

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 28.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BE BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT is replenished with a Fresh Stock of Novelties, in Scotch, English, and French Fabrics, comprising all the new tints and coloring in SERGES, TWEELS, 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 Embroidered Sheetings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelling, &c

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

MISS BROWN LIE,
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co)
MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the Ladies of Dunedin.
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
Princes street

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,
Market Street Dunedin.

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

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

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

ON SALE AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths
MARIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.
NB—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

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

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,
WHO SELL AND RETAIL SADDLER
Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel
street, Hokitika.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

And

IMPORTERS OF

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,
 Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command the universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE IN CASES, HDSD., & QR-CASKS:—**
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
 Ginger Brandy Bitters
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
 Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
 Lemon Syrup Curacao
 Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.



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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, 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.**A. McDONNELL**
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Bar 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. O. 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, Clock 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, Forby'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.
- Waikouaiti ... 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.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

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

W. H. McKEAL,
Solicitor Dunedin.

JOHN PERRY,
Wholesale Cabinetmaker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs.

Country orders promptly attended to.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUATOR.

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

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

HOWARD & RAYMOND

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

ROBIN AND CO.,

Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL

WOOLLEN FACTORY,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shawls
Plaid Tartan 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.

IF 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

MR CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON

(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

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

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

J. MIDDLETON,

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

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

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

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1873.

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

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

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

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

SEDAN CORD, highly recommended for wear.

BROCADED JAPANESE TISSUES, heavily woven with Silk.

GLACE MOHAIRS—Slate Greys and Fawn Drabs.

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

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

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

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

THE COLOURED SILKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOVELTIES IN THE SHOW ROOM.

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

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

THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

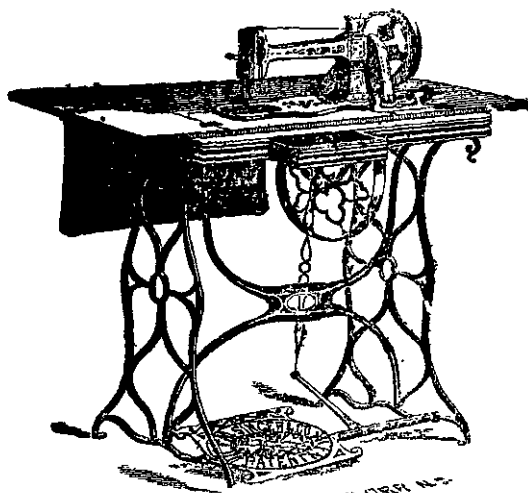
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

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,
Christchurch.

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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SOLICITORS:

Messrs Stewart and Joyce.

SECRETARY:

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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.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

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

GOOD STABLING.
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S H A M R O C K F A M I L Y H O T E L
Oamaru.

Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders and Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

J A M E S C O U S T O N,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH, ZINCOBKER, &c.,

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[A CARD.]

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

TAILOR, CLOTHIER,

AND
HABIT-MAKER,
(Next door to Athenæum),
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."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
OROMWELL.

J U N C T I O N H O T E L

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, 1878.]

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. H A W K I N S,

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 ' C O R M A C K & D A I L E Y,

BOOTMAKERS,

Near Caledonian Hotel, Walker Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

NOTICE.

N O M O R E H E A D A C H E S.—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.

L E A V I N G 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.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DELVER, STEWART & Co. report as follows, for the week ending 5th November:—

Fat Cattle.—Extreme rates of the season. Do not, however, anticipate that these higher rates will rule for any length of time. A shade over 30s per 100 lbs.

Fat Sheep.—Cross-bred and merino wethers, equal to 4d per lb in the wool; for forward delivery, shorn cross breeds 2½d per lb. Fat

Lambs.—12s 3d each; for forward delivery, at 10s each. Store Cattle.—Active demand for good, well grown steers at from L4 10s to 5 guineas, and cows at from L3 to L4. Store Sheep.—Saleable in the

wool at from 13s to 15s; shorn, 9s to 10s. Merino wethers are also wanted for immediate delivery for paddocks, at 10s to 10s 6d in the

wool, or 5s shorn. Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale, dry station skins fetched—Merinos, 1s 10d to 4s 11d; cross-breeds, 5s 7d to 6s 10d. Butchers' green skins sold at up to 5s 6d for merinos, and 7s 3d

for cross-breeds. Hides.—Good heavy hides, in shipping order, are in excellent demand at equal to from 4d to 4½d per lb. Tallow.—None

offered. New Zealand Hemp.—An entire absence of demand. No sales to report. Tow is in good request at £7 to £7 10s per ton.

Grain.—Wheat, prime samples command 5s 3d to 5s 6d, and for special orders several parcels of inferior have changed hands, and this

quality is saleable at 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Oats are inquired for more freely. Quotations: Fine feed, 4s 3d; milling, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.

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.

The Jesuit Fathers are making preparations to erect a magnificent new church in New York city.

At Florence a soldier is said to have been punished with a fortnight's imprisonment for being a canopy-bearer in one of the religious processions. King Victor Emmanuel himself has been seen to go on his knees in the Blessed Sacrament was passing; and yet this soldier was punished!

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN OTAGO.

THERE is no doubt that Otago exercises considerable influence in the Colonial Legislature, particularly on the subject of education. This is our reason for discussing in this paper such a local question as is indicated by our heading. It has always been the boast of the people of this Province that they were ahead of all the other Provinces in the provision made for the instruction of youth—they call it education; but we abstain from the use of the word because the term is, under the circumstances, misapplied. Education, in the true sense of the term, means the training of man's powers and faculties, and cannot be said to exist in reality, when only mere instruction of the intellect is given, to the exclusion or neglect of the moral faculties, such as the will and affections. Education essentially means the training of a man. Men are not made carpenters, for example, by reading a book on carpentry, or listening to dissertations on operations to be gone through by a carpenter. Practice must accompany theory, or the result, if any, will be mischievous. And so it is in reference to education; without the careful training of the moral and religious faculties, there is no education; and for such training the Province of Otago has made no provision whatever.

It has, indeed, provided schools—common, grammar, High, and University—and endowed them liberally; but these are to teach literature and science, without reference to religion. At all events, they pretend to no more. And it is insanely imagined that such institutions are to turn out educated people. There are, of course, men who ignore religion altogether, and regard it as an obstacle rather than a help to education. But they are few—so few amidst the multitude of men who have acted on the contrary principle as to deserve to be viewed in the light of a *usus naturæ*. Amongst men of all times and places religion has always held the most important place in education. This is not denied; but when these men to whom we refer ignore religion, it is the Christian, particularly the Roman Catholic, religion they mean; and in order to do harm to this religion they undertake, in their fury, an impossibility—that is to educate a nation independently of religion of any sort.

They tell us of course they do not mean anything of the sort—that, on the contrary, they are, if not anxious, at least very willing that the rising generation should be instructed in the Christian doctrine. Their only object is, they say, to banish religious training from the school-room and confine it to the church and the parson and the poor mother's knee. The only justification for the interference of the State in the matter of education is the necessity, in order to the well-being of the State, of having moral, orderly subjects. But the expectation of obtaining such without religious training is a delusion; and yet this very State which pretends, at least amongst Christians, to set such a high value on religious training, and to regard its influence as so important in providing good citizens, sets itself to interpose obstacles to religious teaching. In one country it confiscates church property, in another it banishes religious teachers, in almost all by laws, by the ignoring of religious corporations, by heavy imposts, it renders it extremely difficult for religious people to provide and secure even sites for churches and schools, and in a thousand petty, teasing ways, endeavours to disgust men, and discourage them in their laudable and disinterested efforts to provide religious education. The vaunted anxiety for religious education is, then, a mere pretence, meant to mask a deadly assault on the Christian religion.

But if in Otago provision for religious education is wanting, there is also one other thing in reference to education wanting; and that to which we refer is worth attending to. Government, as has been said above, has made very generous provision for education. But thank it for nothing. It was enabled to do this without imposing sacrifices on itself or on the individuals who make up our Provincial community. It has charge of a noble Colonial landed estate, and out of this it has magnanimously helped its Province to a princely property for educational purposes. But where are the private endowments? Most men have done well here—very many from small beginnings have amassed large fortunes. How many of these have shown their gratitude to the Province in which they flourished, and their appreciation of education, by

foundling or endowing, wholly or in part, even one school, or a chair in the University? There is much fine writing and speaking about education, and no end of boasting of what has been done in the Province; but whence the merit, and what great praise is due to men who have been so generous to themselves with that which has cost them nothing, or next to nothing?

Dunedin is just now affording a striking illustration of our meaning. A fourth primary school is urgently required in this city. The Provincial Government has granted £3000 for the erection of a fourth school, but a site cannot be procured. The Government has no land suitable, and the Corporation does not see its way to part with municipal land for the purpose,—and the consequence is, the building of the school is postponed. No site, it appears, is to be had; no landed proprietor in this city of education-loving people comes forward to show his appreciation of education by presenting his fellow-citizens with a site for a school which a generous Province is prepared to erect for their use at an expenditure of £3000. But what is more wonderful still, is that it never entered into the heads of the persons for whose especial benefit this school is to be erected, to meet and by public subscription raise sufficient funds to purchase a site for a school for their own children. They would have no objection that the Province should superadd to the £3000 already granted for their benefit another £3000 or so to provide a site for them; but their doing this themselves is, it appears, not to be thought of. They have appealed to the Corporation to save their pockets, and an attempt has been made to bully that body into acquiescence; but no effort has been made by those gentry to do what is manifestly their own duty. Those who reside at a distance will measure these people's love and appreciation of education by the sacrifices they make for its promotion.

