolution save Robespierre and his gang. Thiers overthrew all governments he never supported one for any length of time. Thiers helped and succeeded in throwing down the King of France, Charles X, his benefactor in 1830. Thiers brought about the revolution of 1848, which sent Louis Philippe into exile. Thiers by his determined opposition prepared the downfall of Napoleon III., and the expulsion of his dynasty. At last he having become the leader of France in an hour of difficulty, he was acting most tyrannically against the majority of the assembly, siding with Gambetta, facilitating the election of Communists for the sake of his republic or rather for the sake of a power of which in his old age he was most tenacious. M. Thiers belonged to that class of liberal politicians who, under the mask of liberty, hide monstrous despotism. In 1830 he encouraged by his presence the sack of the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, and when national guards were marched to protect the palace, Thiers was there, Thiers the little despotic deputy was there to keep away military force, and feast his eyes on the spectacle of the destruction of church property. That is the way Thiers attacked unprotected property and paved the road for the wild socialists. Thiers was an unrelenting enemy of the Jesuits; they have no right, he said in parliament, except the right of exclusion. That is a sample of Thiers' love for religious liberty. Thiers was still a great opponent of liberty of education, against parents, against the Church, against all who differed from him. He would have all the youth of France cast in the mould of an infidel or nearly infidel university, to his own mould. Thiers is a Deist. Such is Thiers, let him be known by his acts. We do not deny the services he has rendered to his country, but they are the services of a man who, with others, having kindled a destroying conflagration, and being appalled at its progress, throws on the fire some buckets of water or directs the fire brigade more or less skillfully to put out the fire. Thiers fell. Good people were persuaded that France was saved at least for a while. The financial world gave its verdict; the French funds rose immediately. Let no man who loves France regret the fall of Thiers.—I am, &c.,
A READER OF THE TABLET.

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise to many to see you recommending the Irish people to direct their course to some other country rather than to seek a home in this land of our adoption.

You must have very strong reasons impelling you to such a course. 1st. You ought to know that the climate here is better than that of Ireland; and that Irish people could seek a home no where south of the line, where they would be more likely to possess good health than in this Province of Otago. 2nd. The labor market here is ever asking for fresh hands; and in no part of the Southern Hemisphere are wages better. To me it is evident, (but of course, I will not ask you, Mr Editor, to change views), that if men be careful and industrious, they will be sure to be respected, to realize competency, and before many years to see themselves the owners of happy homesteads, even though they may have arrived here penniless. There are many, who came here without a farthing to spare just a few years since, now the owners of broad acres, contented and independent, and in such positions, as they could not dream of in early youth. How did they accomplish that? By industry and sobriety, exercised on a fruitful soil. The land is good, the climate is good, and in most cases—owing to the salubrity of the climate—the general health of the community is excellent. I admit we have many wet and cold days, even weeks here in Otago; yet it ought to be remembered that all was not sunshine at home. The green fields of Ireland are loved by the Irish, and may their love of their native land ever grow stronger; but I doubt not, if many at home got the opportunity of experiencing the advantages of living in this fair land of ours, they would not love the less ardently. It is an excellent trait in the character of any people to love the land of their birth, and their forefathers, yet with all that devotion, I think it is the duty of every colonist to love more ardently the land of his adoption. I must admit, I do not like to hear one word uttered to discountenance immigration to this, my adopted home.

