

# New Zealand Tabled

VOL. I.—No. 30.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

**BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.**

**NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES**

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

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

**NOAH'S ARK STABLES,**  
Market Street Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

**V. R.**  
  
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.  
**M. FLEMING,**  
"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-  
MAKER  
To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson  
Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

Who makes my boots so trim and neat,  
Who gives such comfort to my feet,  
Whose sole is free from all deceit?  
Why, Fleming,  
The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows  
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,  
When Crispin's surgen healed my toes  
M. Fleming  
With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal  
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,  
But Fleming ran to save my sole.  
Thanks, Fleming.  
Princes Street, (next West's music shop),  
Dunedin.

**I. MARTIN**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,  
Dunedin.

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

**JAMES KENNEDY,**  
THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S  
BOOTMAKER,  
Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

**J. REANY,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER  
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.

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

**F. BEISSSEL,**  
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.

**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, India-rubber and Leather Belting  
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,  
**T. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**  
 To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

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

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

**REVES & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers of

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

**IMPORTERS OF**  
 Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

**W**e 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**  
**PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**  
 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. M. FLNBER,**  
**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. R. 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, Formby's History of the Bible and the Church, and a large assortment of Catholic Works too numerous to mention. Shipments to hand by every mail.

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

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.  
With 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
- Baldutha ... Stewart & Gow
- Lawrence ... Herbert & Co.
- Waikouaiti ... W. C. Ancell
- 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 Zealanders, 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.**

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

**LADY SUPERIOR,**  
**DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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



**C O B B A N D C O ' S**

Telegraph Lines of

**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

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

**CARRIAGES.**

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

**CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.**

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

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

**MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,**  
**STAFFORD STREET.**

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

**C O B B & C O ,**

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

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

**W. H. McKEAY,**  
Solicitor Dunedin.

**J O H N P E R R Y ,**  
Wholesale Cabinetworker,

**SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,**  
Dunedin.

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

General Storekeeper,

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

Successor to A. LAWSON.

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

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

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

Naseby,

**JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.**

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

**JOHN COGAN.**

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

**G R O V E S B R O T H E R S ,**  
**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH**  
**MAKERS,**

**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**H O W A R D & R A Y M O N D**  
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,  
Pharmaceutical and Homeopathic Chemists,  
Princes street, Dunedin

**R O B I N A N D C O . ,**  
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

**BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIBL**  
**WOOLLEN FACTORY,**  
**STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.**

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan      Shepherd Tartan

Plaids      Shawls

Plain Pants      Ribbed Pants

Ladies' Drawers      Ladies' Stockings

Girls' Stockings      Boys Socks

Men's Stockings      Men's Socks

Men's Undershirts      Tweed Shirts

Serge Shirts      Serge Drawers

Yarn      Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

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

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

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

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

Teacher: of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

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

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

**COAL! COAL!**

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

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

[A CARD.]

**T H O M A S R O B S O N ,**  
**TAILOR, CLOTHIER,**  
**AND HABIT-MAKER,**

(Next door to Athenaeum), OCTAGON,  
Has a large and varied assortment of Tweeds for Spring and Summer wear.

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

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

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1873.

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

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

**THE DRESS DEPARTMENT**

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

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

SEDAN CORD, highly recommended for wear.

BROCADED JAPANESE TISSUES, heavily woven with Silk.

GLACE MOHAIRS—Slate Greys and Fawn Drabs.

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

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

**THE SILK DEPARTMENT**

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

**THE COLOURED SILKS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOVELTIES IN THE SHOW ROOM.**

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

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

**THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT**

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

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

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

**A. R. HAY,**  
 PRINCES STREET,  
 DUNEDIN

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.**

The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

**DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND**  
**OUTFITTER,**  
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.**

**M. A. ALDRICH,**



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,  
 DUNEDIN.

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

**CAUTION.**

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

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

147, Cheapside, London.

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

**STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.**

**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.



**NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS BY TRADE OR CALLING.**

**I M M I G R A N T S** may in special cases be nominated by trade or calling through the friends or agents in England of the nominators. Forms and particulars can be obtained from any Immigration Officer.

C. E. HAUGHTON,  
Under-Secretary for Immigration.

Immigration Office,  
Wellington, 7th November, 1873.

**NOTICE.**

**FREE NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**M R. J. P. A R M S T R O N G,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Stuart-st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

PAID-UP, £50,000.