We have another illustration. The High School here is generally acknowledged to be a failure, and an agitation has been set on foot against it. In this we have not joined, and up to the present we have not even noticed it. And the reason is because we do not believe it to be *bona fide*; somehow or another we cannot divest ourselves of the feeling, amounting almost to conviction, that the assault on the Institution is only a mask to an attack on the Rector, and our nature revolts from such meanness and cowardice. No doubt the High School is a class institution, and we cannot deny that the arguments adduced to prove that it is unjust to compel the ratepayers of the Province to contribute more than two-thirds of its expense are unanswerable, still we are not so sure that if a change of staff could be effected by agitators there would not then be found plausible arguments for giving the school one more trial at least. For this reason we are, at present at all events, perfectly indifferent on the subject.

But we mention the matter for the purpose of discussing a proposition that has been made in some quarters in reference to the school buildings. What has been proposed is this: discontinue the High School as a Government institution, for it is said the large money contributions and the prestige given it by Government virtually confer on it a monopoly of higher education, to the injury of private and proprietary schools, and thus render competition impossible. So far, this is admirable, but observe what follows. When the High School shall cease to exist, then there will be a clear stage and no favour for private and proprietary schools; but, as many, if not all, of these will be denominational, and as there are many people who object to send their sons to denominational schools, let the present buildings be handed over to these gentlemen for an undenominational school. That is, it is proposed, in order that there may be fair play, that private individuals and denominations shall, if so minded, provide at their own expense, grounds, buildings, &c., and that £20,000 worth of school property shall be handed over to the undenominationalists. Worthy, heaven-sent people that they are! This is in perfect keeping with the tactics of secularists everywhere. They, and they alone, in their own estimation, are to be favoured and pampered by the State. Why do not secularists follow the example of denominations, and put their hands into their pockets to provide secular schools for themselves. No, they never dream of anything of the sort; they love education so much that it never occurs to them to contribute anything to the cause, except the efforts they make to compel their fellow citizens to provide them with that system of education which they love, and yet for which they never contribute anything out of their private means.

It may be, however, that this is but a feint, and that what we suspected is after all the real design. It may be that this

proposition is put forward for the purpose of destroying the institution for a time, and of then resuscitating it on the old footing under new management. Be this, however, as it may, the propositions of the secularists is audacious, and such as could only emanate from that self-sufficient body of sciolists and theorists.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

BISHOP MORAN—ARROWTOWN.—His Lordship started on Tuesday via Lawrence for Arrowtown, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new Church in that rising township. The ceremony will take place on Sunday next, 9th inst., at 3 p.m. He will preach on the occasion, and we understand there will be a collection immediately after in aid of the building fund. It is expected that a large number of people will be present to take part in the ceremony. We also understand that His Lordship intends to visit Invercargill on the following Sunday 16th, and hold a confirmation in the Church there. His Lordship may be expected back in Dunedin about 18th or 20th inst.

THE Good Templars, it would seem, besides the advocacy of teetotalism have also as a body politics to attend to. Fifty-two persons, calling themselves delegates of the Lodges of the body known as Good Templars, met at Auckland lately to decide for whom they and the whole body of Good Templars should vote at the Superintendency election. We are told that the "Convention" decided for Mr Hugh Hart Lusk, but that it was good enough to decide that the members of the body should not be bound as to their individual votes!

THE Government notification in our advertising columns, giving particulars of free nominated immigration, should be read carefully. The fullest facilities are offered to colonists to enable them to get their friends out for nothing.

TENDERS are called for the Middle Island steam service. It is intended to place the most unfrequented ports within regular steam communication. The following places are mentioned as ports of call:—Oamaru, Timaru, Milford Sound, Martin's Bay, Preservation Inlet, Port William, and Half-Moon Bay in Stewart's Island.

THE 'Lyttelton Times' says:—Taking for it granted that the Agent-General's figures are reliable—though we are not convinced of their reliability—they do not indicate a sufficient amount of immigration to meet the requirements of the colony.

THE 'Mount Ida Chronicle' owns to a little curiosity as to whether Mr Shand will secure his coveted possession in the Traquair Hundred. It should be noted that he has not withdrawn his claim in the least.

It appears that the appointment of the medical men on board emigrant ships sailing from London rests with the Agent-General, and not with Shaw, Saville and Co. This is said to be quite sufficient to account for the class of men generally selected.

TOWARDS the end of the session just closed, on the motion of Mr O'Neill, it was ordered, that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the Government should, not less than three months before the commencement of next session, cause a Gold Mining Bill to be prepared and circulated throughout the Colony.

THE 'Tuapeka Times' writing on the initiation of the system of free nominated immigration, remarks that in view of the competition of Canada, the United States, Brazil, and last, not least, in view of the good wages now paid in the United Kingdom, this radical change for the better for the recruiting of our population does not come out one hour too soon. The only wonder is, that it never entered the conception of the Ministry many months ago.

THE 'Dunstan Times' argues that the best immigration agent is to make a country sufficiently attractive to immigrants, whereon they will seek to come of their own accord rather than be shipped as paupers. New Zealand has held no inducements to men of that class who would pay their passages out and become the best settlers, in the way of settling on the land, equal to Victoria. With a liberal land law, after the fashion of Victoria, New Zealand might be the most prosperous of the Australian Colonies. There is plenty of land to be thrown open for agricultural, or part agricultural and part pastoral purpose, according to the taste of the settler. With inducements such as these the 'Times' thinks we need not go to Europe for colonists, or be required to contribute anything in the way of passage money.

THE Napier 'Telegraph' commenting on the appointment of Mr Weston to a District Judge-ship in Hawke's Bay, expresses itself thus:—The Government are rapidly providing comfortable places for their friends and supporters. Mr Weston is not a very prominent member of the New Zealand Bar, but his brother, in connection with Mr Vogel's old paper the 'Southern Cross,' is known to many. To put one's trust in princes may not be a profitable investment, but good returns can be realized by placing faith in Mr Vogel.

SOME attention has been called to the largeness of the investments of the Australian Mutual Provident Society in New Zealand at the present moment, and which form a total of £285,230. This is a very large sum indeed, far in excess of the moneys the company have received in this Colony; and shows the confidence of the Association in New Zealand securities.

AN Auckland journal says of a Volunteer church parade which took place lately in that city:—We failed to see anything imposing, or to discern anything edifying or that which in the least was calculated to inspire devotional or religious feelings. The best that can be said of such things is that they encourage a false pride and a foolish conceit.

THE project of the establishment of telegraphic communication between New Zealand and Australia is receiving favorable consideration at home at the hands of the Eastern Telegraphic Extension Co. The company are prepared to submit terms for laying of a submarine cable between Sydney and the West Coast of this island.

THE 'Southern Cross' states that the story that Mr Vogel is about to go home, is not authentic, and that a like inaccuracy exists regarding the further telegraphic story of disagreements in the Cabinet.

THE number of applications received under the nominated system of immigration at the Immigration Office, Dunedin, and trans-

mitted by the mail for this month, was 212 souls, equal to 1724 statute adults.

An exchange says:—The recent order in Council empowering residents within New Zealand to nominate persons in Europe for free passages to this country is, although a step in the right direction, good evidence of the crude manner in which the Public Works and Immigration Policy was commenced. It has taken two years for the Government to discover, though the success of the whole policy hinged upon the efficient manner in which immigration was conducted, that the system as at first established, was but ill adapted to bring about the desired results.

The election excitement *in re* the Auckland Superintendency waxes warm, and the advertising phase has developed itself. One advertisement, which cannot possibly emanate from a supporter, is to the following effect:—"Five pence reward! Who is Dargaville?"

A contemporary says that the nuisance and hindrance caused by flax dressing machines getting towed up can be effectually remedied by placing a fan in any convenient position behind the drum, underneath; and driven at a moderate speed, so as to give a good current of air on the under part of the drum.

The Natives attribute Tawhiao's illness to his having been bewitched during his late visit to Alexandra.

SHEARERS in the Oamaru and Waitaki districts are standing out for their terms of 20s per 100, with rations. Some of the sheds are now giving the rate demanded.

In Auckland, Inspector Reilly has lately been engaged in making tests of the various kinds of kerosene, and the result has been very unsatisfactory. It is stated that there is only one brand that has stood the test, the whole of the others having been condemned as dangerous.

MR McLEOD, it appears, is to be the respectable representative of Otago in Canada. We read that he is now making a tour through Southland, and will soon proceed to Canada as Emigration Agent in the interest of Otago.

The total number of shares in the Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company applied for is 12,267, while the number to be allotted is only 8000. The applications thus exceed the shares available for allotment by upwards of 53 per cent.—a fact which shows the confidence reposed in the undertaking by the New Zealand public.

The Golden Fleece Company, Reefton, have declared a dividend of 1s 6d per share. The dividend amounted to £1800.

A DISCOVERY has been made at Orepuki, of a deposit of coal, 15ft thick, with 4ft of shale. It has been used as fuel, and tried in retort. Oil proceeded from it which burned as freely as gas.

The suggestion has been made for the formation of a new Insurance Company, to be started by the retail merchants on account of the "would-be leading merchants," the promoters of the National Insurance Company having allotted themselves 500 shares a-piece.

We notice that some of the Otago newspapers are initiating the bad practice of publishing the names of persons brought up or committed for lunacy. Lunacy, we think, should be regarded as a misfortune and not as a crime, and the name of any unfortunate person afflicted with it should not be published, as is sometimes done among a list of police court offenders, as though he were a criminal. Of course there are certain cases in which the fullest publicity is highly desirable, but in ordinary cases newspapers might turn for news in some direction other than the publication of the names of lunatics.