Mr Editor, you seem to feel keenly the apparent reluctance of the promoters of the immigration scheme to seek for Irish emigrants. Perhaps those concerned fancy they are right. It appears that now the Minister of Immigration seems desirous of getting the Irish out here. Would it not be well to help him, instead of thwarting him? If, as your leader of last Saturday would imply, it is not good for the Irish to come here, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the antipathy of those in power, then, I fancy, you ought to be thankful to the Agent-General for not getting them to come. You seem at first sight to admit that it would be well they came only for the intolerance and dislikes of those in power; and that because of that intolerance you recommend the Irish to stay away. With great respect, Mr Editor, for your sounder judgment, I am of opinion that since the prejudiced wish to keep the Irish out, they ought to make the greater efforts to come here. No stronger proof could be offered to any people to induce them to come to this country than the desire of those who dislike them to prevent their coming. If it be a fact, then, that the Agent-General was opposed to Irish immigration, or that the Government only want to get a few, or a *pro rata* number, intending immigrants ought to know that this is the very place for them. If it were not excellent, others would not be making an effort to keep it for those of their own native land. You say better for the Irish to stay at home. I say so too, but emigrate they will, and, therefore, I would say to them come here. No doubt for Irish Catholics there are many difficulties—many obstacles in the way of educating their children, and rearing them in accordance with Catholic doctrines; many dangers to which the youth of this young community are exposed, from which there would be an escape at home; but it must be remembered that, if these Irish Catholics go to the United States of America or to Canada, they and their children will have a great deal with which to contend there, similar to the many obstacles with which those of their race and faith have to battle here. In Otago, as well as in the other provinces of the colony, there are secular, Godless, and sectarian schools—principally here, in Otago, these sectarian schools are Presbyterian—in fact, as those professing Presbyterianism were the first to come into this district, they have seized the government and management of the province; and they tax all other portions of the community to support Presbyterian schools. Of these schools Catholics cannot avail themselves, without running the imminent danger of having the faith of their children tampered with; and the books in the schools are still Presbyterian in tone and teaching, and are full of virulence against the Catholic faith. No doubt there is a promise on the part of the Board of Education to remove these books, but they are to be replaced by books purely secular and Godless, scarcely ever mentioning the name of God, and that only at times in some scraps of poetry. Then all the teachers must be Protestant, and for the most part they are of the Presbyterian denomination; and one of their principles appears to be to enlighten their benighted Catholic neighbours. Hence many of them fancy it a duty to instruct Catholic children in Presbyterian notions, and to show them what they call "the errors of popery." The difficulties to be met with here, in Otago, on account of this state of things, are discouraging to those whose greatest treasure is their faith. But to my mind the way to meet the difficulty is not by leaving those at present suffering under the Otago system unaided, but by bringing larger numbers to aid in bearing the double burden of educating the Presbyterians, for which the Government unjustly taxes the Catholics, and to join together to help in educating their own children in accordance with their principles and the Catholic doctrine. As they can have plenty of work and pay, they can struggle to accomplish both these tasks, until a more liberal spirit shall seize the Otago Government, and make them cease doing the Catholics a gross injustice.—You s, &c.,
A.

August 21, 1873.

[Our correspondent gives us the following extract from the London 'Times' regarding a field for emigration to New Zealand, which has been studiously ignored by Dr Featherston:—"Irish Emigration Statistics.—From a return sent in by the General Register Office, Dublin, it appears that 29,577 males and 20,005 females emigrated from Ireland during the first six months of 1872, and 35,150 males

and 24,990 females during the corresponding period of 1872. The total emigration from Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851, the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced, to the 30th of June, 1873, is stated to be 2,222,736 persons.”]

THE CATHOLIC ELEMENT IN AMERICA.

The 'Boston Pilot' in an article on the marvellous increase of the Catholic element in America, remarks as follows:—"While narrow-minded and debased men, seeking to secure to themselves as large an instalment as possible of the public money, cry out against this ever-increasing Catholic element, the intelligence of the country sees it in a different and favorable light. The 'New York Daily Graphic,' speaking of the consecration of Dr. Corrigan, in Newark, said lately:—"It is constantly asserted that the Catholic Church is essentially un-American in its genius and character. It is, say its enemies, a spiritual despotism, and cannot thrive in our democratic land and age. Our common schools are hostile to it. Our science is its enemy. The temperance of Republicanism is melting it away. But, strange to say, in spite of all these natural antagonisms, the Catholic Church is one of the most vigorous and vital organizations in the country. It gains in numbers, strength and influence faster than almost any other. Its churches are among the finest in the land. The character of its adherents and the quality of its services are steadily improving, and every year it does more for education and charity than ever before. And, while it has gained a firmer hold on the hearts of its adherents, it has done much to soften the animosity and disarm the prejudice of Protestants, and secure a firm basis in public needs and the public respect." These proofs of natural growth are pleasing and hope-inspiring. When the day comes, and it will not be long delayed, that the Catholics have a majority in Massachusetts, or in some other Puritan State, our Protestant brothers will learn a lesson that they ignore at present,—namely, that the Catholics in power are just to their fellow-citizens of other religions, and that the Catholic Church does not want to drive but to draw.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