**DIRECTORS:**

- J. L. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.,
- JOHN CARGILL, Esq.,
- HENRY DRIVER, Esq.,
- W. J. M. LARNACH, Esq.,
- RICHARD OLIVER, Esq.,
- EVAN PROSSER, Esq.,
- GEORGE GRAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
- KRITH RAMSAY, Esq.,
- ROBERT WILSON, Esq.

The Company issues Fire Policies on Wool while shearing in Woolsheds.

Also,

Floating Policies on Wool from sheep's back, or from Woolshed, till delivered in London.

Also,

Floating policies to and from Australian and New Zealand Ports, saving much trouble to the insured.

Also,

Policies for time and voyage on Hulls of Ships and Steamers.

A. HILL JACK,  
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**FRESHOLD PROPERTY.**

ON Monday, Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn & Co. offered some freshhold property in Dunedin and suburbs, the bidding for which was dull—a rather unusual circumstance—and nearly all the property was withdrawn, the bids not coming up to expectations.

At a sale at the Land office, Dunedin, of Crown Lands, sections 10 and 13, block I., North Harbor and Blueskin district, were sold to Mr Neill, merchant, Dunedin. The former, containing 89 acres, was sold at 31s per acre, and the latter, having an acreage of 50a 2r 20p, at 29s per acre.

**COMPANIES:**

Mr FRED. H. EVANS reports Albion Coal shares in better demand. Arrow River Gold Mining shares, increasing in public estimation. Bank of New Zealand, £16 5s. Daily Times and Witness, no abatement: Dunedin Waterworks, £15 15s: Friendly Societies' Hall shares in demand at 25s; and Forbury Park shares at £23. Grey-mouth Coals are slack, little doing. Guardian shares are still well held at par, viz., 30s. An anticipated rise has taken place in National Banks, which may now be quoted as follows:—Sellers, 9s premium; buyers, 7s 6d: National Insurance Co. have fluctuated very much. My last sales are 15s, 16s, and 17s 6d premium, and I am requested to report a sale at a higher figure. I should price them now—Buyers, 14s to 16s; sellers hold at 17s to 20s premium. New Zealand Shipping Co. at slightly below par, and South British Insurance—Buyers at 45s; but this is only a buyer's price.

At the South British meeting, at Auckland, it was stated that £9,375 was realised by the sale of shares, increasing the capital, and had been carried to the reserve fund. The receipts for the half-year amount to £17,933, being an increase of £3,931 on the business of the previous half-year. The losses have been heavy, and amount to £9,551, including £1,130 not paid before the 31st August. The balance carried forward to profit and loss new account is £11,941, less £625, transferred from the reserve fund, which £625 added to the foregoing £9,385, makes £10,000. Total assets, £50,000. The bulk of the business done is in yearly policies only, which expire at the close of the first year of the Company's operations. The report recommends making a call to provide more capital. The present investments are £43,220; cash in hand, £8,397. The Chairman congratulated the Company on the sound state of their affairs.

**STOCK, &c.**

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART AND Co. report as follows for the week ending November 19th:—Fat Cattle.—Excessive supplies of very prime quality brought equal to about 27s 6d per 100lbs, but rather a reduction in prices may be looked for. Fat Sheep.—150 cross-breeds in the wool brought from 16s to 17s, and a few merino ewes in the wool, 10s 6d. Our sales were 100 merino ewes at 10s 6d; and privately we have sold 400 merinos at quotations. We quote cross-breeds in the wool at 4d to 4½d; do shorn, 2d to 2½d; merinos in the wool, 4d; do shorn, 2d Fat Lambs.—Between 60 and 70 were penned, and brought from 6s 6d to 10s 9d. We sold 40 at quotations, and have placed about 200 privately at 9s. Store Cattle.—An active demand still exists for grown steers at from L4 10s to 5 guineas; and cows from L3 to L5. Store Sheep.—Owing to the near approach of shearing, transactions in this description of stock are limited. There are, however, several large transactions pending from shorn wethers, both cross-bred and merino. We have placed several large lots under offer at quotations—Merino wethers, shorn, at 5s; do cross-breeds, 2-tooth and upwards, from 7s 6d to 9s. Pure-bred Stock.—At Christchurch, after the show, Mr Tolmie's rams were exposed for sale by auction, and realised L25 to L85 each, making an average of L40: Messrs Sutton Bros., of Southland, were equally successful with their celebrated Lincoln sheep, having taken all the prizes in which the animals were shown. 57 of these valuable sheep were offered for sale the day after the show, and realised up to L105, making an average of L22 for the 57 head. It is also worthy of mention that 3 Romney Marsh hoggets, bred by Dr. Webster of Oamaru, and sold by him at the Dunedin show last year, obtained first, second, and third prizes, and were afterwards sold by auction at L26, L40, and L44 each, W. A. Tolmie, Esq., being the purchaser of a portion of them. Butchers'

green skins (merinos), at 5s 6d to 5s 9d; cross-breeds, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; dry skins (merinos), at 2s to 5s 6d; cross-breeds, 5s each. Hides.—about 4d to 4½d for sound wet salted.