ADDITIONAL wharf accommodation is much required at Wellington.

An important addition has lately been made to the Auckland Supreme Court Library, in the shape of a consignment of books of the value of £709.

THERE is not to be a third paper in Wellington, as the New Zealand Times Newspaper Company have succeeded in purchasing the "Wellington Independent." Mr McKenzie, the late proprietor, receives an appointment on the new paper; he is the second largest shareholder, the Hon. J. Vogel is said to be the largest.

It is stated that a steam fire engine has been ordered from England for the extinction of fire at the Christchurch railway Station.

CANTERBURY grown wheat has been sold in England in July last at 66s. per quarter, when Australian wheat was quoted in the English market at 63s.

OATS are now selling at nine shillings per bushel in Cromwell, and are still reported on the rise.

THERE are said to be between 500 and 600 Chinese scattered up and down the Nevis district.

THE recent few days of fine weather at Oamaru have enabled operations at the harbor works to be pushed on with greater rapidity than for some past.

THE Hon Mr Stafford, has arrived at Wellington, where he intends to make a short stay.

THE "Evening Post" is informed that the Government is systematically setting the provisions of that very useful measure the Employment of Females Act, at defiance in the very office in which the Act itself was printed.

WHEN addressing his constituents at Nelson the other day, Mr Curtis stated it as his belief that the smuggling of jewellery into the Colony is carried on to a large extent, and he added that under the new tariff, he believed "silks, satins, and such like articles" would also be smuggled.

THE "Auckland Star" says that the infant mortality in that city is "frightful," and that it is caused in a great measure by bad water.

AN Auckland girl, Selina Bell, has been choked by swallowing a part of her mother's night-dress.

WALPORE is awaking from its Rip Van Winkle slumber. Whereas a few months ago it showed no signs of animation and had but one committee to look after its interests, it has now five or six committees, exclusive of a Board of Wardens.

MESSRS BROGDEN'S two contracts for the extension of the Napier railways have been accepted. The contract amounts are £26,871 for the Paki Paki line, and £9469 for the Waipawa line.

THE reclamation of Mussel Bay is being fast proceeded with.

About forty men are employed on the work. Some heavy blasts take place at the works.

THE Waihenga Bridge (Wellington) has been opened with a great demonstration.

THE annual meeting of the Otago Meat Preserving Company was held in the Secretary's office, Dunedin, on the 31st ult. The report and balance-sheet of last year were read and approved. Shareholders present had the opportunity of testing samples of beef cured by the Company's patented process, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with it, regarding it as an improvement on meat cured by the ordinary process.

THE FAIRY, the little steamer, built by Messrs Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., for use at Napier and in the Hawke's Bay coasting trade, made her trial trip on Saturday last, in Otago harbor. The result was considered very satisfactory.

THE Government intend opening a block of land on the deferred payments system, near to Coal Creek. Another block will be opened on Captain Henderson's run, and one on Cargill and Anderson's run, opposite Roxburgh, under the agricultural lease system. There is a scarcity of surveyors in the province, and this cause will delay the opening of the blocks in question; and the Tuapeka surveys cannot be done sooner than four months. Not more than one block can be legally opened under the deferred payment system, and this impediment has, we ("Tuapeka Times") believe, led the Government to revert to the agricultural leasing system.

AT the late fire in George street, Mr Schmidt was very seriously burned—his legs in particular. Mrs Schmidt, however, was more fortunate, as she rolled herself in a blanket. It was in rescuing his wife that he was so much burned.

DR HECTOR, who is engaged in making a flying geological survey of the East Coast districts, has instructions to visit the districts where the petroleum springs are to be found, with the view of reporting specially on the nature of the oil, as well as on the quantities in which it is likely to be obtainable.

OPERATIONS have been suspended on the Shotover Gold Mining Company's claim, pending the appointment of a new mining manager, and the adoption of a different system of working operations.

RICH news comes from Cromwell. We learn from good authority that the antimony reef at the Carrick Ranges, Cromwell, promises to be a very rich mine of wealth. Mr William Buchan, one of the few shareholders in the reef—we believe there are only three—has informed a friend that he sold in Dunedin lately for cash 1000 shares for £1000. He reserves 1000 shares for himself. Professor Black has analysed the antimony specimens of the reef, and he pronounces the ore to be of superior quality. In London it fetched £96 per ton. Here the appliances are comparatively rude, and only £40 per ton can be calculated on. A company will shortly be floated, with little or no difficulty.

AT Napier, the house of Mr Alexander Mackay, native commissioner, has been burnt down, and the children narrowly escaped, the night-dress of one being on fire when rescued.

THE last Northern Escort which arrived in Dunedin, brought down the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1456oz 2dwt; Arrow, 797oz 11dwt; Cardrona, 159oz 8dwt; Cromwell, 1557oz 11dwt; Clyde, 170oz 0dwt; Alexandra, 607oz 14dwt; Teviot, 458oz 13dwt; Blacks, 1017oz 3dwt; St Bathans, 260oz 3dwt; Mount Ida, 1404oz 9dwt; Macraes, 114oz 13dwt; Palmerston, 35oz 19dwt; Total, 8039oz 3dwt.

OUR ALMOST PERFECT SYSTEM:

ANOTHER NAIL IN ITS COFFIN.

A DISCUSSION has taken place in the Church of England Diocesan Synod of Otago, in which the desire to open denominational schools for that body was expressed.

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. Archdeacon Edwards, and carried unanimously:—"That the insufficiency of the religious instruction, as given in the Government schools, is greatly to be deplored."

It was decided to forward a copy of the resolution to the Government.

REFORM OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(New Zealand Herald.)

THE cry of the Government organs—"reconstruction of the Council"—will meet with little sympathy in the present state of public affairs. The principle of a nominated House does not deprive the Council of strength in any contest with the Lower House in which public opinion may be with them, and it may prove a grand bulwark in case of corruption or venality giving to a Ministry the control of large majorities among the mob of somewhat shady members, who crowd the benches of the Lower House. The reconstruction of the Upper House is not, therefore, a task to be lightly undertaken, or to be used as a means of keeping any particular Ministry in power. Nor is it of immediate urgency, although signs are not wanting that great efforts will be made to drag it to the front and make it the question of the day. We trust however, that the public will not allow themselves to be thrown off the scent, but will leave the Upper House to go its way for the present and turn their attention to the reform of the Lower—a reform fast becoming an imperious necessity, if the safety and progress of the colony are not to be sacrificed to personal ambition and party greed.

The House of Representatives, as originally constituted by the Act of Parliament organising the New Zealand Government, was not to exceed forty-two members, but has since swelled to the monstrous total of 76. There are anomalies of representation in respect to constituencies which are still more striking, and which are too numerous, too striking, and too dangerous to be suffered much longer to exist. The astounding recklessness with which the Assembly is adding to current expenditure, and mortgaging the future—its utter helplessness and servility, in the hands of one man—and its enormous

power and increasing patronage, make the question of its origin and constitution very serious to those whose welfare is so entirely at its mercy.

The direction which the reform of the Lower House should take does not appear to us doubtful. In a community changing so rapidly, the members should not be elected for the five years during which they now sit. An election every second year would not be at all too frequent, and would save members from the threat of dissolution now held over them *in terrorem* when ever they decline to obey the sweet will of a Minister, and do not wish to meet dissatisfied constituents, or incur the cost of new elections. It is also a serious consideration whether it would not be better to pay members a fixed salary, of £300 a-year for example, instead of the £100 they now receive as "honorarium," with such pickings as often make the £100 into £500, to the loss of their own self-respect and to the injury of the country. Politics are already the refuge of every needy individual with a wall-hung tongue in the community. We doubt whether the receipt of a recognised pay would add to the number, while it would certainly be a more acceptable remuneration to honest men, and give their constituencies greater power over them than they now possess.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We gladly give the following, written by a mere boy, as it may encourage others to follow his example.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

SIR.—Since the commencement of the Christian era, the Catholic Church has ever been distinguished by certain marks or signs which indicate her divine origin. She has always possessed perfect unity, which has never characterised any of the ancient or modern sects opposed to her; and this of itself distinguishes her, and has always distinguished her, from the mass of confusion which from time to time surrounded her. But what I wish to say something of is, that at all times, when oppression and the persecuting spirit of human governments endeavored to subvert her, she has shone more brilliantly, flourished in a more marked manner, and showed the irrepressible vitality which she possesses more clearly than when peace and prosperity reigned around her. Of late years the Protestant Church in England has been approaching nearer the Roman Apostolic Church. Only last May, I believe, four hundred and eighty, or upwards, Protestant ministers petitioned the Upper House of Convocation, which is composed of the Bishops of the Empire, to allow a ritual confession to be introduced into the Church of England, as practised in the Catholic Church. The Bishops entertained the petition graciously, and discussed it, but for some reason its further consideration was postponed; and thus one more important step is made towards union with the mother of all Churches—the Roman Catholic Church. Towards the close of last century, the Catholics in England numbered only some 30,000; now, however, there are no less than 1,500,000. Over one thousand churches are now owned by the Catholics there, about sixteen colleges, and almost one thousand schools of various kinds. This is the progress which the Catholic faith, with Divine assistance, has made, and daily is she progressing with rapid strides—in Britain especially. Changes numberless have taken place since Augustine first preached the Christian faith at Canterbury. Persecution and tyranny endeavored to eradicate and effectually banish it from the country; but its Divine founder, while permitting trials to impede its progress, never forsook it or allowed it to be extinguished. Is there not cause for congratulation that such a thoroughly Protestant country as Britain should be so rapidly returning to the mother faith?