On Sunday, July 20th, the Most Rev. Dr. Power was consecrated Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, in the noble Cathedral of that city, in the presence of a vast congregation and a crowded assemblage of prelates and clergy. From an early hour in the morning people of every rank and class from the surrounding districts arrived in great numbers, and flocked to the Cathedral, which was soon filled in every section set apart for the laity. Amongst the congregation were the Corporation of Waterford, the Corporation of Kilkenny, headed by W. Kenealy, Esq., Mayor, and the Corporation of Clonmel, in their robes of office, headed by — Cantwell, Esq., Mayor. The last named civic body came to pay a mark or tribute of honor and respect to the new Bishop, who had been so long their revered and worthy Pastor, and to present him with an affectionate address and a splendidly embossed purse containing the munificent gift of £800. As the time approached for the solemn ceremonial to commence, the interior of the sacred edifice presented a grand and solemn appearance. The high altar and sacristy were splendidly decorated, as was also the altar of the prelate elect. The consecration ceremonial was observed in strict accordance with the order prescribed by the ritual, as the Pontifical High Mass proceeded. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given at the College, where the prelates, clergy, and over one hundred of the laity were the guests of the Most Rev. Dr. Power. The banquet was served by Mr Cummins, of the hotel, in sumptuous style. The Mayor of Clonmel and his brother corporators presented the address and the magnificent gift above referred to, to the Bishop of Waterford, on their own part, and on that of the people of Clonmel whom they represented. His Lordship expressed his gratitude in suitable terms, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

MGR. STROSSMAYER GIVES ANOTHER DENIAL.

We ('Tablet,') have three times, we believe, had occasion to deny the authenticity of a supposed speech of Bishop Strossmayer in the Vatican Council, which has been going the round of a good many out-of-the-way Protestant papers, and has been denounced as a forgery before now by the 'Fall Mall Gazette.' It has recently been reproduced by a Kentish newspaper, and a gentleman has written to Mr. Strossmayer himself on the subject. The following is the reply of the Bishop, a copy of which has been sent to us for publication:—"Recevant hier votre lettre, je m'empresse d'y répondre. Le discours attribué à moi est tout à fait apocryphe. Cette calomnie a été plusieurs fois reproduite dans les journaux Allemands, et je la démentis solennellement, et je la démens à présent, en vous donnant par cette lettre le plein pouvoir le faire partout en mon nom. Agrérez l'assurance de mon estime, avec laquelle je suis.—Votre serviteur, STROSSMAYER, (Evêque). Kolin, 1 July, 1873.

GRAND CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO.

There has been a grand Catholic demonstration at Buffalo. The American Catholics have no famous shrines to which, as old Chaucer says, "to gon on pilgrimages;" and as they cannot have pilgrimages to famous shrines, they adopt a way congenial to their nation of giving vent to their enthusiasm, namely, by holding monster meetings. At the meeting at Buffalo, which was both large and hearty, resolutions were adopted sympathising with the Holy Father, and with the religious orders so unwarrantably persecuted in Germany and Switzerland; and in Guatemala and Mexico, where, under governments professedly republican and Christian in form, are committed, upon priests and religions, outrages which would disgrace national institutions the most autocratic and Pagan. The unanimity of feeling exhibited, made up as the meeting was of Irish, Germans, Americans, French and English, typified the entire oneness of sentiment that prevails among the Catholic laity throughout the world regarding the inde-

pendence of the chief Pastor of the Christian flock, and the denunciations everywhere manifested of the persecution of the Church and the Religious Orders. During the evening Mathias Rohr, Esq., editor of the 'Daily Volksfreund,' offered the following:—"Resolved, that our hearts go out in sympathy to our Catholic brethren in Italy, Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere, who are now suffering persecution from infidel and unjust governments because of their fidelity to the cause of Christ and His Holy Church; and we do not fail to admire the heroism they exhibit (prelates, priests and people alike) under their many tribulations, and the unwarrantable assaults imposed on them, both as Catholics and as citizens, and their heroic refusal to offer up the religious orders as propitiatory victims to the spirit of State dominion." The reading of this resolution was received with great applause, whereupon Mr Rohr proceeded to address the audience in the German language. That Mr Rohr had touched a chord in the hearts of the large number of Catholic Germans whom he addressed, was made manifest. It was also resolved that a telegram expressive of the meeting's love and devotion to the Holy See and its illustrious incumbent, be sent to Rome. The meeting was a genuine and grand demonstration of love for the Holy Father and the Catholic faith.