Tallow.—L28 10s to L27 per ton.

New Zealand Hemp.—No sales to report. Tow is in request, and we have placed a few tons at L7 to L8.

Grain.—The market is without change. Choice wheat is saleable at 5s 3d, inferior at 4s 4d to 4s 6d; but medium qualities held for 4s 10d to 5s, are difficult to move. Oats are more freely inquired for, and command 4s 3d for good feeding qualities; milling, 4s 4d, at which rate we have disposed of a considerable quantity during the week.

#### 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.

#### DEATH.

On the 13th November, at the residence of her sister, Mrs M'Iroy, Princes street, Dunedin, Mary Jane, daughter of Alexander Black, County Antrim, aged 18 years.

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

#### THE TOKOMAIRO SCHOOL INVESTIGATION AND MR GILLIES.

It is not our intention to-day to discuss the evidence given at this investigation. The proper time to do so has not yet arrived; and we shall not allow any amount of provocation to betray us into following the bad example of the 'Bruce Herald' and Mr Gillies. This gentleman has a fancied grievance against the Catholic clergy, and he not only hugs it, but permits no opportunity to pass which affords him a plausible pretext for vituperating both them and their church.

This school investigation seems to have been a God-send in his way. The times were getting dull, and there was little in the way of bigotry going, notwithstanding the dismal efforts of the 'Bruce Herald' to keep alive the expiring embers. Were it not for this Milton school business, the position of the 'Herald' in this dearth of religious rancour would have been pitiable, and its *soi disant* liberal editor probably at his wits' ends for an excuse to denounce priests, &c. Seeing, then, the straits in which one of the fourth estate was placed—though of course indignant at his injustice—we cannot help feeling a species of gratification at Mr Gillies finding what appeared to him a fair opportunity of indulging in his congenial and usual habit of having a fling and hard hit at the Papists.

It was with a kind of melancholy pleasure that we read the following spicy sentences from Mr Gillies' speech at the meeting of the Tokomairo School Committee:—

"Mr Gillies said that he exceedingly regretted that the investigation had not been made a public one, as it would have gone far to prove that the old spirit of the inquisition was not dead, but only sleepeth. He ventured to say that when the whole evidence would be published, which he hoped it would be, there would not be found a newspaper in the colony—with, perhaps, the exception of the Roman Catholic organ—which would not only say that there was no ground for the charge made against Mr Ross, but that it was totally unjustifiable under the circumstances for a man in the position and holding the office which Father Coleman does, to repeat such a gross, unfounded slander against his fellow-man, when he had ample time and opportunities for enquiring into the truth or otherwise of the report. He would not say

anything further on this point until he would see whether the evidence would be published by the Government; but it might be satisfactory for them to know that *his* opinion—and he believed that of Mr Cunninghame and Mr Jones also—was, that not only was there no ground for the charge being made, but no ground of justification for its having been repeated."

This is very pretty speaking, and its fluency, as well the opinion Mr Gillies was condescending enough to give to the committee, must have been eminently gratifying to the Bucolics who compose it. We, too, admire the eloquence and condescension of the Hon. the Speaker of the Provincial Council; but unhappily we can neither admire nor agree with the opinion with which he was good enough to favor his auditors. They, of course, were enamoured with it; and as it was against the honor and conscience of a Catholic priest, did not stop to investigate it too narrowly.

We shall investigate, however. The facts are these. Father Coleman was told by a sister of one of the boys—a Catholic, attending the Government School at Milton—that her brother had been punished for refusing to attend Bible reading. Two other persons also told him that she had made the same statement in their hearing. On Father Coleman's return to Dunedin, he mentioned the matter to the Government Inspector of Schools, saying at the same time that he *could not prove* the truth of the statement, but that he felt he ought to *acquaint* him with the circumstance. This is what Mr Gillies says is, in his opinion, no ground of justification—that is, Mr Gillies holds that it was unjustifiable in Father Coleman to inform the proper officer whose special business it is to take cognizance of such matters, that he had heard a girl say that her brother had been punished for refusing to attend a Bible class in a Government School. Mr Gillies' position is monstrous: he would gag the priest, he would not permit him to open his lips where a Government Schoolmaster was concerned, to defend the rights and save the faith of the children of his flock. Father Coleman brought no charge against Mr Ross; he did not even call for an investigation; he simply told Mr Hislop what he had heard, and this he was not only justified, but bound to do. And had he neglected to give this information to the Inspector, he would have failed in his duty as a priest, and acted disingenuously as regards the Inspector himself.