Penal laws were the only means which her persecutors found effectual in preventing her progress for three centuries; but no longer would the age permit such disgraceful statutes as those were to remain as a stigma upon the nation. The liberal minded Protestants forty years ago would not allow such inhuman arbitrary laws to be in force against their fellow-citizens, whose only crime was practising the faith which was once delivered to the Saints, and hence the Emancipation Act. Since that time the Catholic religion has been making great progress. Archbishop Manning has contributed by his zeal in no small degree to the number of churches, schools, &c., which the Catholics now possess in Britain, and his eloquence and piety have been the means of converting a vast number of those outside the fold. She will continue to prosper, and diffuse her holy doctrines throughout the globe, until the sound of the trumpet of the angel of the Lord will announce the end of "time" and the commencement of "eternity;" and not even persecutions similar to those of Nero and Domitian shall prevent her from fulfilling the prophetic words of the Scriptures—"The stone which smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth." Let us ever pray that the Lord may grant her peace and tranquility, and that he will prevent the exercise of oppression against her, so that her children may, with numberless voices, continue to proclaim His honor and glory.

W. J. N.

THE 'GUARDIAN' AND THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—The 'Guardian' has a long article in a late issue on this subject, and which I think I have fairly summarized as follows:—"The Pope has written to Kaiser William, urging his Majesty to relax the severity of the laws against the Roman Catholics in Germany; to which the Emperor has replied, 'that the Roman Catholics in his empire are an organised political party, sowing religious discord.' The Emperor further adds, 'that the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy amounts to open revolt.' Now this is a very serious matter. When the conflict between the secular and sacerdotal power in Germany began, the French priests, of whatever rank, were above all things Frenchmen. Submission to their spiritual superior in Rome being always subordinated to their patriotism. But the Roman Catholic clergy of Germany put the Pope before the State, a condition of things which the German Government could not tolerate. Now, 'open revolt' against the Emperor William is no joke, as the Pope

and the Catholic hierarchy of Germany will discover. The struggle may be a bloodless one, but we hardly think it will end without strife. Never has the Roman Catholic Church, a huge political organisation, been so perfect a social and political engine as at the present time. And the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope has only strengthened its position. It is daily gaining an ascendancy over men's minds in England, in the United States, and in these colonies. Everywhere one looks one recognises the working of the almighty intellectual force of the Roman Catholic Church. For good or for evil, the Papacy is the greatest intellectual Power of the present or, indeed, of any age. But it is a singular coincidence that the German Empire should have been consolidated simultaneously with the consolidation of the Papacy. The recognition of King William of Prussia as Emperor, by the sovereign princes of Germany, and the adoption of the dogma of Papal Infallibility by the Oecumenical Council, were as nearly as may be simultaneous; and no sooner has this consolidation been perfected on both sides, then we find these two great Powers—Civil and Ecclesiastical—coming into collision."

Now Sir, I will have little to say on this subject myself. I will content myself with quoting the words of abler men. The Prussian Government passed unjust laws coercing Catholics' freedom of conscience, intrusively and unjustifiably interfered with the internal government of the Church, and drove men and women, who were a credit to their country, and had imperilled their health and lives attending their victorious soldiers, into banishment. The German Catholics did not aggress others; they merely asserted their right to worship God according to their conscience, and when they raised their voices, as anyone in any land pretending to be a land of liberty has a constitutional right to do, they are told they are in "open revolt," and their clergy are expatriated. I will now quote from a speech by Archbishop Manning, which applies to the position of Catholics in every country as well as England, and will ask my readers in this case to apply it to Prussia.

"I will sum up what I have said in this. That within the limit and circle of our faith we can compromise nothing. Outside of that circle, in all things which relate either to the social welfare or to the political well-being, to the peace and stability of the country and of the empire, there are no men on the face of England who are more loyal, there are no men who are more patriotic than Catholics. In our allegiance to the faith we admit of no compromise, but there are no men in England who are more patriotic in all things which are outside the question of faith than the Catholics of the British Empire.

"Now, I can conceive no subject in which Catholics are unpatriotic. I can conceive no subject in which Catholics can be in collision with the laws of the British Empire, so long as the laws of the British Empire are not in collision with the laws of God. My friend, Lord Denbigh, some year or two ago, gave utterance to an expression which has passed into a proverb and an axiom. He had the dignity of inscribing something upon the memory and upon the tongues of Englishmen, by saying, 'I am a Catholic first, and an Englishman afterwards.' This is supposed to have a very unpatriotic sound. Well now, what would it lead to? Let me ask any Englishman to say these words after me: 'I am an Englishman first, and a Christian afterwards.' If an Englishman will not say that, will he say, 'I am a Christian first, and an Englishman afterwards?' And if says he is a Christian first, I say that I am a Catholic first, because to me Catholicism and Christianity are one and the same thing, and therefore we are uniting on precisely the same principle. I should have thought the words, 'He that loveth his father or his mother more than Me is not worthy of Me,' ought to have subjected all national and patriotic feelings to the law of our Saviour. Then after all we are agreed in the matter, and there is no reason in saying, 'I am a Catholic first, and an Englishman afterwards.' It means—show me the law of Christianity which requires the obedience of my conscience, and, though all the laws in the statute-book are to the contrary, I will lay down my life rather than break the law of my faith. Well, I see nothing unpatriotic in this."

Open persecution of the Catholic Church is no joke, as William and Bismarck will discover. They will not be the first conquerors who will have their grand projects broken for having, in the lust of their ambition, persecuted the Church in an endeavour to make it their slave. The 'Guardian' recognises in the Papacy "the greatest intellectual power of the day," and I suppose views with fear the time when the discordant Protestant sects shall be no more, and when the world will consist of two great parties, Catholics and infidels.

I know I am better informed than the 'Guardian' when I say that the French clergy make it their duty, before all other duties, to obey their spiritual superior in Rome, France, or elsewhere, in faith and morals. This is not a question of prejudice, it is a matter of fact.

I will now give an extract from an ably written journal, the 'Cork Examiner,' which shows the craven spirit of the German Press, and which shows how the evil suggestions that press made for the persecution of the Church, in toadying Bismarck, are now being carried into practice to effect its own repression. Evil inventions return to plague the inventor. The 'Examiner' says:—"We are always told that freedom and Protestantism always go together, and that persecution of Catholics is designed only to preserve and further liberty. Persecution of Catholics has been revived in Germany after religious quarrels had had a slumber of two centuries. Strange to say, the very session of Parliament which has inaugurated the movement against the Jesuits has marked the initiation of fresh oppression of the newspaper press. In Prussia nothing ever was really free. There was a certain mutual toleration of sects; the authorities treated both with a forbearance which was the result as much of indifference as of a free spirit. But the Press never was free. More than that, it never made an effort to be free. Considering the culture and intelligence of the people, the subservience of the German Press was the most wonderful phenomenon in Europe. In the darkest days of the Empire the French Press was bolder in its criticisms of Government than the German in the glorious days when Bismarck was winning gold and territory and an Imperial crown for his royal master. Its submission, however, instead of avoiding persecution, appears to have invited it.

New press laws have been propounded which have made even these literary worms turn. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' furnishes us with several extracts from the complaining journals. From that paper we learn the 'National Zeitung' declares that the new Bill is 'a collection of instruments of torture for the Press,' and that its evident object is 'to reduce to silence and death any paper which may oppose the Government on leading questions of the day. . . . If the Press law of Mantouffel and Westphaler whipped us with rods, that of Bismarck would chastise us with scorpions.' From the 'Magdeburg Gazette' it quotes the following:—"It seems that the Government wishes to realise the idea of the Pomeranian Junker Thadden-Frieglaß, of a freedom of the Press tempered by the gallows." These and more extracts are given in the 'Pall Mall,' but there is one it omits which we take the liberty of supplying. The 'Cross Gazette' and 'Germania' thus rallies the Liberals:—"Gentlemen, what has happened to you is the logical consequence of your attitude and your servility. You have voted the law against the Jesuits, the law on the abuse of the professorial chair, all the laws that were exceptional and contrary to the most sacred rights, to freedom of conscience, to individual liberty. And after that you are astonished that you are asked to vote a similar law on the Press. You are taken for what you are—valets." This passage would not suit the English newspaper, but it sums up the whole question. When men allow sectarian hostility to seduce them into violation of the principles of liberty, they can hardly make sure that the invasion will stop at the point at which they are willing to see it rest, and nothing is more natural than that the tyranny which seeks to control conscience shall also fetter the expression of opinion."

Excuse the length of my letter. In conclusion, I may say that I think the 'Guardian' is trying to excite a feeling in Dunedin which should not be aroused—its leaders and extracts lead me to think so. As one who knows the feeling of the people of Dunedin towards Catholics much better than the writer in the 'Guardian' does, I would tell him that his style of writing will not do in this place, though it might possibly "go down" with a certain class in another Province. —I am, &c.,

X.

MR PARKES ON SETTLEMENT, AND IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF COLONISTS.