DEATH OF JONATHAN HENN, ESQ., Q.C.

On Tuesday, July 22, says the 'Dublin Freeman,' at the advanced age of 87 years, Mr Jonathan Henn, Q.C. died at his residence, Clifton Villa, Bray. With the demise of the learned gentleman, there has passed away almost the last of the old race of lawyers who were "called" in the early years of the present century, and practised under the ancient systems which, both at law and equity, yielded the largest incomes, men say, that have ever been earned at the Bar. Mr Henn assumed the stuff gown in 1811, and very soon got into business, which year by year increased. He was an accurate lawyer, an able and judicious advocate, and his genial personal qualities attached to him a large circle of professional and private friends. In 1835 he became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1843 he was associated with Sheil, Whiteside, O'Hagan, Fitzgibbon, and Macdonogh in defending O'Connell and his fellow prisoners of State, who were prosecuted by the Attorney-General of the day. For some time later Mr Henn continued to practise, but for the last 20 years he did not appear in court, and his name had almost passed out of the memory of a large section of our latter-day lawyers, whose profession half a century ago had amongst its foremost members, the venerable and respected gentleman who on Tuesday died in the fullness of years.

OUR SERVANT GIRLS—WHAT WE OWE THEM.

HON. EDWARD L. PIERCE, in his Report as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, says:—"If there is one sentiment more than another which should be cultivated as essential to that general progress, it is that of sympathy and brotherhood between all the members of the human family. The rich and more favored should take a deeper interest in the poor and less favored. By this is not intended so much that the working classes should receive higher wages, or have more asylums founded, or greater public provision made for them; but that, individually, greater personal interest should be taken in their needs, their griefs, their inner life, their amusements and their well-being. A single instance may suffice—that of servants in families. They are in a thousand ways essential to our comfort, of which the interval between the leaving of one and the coming of another gives us a lively sense. They smooth our pillows; they prepare our food and spread our tables; they guard our treasures, seldom abusing the trust; they perform for us the most menial offices, which are not spiritualized by any sentiment of blood or kindred; they care for our children, often as well and fondly as we care for them ourselves; they wait upon our wishes early and late; they minister to us in sickness; and if treated with ordinary kindness—though of another religion and another race—they identify themselves with our households, and share in the bitterness of our bereavements; and all this for a compensation which may be all that fair dealing requires, but which, after paying for clothing, meeting church assessments, and contributing to the support of needy relatives, near by or abroad, leaves little or nothing saved. Their permanency in their places of service would be promoted; their purity, honesty and self-respect would be fortified; and their condition would be improved in all respects, if their masters and mistresses, and particularly their mistresses, were to take a personal and sympathetic interest in all that concerns them, arranging for their days of relaxation and their church going; providing them with newspapers and books when able to read, inquiring as to their relatives and friends; caring for their dress; assisting in the expenditure of their narrow means and in the investment of their savings; giving them wise, but not intrusive counsel as to their associations, and manifesting in all things an anxiety for their welfare. How much in these and other ways might be done to brighten their lot, and save them from swelling the ranks of the disabled and criminal classes!"

The meeting of the Catholics at St James's Hall (London) turned out to be a great success. The principal speakers were the Archbishop, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, and Mr Monsell. The object of the meeting was to rescue from ruin the swarm of poor Catholic children living in London, by obtaining for them—their only hope—a good Catholic education.

In Prussia the anti-Catholic persecution is still going on. The Government has named and appointed the members of the "Court of Ecclesiastical Appeals." There are five nominal Catholics amongst them.