Further on in his speech, Mr Gillies says:—"He trusted that the Government, or Education Board, would have the Commissioners' report and all the evidence printed; for, although it would be expensive, and really was in itself a most trivial affair, still it would serve to show the public on what slender grounds the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church based their official statements." Well done! Mr Gillies at it again, reckless and inaccurate as ever when enjoying the luxury of insulting Catholic clergymen. It is very unfortunate for this hon. gentleman that he has fixed on this case as proving or illustrating "the slender and untenable grounds" on which "the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church based their official statements." For in this instance they made no official statement whatever. For a long time after the interview between Father Coleman and Mr Hislop, no notice whatever was taken of the matter. Then, suddenly the Government determined on an investigation, for reasons with which we are not acquainted; but we can say they were not driven to adopt this course by any pressure on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy. They were well aware of the utter futility of such a course, and that no redress and no mitigation of the evils of which they complained would result from it.

With regard to Mr Gillies' allusion to the Inquisition, we cannot imagine what he means. But though unable to conceive what the Inquisition has to do with the Tokomairo School investigation, we cannot but admire the simplicity of the hon. gentleman's ignorance in reference to Catholics and their Church, and the loyal stubbornness with which he clings to the prejudices of his babyhood. Were he only even moderately well informed, he would be a useful, as we have no doubt he is according to his lights an honest, though mistaken man.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE 'Hawke's Bay Herald' gives expression to the opinion that "greater competition for the office of Minister is unquestionably one of the necessities of the hour."

FROM 1st April, 1857, to 30th September, 1873, the total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand was 7,116,155 ozs., valued at £27,629,336.

In an elaborate article on the political misfortunes of this "hyper-governed country," the "Nelson Examiner" descants, among other subjects, on the dilatoriness of the Colonial Government in utilising the priceless coalfields existing on the West Coast of the Middle Island.

A NAPIER journal says:—"If there is any truth in the report that Dr Featherston has resigned his Agent-Generalship, Mr Vogel will be again nonplussed. It is said by the Opposition that the office has been promised to no less than ten members of the Legislature for their independent support to the Government last session, possibly not one of whom is fitted to fulfil such a high position. At any rate, there will be disappointed office seekers, who will be prepared to denounce Mr Vogel and his Government.

It is said that the directors of the new Wellington Government newspaper talk of importing an editor direct from London, "one of the 'Times' we."

THE people of Wellington are making preparations to give Messrs Fitzherbert and Bunny a public banquet as a testimony of the high admiration entertained for their abilities by all classes and shades of opinion.

In a return by the Agent-General, the following is given as the number and nationality of emigrants despatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand, from the 18th of November, 1872, to the 30th of August, 1873:—English, 3449; Scotch, 1282; Irish, 1039; Welsh, 103; Germans, 65; Danes, 300; Swedes, 15; Norwegians, 259; other countries, 95. Total number of adults, 5433. It would be interesting to know how many of these 1039 Irish immigrants were nominated by their friends here, and how many were procured by the well paid exertions of Dr Featherston and his subordinates.

At a conference of the Highway Board with the Chairman of the Colonists' Protection League, Auckland, resolutions were adopted affirming the necessity of Government giving encouragement to manufacturers.

BLUNHEIM, which was one of the earliest towns in the colony to avail itself of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, is now being held forth as an example of good and economic town government.

WATSON, the diver, has succeeded in digging underneath a large snag in the Hokitika river, and making fast round it a chain cable. The difficulty now is to obtain lifting power, preparatory to the snag being towed away.

At Christchurch a man named Gilliat has been made to pay £50 damages for stating (contrary to fact) that one John Judge "had got six months in Dunedin for robbing a man." Slanderers take warning.

It may be mentioned, as a circumstance illustrative of the risks of life and the risks of neglecting the payment of life assurance premiums, that Henry Knwright, who was lately drowned in the Grey, insured his life for £500 with the Mutual Assurance Company, but unfortunately omitted to pay more than his first premium.