Mr PARKES recently made a rapid trip through New South Wales—the Colony of which he is Premier.—At Carcour he was entertained at a banquet. Mr West M.L.A., presided. Between seventy and eighty gentlemen were present. In the course of his response to the toast of his health, Mr Parkes said:—"We are not situated like the old States of Europe, where all the land has become private property; but we have a boundless extent of rich productive soil, which has never passed under the great seal of the Government, which has never been described on parchment, which has never become private property, but which is still in its virgin state as it was bestowed by the Creator for the use of his creatures. And when we pause for a moment to consider what this crust of the habitable globe is, we shall at once see how important it is that the Government of a new country should be cautious above all things in framing and administering the laws which affect its alienation. Everything that is known to the civilized world is derived from the soil. Everything that is subservient to the use of man, that is essential to his physical organization and the sustenance of human life is derived from the soil; and it is one of the most sacred and momentous duties that can devolve upon a Legislature to originate wise, provident, and just laws for the distribution of the soil. In practically carrying out these ideas, I should be prepared to allow the pastoralists to use the grasses of the soil on the most liberal terms possible, and under the fullest guarantees short of impeding the progress of settlement. (Hear Hear.) But the soil ought to be used according to its capacity; and the most beneficial form of occupation whether pastoral, mineral, horticultural, or agricultural is that for which it may be most suitable. My course is to aim at increasing population, so that instead of 500,000 we may have 5,000,000 souls in this country; for I feel confident that if, educated according to correct principles, and, above all, if there enters into the social habits of the people a feeling of self-reliance and individual enterprise, there would then be a much smaller proportion of needy and helpless persons than we have to-day. (Cheers) At present we have so large a number of persons who have been thrown upon the public charities by one means or other, which, I think, I can see very clearly, but which I do not care to describe to-night, that the burden upon the productive classes is excessive. I fully admit that the great charities we have in the Colony are a credit to the people who so liberally sustain them; but in another sense they are a reproach to us, because in this country we ought not to have so many indigent persons. Their distress commonly results from their own improvidence and spendthrift habits, but they are not the less objects of charity on that account, and they must be provided for. We not only want better instruction and habits of self-reliance, but we also ought to pay more attention to the philosophy of small things, to avoid waste, and to constantly economize time and labor in all the business of life: to create small comforts in and around our homes, and to inculcate habits of self-respect and reflection into the population from the earliest years of infancy, and in this way much misery and distress might possibly disappear. There is nothing, whatever a man's condition in life, which is so rich a reward for faithful conduct as the consciousness that you have done your duty, whether the world knows it or not. Neither distinction, nor reputation, nor emolument is any reward compared to that sense of satisfaction which arises from having acted faithfully by your own judgment and by the dictates of your own conscience in spite of all obstacles. (Cheers.) And if men so acted in all the relations of life, we should be in a fair way to rank with the most prosperous nations of the world. (Cheers.)"

The Family motto of Marshal MacMahon is, "*J'y suis; j'y resterai*," which in every day English means, "I have come to stay." Whether this will hold true of his accession to the Presidency of the French republic remains to be seen.

WELLINGTON.

On Sunday, 26th October, Patronage of the B. V. M., Aharia Valley, was dedicated in a special manner to St. Joseph. The people of the Valley of all denominations walked in procession to the site reserved for the new chapel. At 11 a.m. several carriages arrived from Wellington, bringing the Sisters of Mercy—who volunteered to take charge of the choir—and several respectable people of Wellington, the Hon. Mr Johnston, the Misses Johnston, &c., &c. Immediately on their arrival the cross-bearer and acolytes commenced the procession. Forty children dressed in white were followed by a number of boys in blue and white, the four last bearing a handsome statue of St. Joseph. Then followed the Sisters of the Convent singing hymns, and last came Father Cummins and his assistants. The congregation, that is the adult portion, followed. On arriving at the ground where the new Church of St. Joseph is to be erected, the eye met a charming green house formed of ferns and wild flowers thickly entwined and interwoven covered on the top with oil-cloth or canvas. In this charming little rural sanctuary the Holy Sacrifice was offered in the presence of a large congregation, the two-thirds of whom were obliged to kneel outside for want of room within. Father Cummins preached an impressive and appropriate sermon, the sisters and other ladies sang parts of one of Mozart's Masses, and the delighted congregation, thus prepared, knelt after Mass was finished to consecrate their valley, themselves, and their children to the great St. Joseph, whom God appointed guardian of the Holy Family. At the conclusion of the devotions, the generous congregation gave a splendid lunch to all; and the crowd dispersed, thanking God that a day of faith and religion had dawned for Aharia Valley. About £100 have been already subscribed towards the erection of the chapel. The following notice appears in the Wellington papers:—"Notice.—A beautiful little chapel is about to be erected in Aharia Valley in memory of the late lamented and much-esteemed Bishop Vird. To gratify a wish in his last illness, "That his love and devotedness to the great St. Joseph should be remembered," this little chapel will be called by that name—St. Joseph's. Subscriptions towards it will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father Cummins, St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington."

THE AUCKLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Of the three gentlemen now in the field for the office of Superintendent in this Province, two have pronounced strongly against denominational schools, and one as strongly in their favor. The educational question is so important a one at this crisis that the issue of the election will most probably turn upon it. If Mr J. Williamson, the avowed advocate of Government aid to denominational schools, be returned, it will be a fair inference that the public feeling is in favor of religious or denominational teaching in schools. Considering that so very large a section of the people have already declared against denominational schools, and that the Press in this Province is so very decidedly hostile to them, I do think Mr J. Williamson is a bold man to speak as he has done in their defence, when seeking the suffrages of the electors as a candidate for the Superintendency. The daily 'Southern Cross' seems confident that it is beyond the power of Mr J. Williamson or any other man to carry any educational measure which would give Government aid to denominational schools; and I am rather disposed to think the daily 'Southern Cross' is quite right for the present. If there were no other reason why such aid should be refused, this alone would be sufficient that under such a system, Catholics would get aid for their schools. Such an idea is intolerable to a large section of the public—the "religious" public—and to the "liberal" Press especially. Be it so. We must accept the situation, for the present at all events, and I for one don't regret it. Our strength, our moral power, and our fidelity to our principles will thereby become more conspicuous, by being more severely tested. We may suffer in pocket by the wrong which our fellow-citizens are thus doing us, but we will suffer much in no other way. To destroy our schools by such means is beyond their power; they may as well think to destroy our religion by money or by any system of "policy." Injure our schools they may, and they must to some extent, though not to any great extent. Those who, like the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Whately, know best what they are about in educational matters, and are persuaded that mixed non-sectarian or purely secular schools are, humanly speaking, the most likely means of undermining the faith of Catholic children, and thereby destroying the Catholic Church, or the entire system of "popery," as they call it. Dr Whately did not avow such an idea in public. He was too politic for that. On the contrary, he always tried to make Catholics then believe, as some few of them now believe, that mixed schools are in no way dangerous or injurious to the Catholic faith of children. In private he held very different language, as his published correspondence now shows. We have seen respectable Catholics in Auckland busy themselves in the support or management of mixed schools. They pool-pool the idea of danger; they know better than Dr Whately the tendency of such schools, and better than their own bishops and clergy. However good may be their intentions, Catholics must ever look on such men as dangerous friends to the church. For my own part, I do not consider that the faith of every Catholic child who, under any circumstances, attends a mixed or purely secular school is necessarily lost, but it is a great danger; and they who love danger must often perish in it. More than that, such schools are utterly repugnant to Catholic notions and principles. Far better in my opinion that Catholic schools should get no aid whatever from Government if the receipt of such embarrass the freedom of teaching in the school in any way whatever. Let us "paddle our own canoe," stand on our own feet, free and independent. These Government schools are but part of the system of Bismarck, which seeks to degrade and fetter the Catholic church; to depose the Pope first from his temporal and then from his spiritual power; to banish the religion entirely from society, and leave us all at the mercy of brute force and schools of "philosophy." Catholic schools are, humanly speaking, one of the most powerful obstacles to the realisation of such a state of things.

J. WOOD.

MR O'NEILL ON IRISH IMMIGRATION.

The following is a speech made by Mr O'Neill, M.P., during the session, on this question—

Mr O'Neill said the honourable gentleman who had just sat down had called attention to the want of emigration to this Colony from Ireland, and had referred to the large stream of emigration from that country to America. Any one who studied the papers laid on the table of the House would see at once that the fault with regard to emigration from Ireland rested altogether with the Agent-General. There was not the smallest doubt about that fact. It was only in June, 1872, that an agency had been established in Ireland. In December last the late Premier, the Hon. Mr Waterhouse, in the absence of the Minister for Immigration, wrote to the Agent-General on the subject as follows:—

"I cannot but regard the feeble attempt that has been made, under the management of Mr Farnall, to open up a supply of immigration from Ireland, as eminently unsatisfactory. That gentleman appears to have been nearly three months in Ireland, and the result of his labours, as shown in his correspondence, is, that during that period he has forwarded twenty-three emigrants. What has been the total expense connected with the introduction of these twenty-three emigrants? It would be hard to calculate, and probably painful to contemplate, if calculated. The Government are thoroughly satisfied that an adequate supply of immigrants is procurable from Ireland."

That despatch emphatically showed that the late Premier saw clearly what was the cause of the want of immigration from Ireland. The Minister for Immigration (Mr O'Rourke) wrote to the Agent-General on the 2nd August last, and referring to Mr Mason's appointment as Immigration Agent for Ireland, he stated:—

"But since that gentleman's appointment by you in December last, we have not heard of his proceedings. . . . I shall only make this remark: that considering the enormous number of Irish emigrants that annually leave that country, I can hardly be expected to compliment your agents on having induced in a year and a half 900 souls to emigrate to New Zealand from that country. Nor do I care to take advantage of pointing out that of these 900, more than one-third were nominated in the Colony, and consequently reached this, independent of the exertions of your officers."