On the 15th June, the Roman nobility had the honor to present to the Holy Father Pope Pius IX their congratulations on the anniversary of his elevation to the Papal throne. The list of names of nobles who presented themselves is sufficient of itself to show how firm the old Romans remain in their allegiance to their rightful sovereign.

DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALS.—CONTROVERSY.
(Contributed.)

MANY Catholics, I believe, dislike to see any attempt made to establish a Catholic paper. They argue that as these papers provoke religious controversy they must of necessity breed ill will among various religious bodies, and set Protestants against Catholics. Many Protestants argue in the same way. Now, it is quite true that all controversy, whether the subject be religious, historical, political, or even scientific, may become so warm as to breed ill will among those who engage in it. But how is truth in many cases to be established except by controversy? Like every good thing controversy may be carried to excess and be abused. Is this any fair argument against its use, its fair and temperate use? As regards religion, how are the many unhappy existing divisions among Christians ever to be healed unless the grounds of their various conflicting creeds be thoroughly examined? Our blessed Lord himself engaged in controversy, so did His apostles and the early fathers of the Christian Church. They did so in a spirit of meekness and charity. We may and ought to do the same, and not cry down all controversy and all publications which engage in it and encourage it. I hope the NEW ZEALAND TABLET will engage in controversy, and that while so engaged it will never transgress the great law of charity.

A CONTRAST.—FATHER MATHEW AND LUTHER AS REFORMERS.
(A Contributor.)

THE personal character of the above two celebrated men was as widely different as the nature and the fruit of their labors. Father Mathew was a model of purity, modesty, meekness, and charity. In the words of Mr Gladstone, "he shewed forth in deed and truth the beauty of holiness, and presented to his fellow creatures much of the image of our blessed Saviour." Luther, on the other hand, was, at least after he became a rebel against the authority of the Catholic Church, a prey to violent lust; he tells us so himself. He held the most loose and accommodating views on the subject of marriage, and expressed himself on that subject in language too gross to be repeated. In fact, he held polygamy to be an "open question." By the way, I have heard of an Anglican clergyman in this colony who shared in Luther's sentiments in that respect. Luther was, moreover, in the habit of using towards his opponents language the most violent, foul, and disgusting, such as could only emanate from the lips of one whose heart was full of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, and which not even the alleged barbarism of his times could palliate, far less justify. Father Mathew did not introduce any novelties into the Christian religion. Luther did; novelties tending to strike, and which have struck, at the root of all constituted authority, and even of Christian faith and morals. Father Mathew's labors led to a widespread, to an amazing improvement of the morals of the people. Numerous testimonies in support of this assertion could be adduced, testimonies of the highest and most unimpeachable character. Miss Edgeworth, the celebrated novelist, for example, speaking of his work as a reformer of public morals, says—"It is amazing, and proves the power of moral and religious influence and motive beyond any other example on record in history." What was the effect of Luther's work on public morals? Fortunately we have his own testimony and the testimony of his accomplices on that point. Well, may we adopt the language of Miss Edgeworth, and say "it was amazing." Public morality previous to the so-called Lutheran Reformation was low enough, but after that change—after Luther and his friends had "emancipated" the people from those restraints which the Catholic faith and discipline had hitherto imposed on their evil passions to a greater or less extent—then the flood-gates of iniquity were opened wide, and the pretended reformers themselves, like Judas Iscariot, were appalled at the awful work of their own hands. Christendom became another Sodom—England more especially. The work of Luther led to all those plots, treasons, and revolutions which have filled, and are still filling, Christendom with war since his day. If any of your Protestant readers think I have done an injustice to Luther's memory, I hope you will allow them to show how. The devil, poor fellow, ought to have his due, and should not be painted blacker than he is.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM ON FROUDE AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE Archbishop of Tuam, in the course of a letter of his, lately published, says:—Whatever might have been the opinion of the American people of former times regarding the relations between Ireland and England, there is no further room for ignorance or apology on the subject, especially after Father Burke's triumphant refutation of the calumnies of the notorious panegyrist of Cromwell—in England a regicide, and in Ireland the truculent murderer of the people. Had the eloquent Dominican not been in America at the time, the mendacious historian might have been able to impose on some of the honest natives by misrepresenting the people of Ireland as an inferior race, deservedly subjected to the dominion of England. But his romances soon gave way to the stern realities of truth; the exposure by Father Burke—frauds, perfidies, treacheries, and wanton cruelties—opened the eyes of the American people, to the delusive picture of Froude; so that he hastened to quit the country which he sought to mislead by his slanders, and leave Father Burke and historical justice in possession of the field. But, instead of dwelling on these exploded calumnies, I need but turn the attention of the American people to the scenes which they are daily witnessing for our justification. Are not the multitudes that are continually flying from our shores and landing on the American coasts standing evidence of the injustice and oppression with which our people are still treated? If Ireland felt the fostering care which the American Government bestows on providing for the happiness of its subjects, our people would not be obliged to leave their own country.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

19.—SUSPICIONS OF JOSEPH. VIRGINAL NUPTIALS.
MARY had returned to Nazareth. The delay consequent on espousals had expired; the epoch of the solemn nuptials drew near. "Now as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost. Wherefore Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing publicly to expose her, was minded to put her away privately; but while he thought on these things, behold an Angel of the Lord appeared to him in his sleep, saying: Joseph, son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled which the Lord spoke by the Prophet, saying:—"Behold a Virgin shall be with child, and bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, *God with us*. 1. And Joseph rising up from sleep did as the Angel of the Lord had commanded him, and took unto him his wife." 2. The terrible anxiety of Joseph forms, with the serenity of Mary in this circumstance, a contrast, which Origen made use of victoriously against the odious calumnies of Celsus. The Mosaic law was formal. To the tribunal of the priests belonged the judgment of the woman convicted of crime; the sentence suffered no modification; the example of Susanna affords us a sufficient proof of its rigor. The punishment of stoning to death awaited the spouse or the betrothed convicted of crime. This leading fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon; it presents in itself alone a complete demonstration of the veracity of the Gospel. Joseph attacked in his honor, pursued by the most cruel suspicions, is a witness whose testimony we can in no wise be permitted to suspect. His very character is moreover another guarantee. He is "just," says the Evangelist; that is to say, that he joins to the feeling of rectitude and honor, a tender, compassionate moderation. He has calculated the import of a solemn denunciation before the sacerdotal tribunal—the Jewish Sanhedrim. The rigor of the legal punishment which will follow on his complaint, is repugnant to his mild disposition. Yet on the other hand, he cannot consent to what he deems a personal dishonor. He will not have Mary for his spouse. Before two witnesses he will remit to her a document of separation, and the young girl who has received his pledged vow, will not have to reproach him for causing her an infamous death. This document of separation is legal, at the same time that it secures, without compromising anyone, the life of a woman, and the honor of a spouse. Such was the situation in which Joseph found himself, the delicacy and danger of which have perhaps never been equalled in any history. Mary, nevertheless is silent. Silence envelopes her virginal maternity with a divine veil. No human voice whispered in the ear of Joseph in the midst of these harrowing thoughts; and yet Joseph became the spouse of Mary. This marriage, the Jews have never denied. Celsus himself—and the rationalists of our day may trust him—Celsus recognised that Joseph had solemnly espoused Mary. Consequently, we may say with Origen, "That which Joseph did not learn from man, God Himself revealed to him; the secret which the Immaculate Virgin kept, even at the peril of her life, was deposited by the Angel of the Annunciation in the bosom of Joseph." Suppress the miracle of the evangelical revelation, and you will fall in with the miraculous consent of the "just Joseph," who, all of a sudden quells his anxieties, his suspicions,—still more, shuts his eyes to the light of evidence, and takes Mary for his spouse. It is thus the course of the Gospel narrative is shielded from the attacks of incredulity, defying all the efforts of rationalism, and commanding faith by its divine simplicity. The following lines will afford us a new proof of this truth.

§ V.—THE CENSUS OF THE EMPIRE.