The Government had not heard anything of that gentleman's proceedings, although reports had been received from the agents in Germany, Scandinavia, and every other place but Ireland. In March last there were 53 agents acting for England and Wales, 78 for Scotland, and 46 for Ireland, 36 of these being in the Province of Ulster alone. It seemed very objectionable that such a distribution of agents should take place, and that the Agent-General should assume to himself the power of so placing the agents that they could be of but little use as regards the whole of Ireland except in one part of the country. If they looked at the advertisements published in the papers, they would find advertisements appearing in 105 papers published in England and Wales, 32 papers printed in Scotland, and in only 17 Irish papers. All the advertisements published in Ireland were in Ulster newspapers, with the exception of two papers in Galway and one in the King's County. There were 47 special advertisements for domestic servants published in England and Wales and Scotland, but not one appeared in any newspaper in Ireland. No wonder, then, that the whole system of Irish emigration was grossly unfair and "eminently unsatisfactory." He thought some means should be adopted by the Government to see that the Agent-General looked better after emigration from Ireland. He believed that no one could be more active in promoting immigration than the honourable gentleman who now held the office of Minister for Immigration. The correspondence showed that he had been stirring the Agent-General in that direction. The Government was responsible for the action of the Agent-General, who had most glaringly neglected a very important part of the home country. He trusted that the Government would not delay in informing the Agent-General of his duty in regard to obtaining emigrants from Ireland. They could get a large number of respectable and suitable emigrants from Ireland, and it was much to be regretted that the arrangements for the supply of immigration from that country were—to use again the words of the Hon. Mr Waterhouse—"eminently unsatisfactory."

THE HOME RULE VOTE IN A BALANCE OF PARTIES.

(Dublin Freeman.)

The spectre of a united party of honest Irish representatives in the next Parliament is one which is greatly exercising the minds of English journalists and public men. It furnishes a theme on which an ingenious writer holds forth at great length in a recent number of the 'Pall Mall Gazette.' The writer commences by pointing out that the destruction of the Liberal majority in the present Parliament is not due to the discontent of small sections such as the "pure Nonconformists" or the "pure whigs," but to the "unconcealed dissatisfaction of the Irish members, who are said to be so constantly on the look out for opportunities of joining the Opposition, that they positively frighten the Conservative leaders." The writer declares that this increasing desire of "the Irish members" to organise themselves as a separate party and to make terms with each side indifferently appears to him to be one of the "most serious symptoms of the times." He then points out with perfect candour the circumstances which make the new attitude of the Irish members so important. It is confessed even by Liberal orators and Liberal journalists that as far as Great Britain is concerned the result of the next General Election must be a considerable loss on the Liberal side, a gain on the Conservative side, and a consequent even balance of both great parties. The State of the Irish representation will then be a matter of the last importance, and the writer in the 'Pall Mall' is perfectly right when he says that almost all the representatives of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, after the next General Election, "will be pledged to some form of Home Rule," and that it is even "possible that one or two seats now held by Protestant Conservatives will be won by Home Rulers." And these Irish Home Rulers, the 'Pall Mall' thinks, will be an honest, a

sincere, a compact party, a party which will have its own organisation, policy, and ideas. Already, says the writer in the 'Pall Mall,' "the whole Irish representation is drifting towards Home Rule," and at the same time more and more "divorcing itself from English Liberalism, and showing a more and more pronounced inclination to set up in political business for itself. We expect not only that these tendencies of the Irish members will become more and more marked in the new Parliament, but that they will become their distinctive tendencies. If this expectation is fulfilled, we say again that no graver political symptom has appeared in our time." This article in the 'Pall Mall,' and similar utterances in other journals, ought to teach the Irish people a valuable lesson. The English journalists recognise to the full the important role which a united Irish party can play in so equally divided an assembly as the next Imperial Parliament promises to be. There is scarcely any price which a united band of honest Irish representatives could not, under such circumstances, set upon their services. Ireland will have herself to blame if she does not take timely measures for seeing that, at the next General Election, men in whom she can trust will represent her in Parliament. If she allows the present time to go by, generations may elapse before an opportunity so fruitful of possible good may arise. In the present condition of the political world, any accident may precipitate a dissolution, and a General Election is an event for which the Irish people should be always prepared.

THE DOCTORS OF THE CHURCH.

There are, says Pope Benedict XIV., doctors in the Church and doctors of the Church. The former are many, the latter are few. So copious has been upon them the outpouring of the spirit of wisdom and understanding, so eminent their erudition, so signal and universal the services they have rendered to the Church, that she salutes them in her Liturgy with these words: O, Doctor optime, Ecclesie sancte lumen, "Oh! excellent doctor, light of the Holy Church." The Creed is, therefore, sung in the Mass of their festivals, as in that of apostles and evangelists. In 18 centuries this title had only been conferred upon 17; and St. Alphonsus Maria de Ligouri, Bishop of St. Agatha, in the kingdom of Naples, the founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and of the cloistered nuns of the same name, has, by a decree of Pius IX., on the 23rd of March, 1871, been placed in the same rank in the Church's Liturgy. The following is a list of the Church's Doctors, arranged according to the date of their death:—

A.D.	A.D.
368. St. Hilary, Bp. of Poitiers.	460. St. Leo, Pope.
373. St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria.	604. St. Gregory, Pope.
379. St. Basil, Archbishop of Caesarea.	606. St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville.
389. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Patriarch of Constantinople.	1072. St. Peter Damian, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia.
397. St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan.	1109. St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.
407. St. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople.	1153. St. Bernard, Abbot of Citeaux.
420. St. Jerome, Priest.	1274. St. Thomas Aquinas, O.S.D.
430. St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.	1274. St. Bonaventure, Cardinal Archbishop of Albano.
450. St. Peter Chrysologus, Archbishop of Ravenna.	1787. St. Alphonsus de Ligouri, Bishop of St. Agatha.

FATHER BURKE ON IRISH NATIONALITY.

The following letter, in reference to an article which appeared in the 'Nation' has been published in the 'Freeman.'

DEAR SIR—An article appeared in Saturday's 'Nation' which has caused me some pain, and may create impressions which, as a priest and an Irishman, I feel bound to remove. I make it a rule to take no notice of newspaper attacks on myself. This one, however, I must notice, both on account of the gravity of the charge and of my respect for the journal in which it appears. I am accused of having asserted that Ireland's nationality was "lost, gone, dead, perished, stamped out, conquered, obliterated." Even if I believed this, I would be the last man in the world to assert it. My heart would not permit me to publish my mother's shame: I would "weep o'er it in silence." But I do not believe it. Amongst the millions of our race, there is not one who loves and glories in Ireland's nationality more fervently than I do. Next to my religion and my mother, the Catholic Church, comes the nationality of Ireland. I believe in it; I hope for it; I love it. I should consider myself unworthy to bear the honorable name of Irishman if I believed that Ireland's nationality had perished. As an Irish priest and friar, I belong to an order of men who have taught the world what devotion to Ireland's cause means, and who have proved that "love is strong as death." In truth, however, there is no real difference between the writer in the 'Nation' and myself. We are both Irishmen and Catholics. We both recognise the great fact that Ireland is Catholic, and that she is a ill nation. Her religion and her individuality stand side by side. They have both been tried by fire and sword, and they have shown themselves to be immortal—not capable of being destroyed. In this grand historical fact we all glory. The only difference between us is this—in my opinion it was Ireland's divine faith and religion that preserved her nationality. The writer in the 'Nation' thinks it was the nationality that preserved the religion, for he says, "Had Irish nationality been conquered, there would be to-day but a poor account of Irish Catholicity." I attribute Ireland's nationality to her divine faith and fidelity. I make a glorious human effect depend on a divine cause. The writer in question attributes Ireland's divine faith and fidelity to her nationality. He makes a human cause (glorious though it be) produce a divine effect. I leave to the writer himself and to his readers to say which of us is nearer the truth.—I am, yours,

T. N. BURKE, O.P.

"ONLY AN IRISHMAN."

AN American paper, in an article under the title of "Only an Irishman," called forth by the flippant remark of a young fop, who, reading of an accident, said, "After all, it's only an Irishman," says:—

Berkeley, the philosopher, was only an Irishman.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of steam navigation, was only an Irishman, by descent.

Curran, the inimitable orator and wit, was only an Irishman.

Duns Scotus, the most subtle philosopher of the Middle Ages, was only an Irishman.

Donegan, editor of the most comprehensive Greek lexicon, was only an Irishman.

Drs. Kane and Hayes, the Arctic explorers, were only Irishmen, by descent.

Marshall Neil, the celebrated engineer, was only an Irishman, by descent.

Captain O'Hara Burke, the explorer of the continent of Australia was only an Irishman.

Ossian, the last of the bards of the heroic ages, was only an Irishman.

Charles O'Connor, the head of the American Bar, is only an Irishman, by descent.

Sarsfield, Marshal of France, and the hero of Fontenoy, was only, an Irishman.

Kavanagh and Prince Nugent, Marshals of Austria, were only Irishmen.

Barry, the greatest personator of "Othello," was only an Irishman.

Patrick Clebourne, "the Stonewall Jackson of the South-west," was only an Irishman.

Quinn, the greatest personator of "Flagstaff," was only an Irishman.

St. Brendan, held by eminent authorities to have been the first discoverer of the continent of America, was only an Irishman.