20.—GENERAL OBJECTIONS RAISED BY THE RATIONALISTS.
"And it came to pass, says St. Luke, that in those days there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that the whole world should be enrolled. This enrolling was first made by Cyrius the governor of Syria."—"And all went to be enrolled, everyone into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth into Judea to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David, to be enrolled with Mary his espoused wife, who was with child." 3. Each word of this evangelical text has reference to questions of leading import. Universal history, particular details of the administration of provinces; Roman law viewed in connection with Jewish law; problems the most complicated and various in their kind, are solved in these few lines, without the slightest perceptible hesitation. Unless the Evangelist was addressing himself to the still living memories of a contemporary generation, and speaking of notorious realities, that each one had seen, heard, and felt, he could not have touched thus lightly on facts of so much importance. This intrinsic character of authenticity does not strike our modern rationalists. St. Luke, they say, mentions an universal enrolling directed by Augustus, at the epoch of the birth of Jesus Christ. Now, no known historian has recorded it. Then the Gospel has not spoken the truth. Such is the syllogism of Strauss, adopted by M. M. d'Eichtal, Salvador, &c. Their words deserve to be quoted in full, because they have obtained, in these latter times, a more noted publicity. "The texts, they say, from which it has been attempted to prove that some of the regulations in reference to the census, ordained by Augustus, must have extended to the dominions of the Herods, either do not mean what their words convey, or are the production of Christian writers, who have borrowed this idea from the Gospel of Luke." 4. This is the objection; no one can say that the thesis is obscure, or the positions badly defined.

(1.) Isa. vii, 14. (2.) Matth. i, 18-24. (3.) Luc. ii, 1-3.
(4.) Vie de Jesus, page 20, note.

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

Patterns Free by Post.

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

Patterns Free by Post.

FANCY DRESSES—

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

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

Patterns Free by Post.

WINCEYS—

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

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

Patterns Free by Post.

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

300 CHILDREN'S VELVET TURBANS from 1s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING—

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

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

MANTLES AND JACKETS—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

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

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

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

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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

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

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON - - - Proprietor.

T. J. L E A R Y .

DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes street South.
Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

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

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

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

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

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

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

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

DUNEDIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

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

HATS OF ALL KINDS

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

BISHOP'S HAT

TASSELS FOR BISHOP'S HATS.

Note the Address—

V. ALMAO & Co.

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand.)

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

Filloul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTEE 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.

GLASGOW PIE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT:
 Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
 Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake, or Biscuit, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
 Breakfast - One shilling
 Dinner, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - One shilling
 Tea - One shilling
 Hot or Cold Supper, with Porter, Ale, or Coffee - One shilling
J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

Suite of Rooms for private families, and large Commercial and Sample Rooms.
T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
 Princes-street
 (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).
M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.
 The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.
 The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.
 Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

RISING SUN HOTEL,
 Walker street,
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.
 Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
 Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.
 One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

GRANGE HOTEL,
 Hanover street.
C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.
 London Stout and Dublin Porter.
 Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

GLOBE HOTEL,
 Princes street
 (Opposite Market Reserve).
 Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
 Private Rooms for Families.
 Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
 First-class Stabling.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
 Octagon.
 Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.
 Wines of the choicest brands.
 Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.
JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.
MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
 Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

ALBION HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.
GOOD STABLING.
ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.
CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.
VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

NOTED for the superior quality of its Liquors. Cheap and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.
 (Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)
C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
 Great King Street, Dunedin.
GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.
CALEDONIAN HOTEL
 Great King street,
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.
 All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.
 Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.
 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,
 Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.
VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

JAMES HARRIS,
 WINE,
 SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,
GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'
JOHN NIXON,
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.
VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES
MRS P. MCGOLDRIK

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
 (Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)
CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;
 First Class Accommodation.
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

H. J. BURTON
IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
TOYS, &c.
 Tobacco and Cigars.
 Thames street Camaru.

OAMARU HOUSE.
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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

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

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE,
Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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,**
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
GARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Table

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, Taraulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

ROBERT AITKEN,
BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT
NASEBY.

LOUIS GAY TAN
Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

CRITERION HOTEL,
Naseby,

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION
For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - Proprietor.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of

QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

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.

S W A N H O T E L
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

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

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

T. A L L A N,

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

Exhibition Nursery, Cumberland street,
And the Forbury.

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

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Opposite European Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

ALEX. FISHER,
AND
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,

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,

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OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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