Edmund Burke, the greatest statesman that ever stood in the British House of Parliament, was only an Irishman.

M'Cormack, the inventor of M'Cormack's Steam Reaping Machine, is only an Irishman.

Marshal MacMahon, the present head of the French nation, is only an Irishman, by descent.

Tom Moore, "the poet of all circles and the idol of his own," was only an Irishman.

Marshal O'Donnell, Field-Marshal, Prime Minister of Spain, and Dictator at one time, was only an Irishman, by descent.

O'Connell, the Hercules of moral force agitators, pronounced by Wendell Phillips the most powerful orator he ever heard, was only an Irishman.

Virgilius, a bishop who flourished in the eighth century, and who was the first to discover the sphericity of the earth, was only an Irishman.

Macklin, the great actor, was only an Irishman. It was of his impersonation of "Shylock" that Pope wrote—

"This is the Jew

That Shakespeare drew."

"Grattan—ever glorious Grattan—

With more than Demosthenes wanted, endured.

And his rival, or victor, in all he possessed"—

so Byron says— was only an Irishman.

Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, who administered the total abstinence pledge to upwards of five millions of persons, who accomplished more in his day for the cause of temperance than all the Anglican and Anglo-American temperance speechifiers that ever shouted themselves hoarse on a temperance platform, was only an Irishman.

Horace Greeley, the great journalist, statesman and sociologist, was only an Irishman, by descent.

William H. Seward, the ablest Secretary of State America ever had, was only an Irishman, by descent.

A. T. Stewart, the most successful merchant in the United States, is only an Irishman.

Doyle, the caricaturist, perhaps the most versatile of modern artists, was only an Irishman.

Hundreds of others, all famous in art, science, and literature, we might easily name without alluding at all to the "Scalawag Irishmen," such as Palmerston, Wellington, Gough, the late Earl of Mayo, Fyn-dall, or hundreds of others, who, though classed by England among her greatest men, are in reality only Irishmen whose birthright had been bartered away for some English bauble.

SICUT ERAT IN PRINCIPIO.

(Melbourne Advocates.)

"THE Emperor William's letter to the Pope in reference to the new ecclesiastical laws is warmly approved in England."

Of course it is. It is quite natural that England, having employed penal laws so successfully in reducing to despair the unhappy Catholics of Ireland, should rejoice in beholding another Protestant Power adopt the same means to inflict the same misery on those poor Catholics beyond her reach. It is quite natural that the "World" should hate and persecute us, according to the Divine Word. It is quite natural that Evil should hate Good, and that Persecution should love to persecute. If we venture to affirm that a Catholic is opposed because he is a Catholic, we are met by a burst of virtuous indignation at the bare insinuation that such a motive could actuate non-Catholic hearts! There seems to be a peculiarly piquant gratification in indicting on us every possible injury and heaping on us every insult, and then proclaiming with a look of solemn virtue that we are *not* injured, *not* insulted, and especially *not* because we are Catholic. It is the refined cruelty of the Indian, who commands his victim to sing while the flames are melting the marrow in his bones.

NEIL BEATON has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude for barratry of the cargo of the Florence.

IRISH ENTERPRISE IN GERMANY.

IN 1855, those talented and energetic brothers, the Messrs. William and Thomas Mulvaney, of Dublin, aided by their friends, the Messrs. Bewley of Dublin, Malcomson of Portlaw, and Pike of Cork, commenced to work the Shamrock and Hibernian collieries (so named by them) in Prussia. After four years of skillful and determined toil, and an expenditure of about £200,000, the collieries were brought into a profitable state, and since then have paid an average dividend of 10 per cent. The proprietors, within the past six months, have disposed of their interest to German capitalists, for no less a sum than £807,900. The same gentlemen also started other very extensive collieries and iron mines in Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces, now worked by the "Prussian Mining and Iron-works' Company," of which Irish shareholders hold a large portion of the shares, and Mr Thomas Mulvaney is the resident director. The outlay on these works has been £540,000; a further sum of £300,000 is now being raised to still further develop and extend this great property, the present value of which is estimated to be £1,800,000. So much for Irish enterprise, sound judgment, and well directed ability. Not alone has there been an ample return for the money invested, but many of our fellow-countrymen have found in the new Empire a home and a reward for their talents and industry.

AN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC IN AMERICA.

"J. E. C." A CORRESPONDENT of the New York 'Freeman's Journal' writing on Catholic matters from Monroe, Michigan, U.S., in the course of his letter says:—

You will, doubtless, be surprised to receive a communication from this quiet locality, particularly as I am personally unknown to you, and can say no more by way of introduction, than that I am an Irishman and a Catholic, lately arrived from the wilds of Australia.

"My fortune leads to traverse realms alone,
And find no spot of all the world my own."

I witnessed during the past seven years with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction the great progress of Catholicity in that remote region, which, although it bears the stigma of having been a penal settlement, is destined, I think at no distant date, to take a very prominent place amongst the Catholic countries of the world.

It was my privilege to have a share in the battle for denominational education in that country, and though the part I played in it was as humble as my limited abilities, I had the greatest satisfaction of witnessing the triumph over bigoted British incendiarism, in spite of all the artful machinations of her emissaries and the appalling shadow of the "Kiama Ghost"!!

It would exceed the limits of a letter to attempt a detailed account of matters of Catholic interest in that country, were I even possessed of sufficient ability to narrate them, but with your kind permission I would make an effort to gratify my desire another time.

For the information of those unacquainted with that country, I may state that the hierarchy of Australia is presided over by the venerable Archbishop Polding, of Sydney. The other prelates are Dr Vaughan, Coadjutor to his Grace, Dr Goold, of Melbourne; Dr Murphy, Hobart Town; Dr Shiel, Adelaide, [now deceased, and whose successor is Father Reynolds], Dr Murray, Maitland; Dr Quinn, Brisbane; Dr Quinn, Bathurst; and Dr Lanigan, of Goulbourne.

Most of these prelates are young, and each and all burning with zealous devotion for the advancement of our holy religion. It is not surprising then that churches, convents, schools and religious societies multiply all over that once desolate country faster than priests can be supplied them.

I fear, Mr Editor, that I have trespassed too far, but my heart must give expression to the joy I feel when casting a retrospective glance at the grand march of Catholicity in Australia. I see with inexpressible delight the hand of Providence, guiding, sustaining and multiplying His Church from the rising to the setting of the Sun, in spite of the powers of hell which "can never prevail against her."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States in an address to the Bishops of the Empire of Germany, contemplating "with indignation, anxiety, and sorrow, the wrongs and sufferings which you endure since the establishment of the new Empire of Germany," say: "Be assured, Venerable Brethren, while we write in the Catholic name, which knows no exclusive nationality, that many tens of thousands of German Prussian Catholics, which we glory to behold in all our churches, especially in this city and ecclesiastical province, unite with us in deploring the wrongs to which you are subjected in their and your native land."

In Port Washington, Wisconsin, U.S., two-thirds of the people are Catholics, while the entire population consists of about seven-eighths Germans, mostly from Luxemburg, the other eighth being Americans and Irish. Business prospects are very flattering. The Catholic schools there are also *public schools*, as they are open to all, and paid for out of the public money, are taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame—contain *three* times the number of scholars that attend the public schools proper. The majority of the School Board are Catholics. They, however, have non-Catholics on the School Board and supply different schools from those of the Sisters, thus complying with Catholic principles in respecting the rights of conscience in others.

A mischance has befallen another attempt to create a schism. We ('Tablet') have already mentioned the despatch to the Philippine Islands of a priest nominated by the Government of Senor Zorilla to one of the Sees in that colony, orders being given forcibly to intrude him into the bishopric without a brief from the Holy See, and in spite of the opposition naturally offered by the Archbishop of Manila and the clergy of the Islands. The unfortunate man arrived at the Philippines perfectly well: but he had scarcely arrived in the diocese which he intended to usurp when he was stricken with apoplexy, and died immediately.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

21.—TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS CONFIRMING THE REALITY OF THE CENSUS RECORDED BY THE GOSPEL.

HERE is the answer. Of all the historians of the time of Augustus, unquestionably the one best informed of the events of his reign, is Augustus himself. Now some few years ago there was discovered, an historical summary of the reign of Augustus, drawn up by that prince's own hand, and cut, by his order, on the famous marbles of Ancyra, known in our day to all the learned men of Europe. The Roman Emperor, little anticipating how obnoxious his testimony would one day prove to the Sophists of the XIX. century, inscribed on his marble records, not "some partial statistical operations," but three general enrolments, made within the Empire, under his direction: the first in the year of Rome, 726., (28 years B. V. E.) signed with the name of Augustus and that of Agrippa, his colleague; the third, in the year of Rome, 767., (14 V. E.) bearing the names of Augustus and Tiberius. I. Evidently, neither this last census, nor the first, has any reference to the one mentioned by St. Luke; the first, preceded the birth of Jesus Christ by 28 years; the last, was taken at least 14 years subsequent to that epoch; the former bore the names of Augustus and Agrippa; the latter those of Augustus and Tiberius, whereas the imperial edict referred to by St. Luke, could have borne only one name, that of Cæsar-Augustus: *Exit edictum a Cæsare Augusto*. 2. But there was an intermediate enrolment; the marble of Ancyra record it in these significant terms: "I, alone, invested with consular power, closed the second lustrum, under the consulate of C. Censorinus and C. Asinius." In the course of this lustrum, a capitulation census of the Roman citizens was made; their number amounted to four millions, two hundred and thirty thousand. 3.

We have here before us a text which is manifestly not the production of a Christian author, neither can "the statement have been borrowed from the Gospel of St. Luke," for the best possible reason that Augustus was dead forty years before St. Luke wrote his Gospel. The suspicion of connivance is simply impossible. Now, the marble column of Ancyra holds precisely the same language as St. Luke. The agreement between them is perfect. The second lustrum, that is to say, the time that elapsed from the last enrolment, was closed by Augustus under the consulate of C. Censorinus and C. Asinius. Thus speaks the marble inscription. The date of this consulate is known to us. It occurs in the year of Rome 746,—precisely one year before the birth of Jesus Christ. This circumstance in itself is decisive; for Jesus Christ was born in Judea, in a province remote from Rome, where the enrolment could not have taken place till after it had been completed in Italy, and the countries more immediately in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Nor is this all. By a singular exception, this general census is the only one of the three effected by Augustus, which that prince has consecrated by affixing to it his name, without joining to it that of any other colleague; so that in reading on the marble of Ancyra, the imperial expression: "I, alone, invested with the consular power, closed this lustrum," it is impossible to set at naught the rigorous exactness of St. Luke, who will tell us further on, "In those days there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that the whole world should be enrolled." This leaves us very far from "some partial statistical arrangements" decreed by Augustus, and inappropriately applied "to the province of the Herods," on the authority of writers who apprehended, or of "Christian authors who borrowed their statement from the Gospel of St. Luke." The inscription of Ancyra has the rigidity of marble; it does not lend itself in the least degree to the flexibility of the rationalistic language. "All the Roman citizens were enrolled by capitulation" says the Emperor, which clearly shows that all, and each one individually, appeared before the imperial delegate. The question was not simply then "of some partial statistical arrangements." "Their number amounted, continues the marble inscription, to four million two hundred and thirty thousand." Now, we know that at no time did the Roman race exceed three hundred thousand in number; 4. the census then, in order to reach the official figure inscribed by Augustus, must have embraced the entire range of the annexed provinces, subject or allied to the Empire, wherever the title of Roman citizen had been granted to any family. It will be remembered that this latter was in a special manner the case with regard to Judea; Antipater the Idumean,—father of Herod,—having received, as a signal favor, this title, which the folly of Caracalla had not as yet extended to the entire universe.

(1.) Column v. lib. ix., col. iii. lib. 1., of the Greek text discovered by Hamilton Bacht, tom. iii. page 89. (2.) Luc, cap. ii. c. 1 (3.) *Altera* consulari cum Imperio lustrum solus feci (c) Censorino et c.) Asinio eos Quo Lustrum census sunt civium Romanorum (capita) Quadraginta centum milia et ducenta triginta tria milia (i column, 5, Cæs. August, Index rerum a se gestarum, Ed. A. W. Zumpt., 1854, page 30.) (4.) Coquille, *Les légistes*, page ix. introd.

CATHOLIC TOLERATION.

O'NEILL DAUNT, in a late Home Rule speech at Dublin, referring to Catholic Toleration says: "Look at the Parliamentary elections. My Rev. friend, Mr Galbreith, with his large heart and clear head, and his spirit of thorough fair play, took the trouble of analyzing a number of returns by which he showed that the Catholic electors, when in great majorities, as freely gave their votes to Protestant as to Catholic candidates. I remember some instances of this Catholic spirit of impartiality; but a mere list of names is tiresome so I pass over. They illustrate the good spirit that actuated the Catholics of Ireland. While ardently attached to their own creed, they scorn the wretched bigotry that would intrude sectarian distinction into the domain of politics. Look, again, at our municipal bodies. For more than thirty years you have had a Catholic majority in the Dublin Corporation. Have not the Catholic members frankly chosen Protestant Lord Mayors alternately with Catholics? Have not the other Irish Corporations in like manner given full fair play to their Protestant members?"

It is true that in thus acting they had only done their duty; but it is right to keep their conduct before the public mind, as it furnishes an unmistakable pledge of their hearty and honorable readiness to become interused on fair and equal terms with their Protestant countrymen—satisfied with equality before the law—not only not seeking ascendancy but regarding it with aversion as being incompatible with national welfare [applause]. I ask all alarmists to contrast the conduct of the Irish Catholics in this important regard with that of the Scotch Presbyterians or the English Protestants. Why, the Scotch electors would no more dream of returning a Catholic to Parliament than a Mahometan; indeed I believe that of the two they would prefer the Turk.

And out of the five hundred English members of Parliament there are just two Catholics, and I believe that one of them became a convert since his election. Catholics in Ireland are certainly not less tolerant than Catholics elsewhere; and of the way in which these issues are managed on the Continent I can read you some testimony. Of Hungary, Mr Gleig, a Protestant clergyman, writes:

"From the Catholics, though the dominant party in the State, the Protestants receive no annoyance. The most perfect harmony, on the contrary, prevails. . . . The spirit of tolerance is more conspicuous among the Romanists than among their rivals."

And from a book entitled "Austria," by P. E. Turnbull, F. R. S., I take the following passage:

"In the Austrian possessions at this moment, every form of religion may be equally professed and exercised. At Vienna are at present consistorial congregations of Lutherans and Calvinists, Jewish synagogues, and churches of the Oriental Greeks; but persons of every shade of religious creed are admissible to all stations of the army, law, and civil government indifferently. Neither is this, as may be the case in some countries, a mere legal and not practical right."

Now, the fears entertained, or pretended to be entertained, in a few quarters, that Home Rule would eventuate in some tremendous mischief to Irish Protestants, are unsanctioned by the character of the Irish Catholics, and are in fact, mere ghosts conjured up by a guilty political conscience [cheers.]

At the time of the memorable Clare election in 1828 it was O'Connell's policy to oppose every government that did not make Catholic emancipation a Cabinet question. So now, too, if a compact and resolute band of sixty or seventy Home Rule members made a point of opposing, upon every question, every government that refused to concede Home Government to Ireland—if I say, sixty or seventy of our representatives had the firmness and virtue to persevere in such a policy as this—our rulers would soon begin to discover that it would be a great convenience to send such intractable gentlemen back to College-green [cheers.]

"NON ANGLI SED ANGELI FORENT."

'Twas in the Roman Forum
Twelve hundred years ago,
A band of Saxon children stood,
Set there for sale and show.
A holy father passing,
Inquires, Who may they be?
They tell him, they are Angli,
From isles beyond the sea!
Then saith the priest with smiling eye
"Non Angli sunt, sed Angeli."

"Hast heard of God? hast read of Christ?"
To one the old man said;
The blue-eyed boy looked wondering up,
And slowly shook his head:
For in the land he came from
God's name was then unknown,
Men blindly worshipped images,
Gods made of wood and stone.
So said the priest with weeping eye
"Non Angli sunt, sed Angeli."

Then straightway sailed for England
St. Austin with a band
Of holy men, to preach of Christ
Throughout the Angle-land;
Of joy beyond the grave,
To teach how Jesus came on earth
The souls of men to save:
Then true indeed the old man's cry
"Non Angli sunt, sed Angeli."

Sunt Angeli, for ever since
Hath England's proud boast been
To spread abroad through all the land
Christ's glad Evangeline!
Where'er the bright sun shineth,
Her messengers are found
With sword in hand and girded loin
Spreading the joyful sound.
So true was—is—the good priest's cry
"Non Angli sunt, sed Angeli."

Sydney, 1873.

D. M. COLERIDGE

The Pope has issued a brief, suspending the convocation of the Comitia for the election of new generals for the religious orders, and confirming the present generals in the enjoyment of their benefices. "It has been stated," says the 'Italic,' "that the Pope has made to the Czarine a present of two fine mosaics, from the workshops of the Vatican. Persons who frequent the Catholic antechambers state that the Empress in return has sent to His Holiness a ephod of massive gold, quite a chef d'œuvre of art."

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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

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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 late season, they have found it necessary

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. DEDSON 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 seek 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.)

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KRAST AND MCCARTHY,**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.****PORTRAITS.**

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

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

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N. E. A. L. E.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
George street,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and Shoes from England.
ESTABLISHED, 1860.

G L A S G O W P I E H O U S E A N D R E S T A U R A N T.

Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake, or Biscuit, with glass of 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.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

T. HETHERINGTON begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the 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.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. MOLLROY, 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.

L Y O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of 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.

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

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

G R A N G E H O T E L,
Hanover street.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

London Stout and Dublin Porter.

Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

G L O B E H O T E L,
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.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D R E S T A U R A N T,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

A L L I O N H O T E L,
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.

S C A N D I N A V I A N H O T E L,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOOLEY - 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 MCGEATH - 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.

C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L
Great King street,
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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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,

G E O R G E J E F F E R Y,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON,

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

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MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

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

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

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

H. J. B U R T O N
IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.
Thames street. Camaru.

O A M A R U H O U S E.

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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,
CLOTHING 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,
NEWVINS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

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

**GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.
Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.
MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

ROBERT AITKEN,
BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

NASEBY.

LOUIS GAY TAN

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

CRITERION HOTEL,
Naseby.

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - Proprietor.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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Corner of

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.

SWAN HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, Lawrence.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of 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 Spirit of excellent quality.

COXHEAD 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.

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BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Opposite European Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

ALEX. FISHER,
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,
AND
FORAGE CAP MAKER,
(Next to the Old Council Hall.)
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Habits Made to Order.

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Importers of Paperhangings, Window Glass, White Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushware, Gold Mouldings, and all Painters, requisites.
PRINCES STREET, Dunedin, and DEE STREET,
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Wholesale and Retail.

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OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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