Messrs Allan and Stumbles are said to be making good progress with the Oamaru-Waitaki line. They are carrying out the work in a very systematic fashion, and are using all labor-saving appliances—as, for instance, a scoop drawn by horses, which does the work of ten or twelve men.

A PARAGRAPH appeared lately in the shipping column of the 'Daily Times,' making what appear to be valuable suggestions in regard to the extension of wharf accommodation at Port Chalmers, and pointing out it was not only necessary the work should be done, but also that it be done speedily. The want of sufficient accommodation is felt at Port Chalmers, and, it would appear, even more pressingly at Lyttelton. A letter is published in one of the Christchurch papers, signed by five shipmasters, complaining of the delay their vessels are subjected to through want of railway plant, wharf accommodation, and bad management at Lyttelton.

THE 'Herald' states that the fires which have occurred in Auckland during the last twelve months have destroyed property valued at £150,000. The insurance companies have had to pay about £70,000, and a large number of business people have suffered severely through the stoppage of their business in consequence of these fires.

By the special invitation of his Worship the Mayor (M. J. Malaghan, Esq.), his Lordship Bishop Moran availed himself of the opportunity of viewing the scenery of the Lake, afforded by the trip of the Jane Williams on Monday, Nov. 12, Prince of Wales' Birthday. His Lordship, we ('Wakatip Mail') understand, was much impressed with the grandeur of the Alpine beauties at the Head, and was fortunate in having a clear view of Mount Earnslaw and the other towering snow-capped mountains towards the West Coast. Fathers Mackay and Carden accompanied the party.

THE Governor's yacht Blanche has arrived from England at Wellington, after a passage of 135 days. She is 101 tons register, and belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, England, the Governor being a member.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the Thames would be less subject to long periods of depression if it had the benefit of a back country for settlement; and it now appears that the Government can acquire a large amount of land from the natives. The Thames 'Star' urges that the opportunity be seized.

THE Canterbury railway returns for the year ending September 30th show an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to nearly £20,000.

MAYORS do not always appear to be blessed with bright ideas of the fitness of things. A late number of the 'Tuapeka Times' remarks:—"We were somewhat surprised to observe the Mayor sitting on the Bench, when the appeal cases against the Lawrence Corporation assessment were being heard. The position he occupied was rather an anomalous one, being that of judge of his own acts, as he, in common with the Council, had previously approved of the assessment."

"KNOX," in one of the Thames papers, commenting on the action of Presbyterians in that district who advocate secular education, feeling that he is called on to speak the truth, speaks it as follows:—"I'm afraid if John Knox, or any of the early Covenanters, were to

visit the Thames, and get introduced to the Presbyterian Church, they would write over the gateway, "IOHABOD."

FOR endeavoring to get Dargaville to retire in favor of Lusk at the Auckland election for the Superintendency, some half-a-dozen chaplains of the Orange body at the Thames are told that they are insulting their respective congregations, and that it is no business of theirs to interfere in politics. That is all the thanks they get.

WOOLLEN factories are being viewed with favor as colonial industries. Steps are being taken for starting some in the other colonies. One is about to be established in Auckland; the Nelson factory is being enlarged; one is to be erected at the Wakatip; and lately the Mosgiel factory has been successfully floated as a company concern, with a heavy capital, a step which will no doubt be but one prior to an extensive enlargement of the factory. Now another woollen factory is about to be erected in the neighbourhood of Dunedin. The Kaikorai Valley is the locality chosen for the factory, and the proprietors are Messrs Williamson, Ure, and Booth.

THE shearers about Tapanui have been out on strike for some days—their demand of £1 per hundred not being acceded to by the run-holders, who wish the men to start work at last year's rate, namely, 15s. The matter has since been compromised, the men accepting 17s. and all the sheds about Tapanui that were ready for shearing have been filled at that rate.

THE 'Cromwell Argus' hears it has been affirmed, but it cannot vouch for the fact, that it is the intention of shearers in the Cromwell district to stand out for payment of £1 per hundred, as agreed to at a meeting of shearers in Oamaru.

ALL the Hauhaus are mad for rum, and will make any sacrifice for it.

MR GISBORNE is "eating his heart out in idleness"

COMMERCIAL travellers "swarm" at Lake Wakatip.

THE Nelson Gas Co. now charges 16s per 1000 feet for gas.

SNOW fell at Naseby on the night of the 10th instant.

THE farmers at Flint's Bush, Southland, are crying out for rain.

WOOL has begun to arrive at the Bluff for shipment.

A CO-OPERATIVE society has been formed at Okarito, Westland.

THE Colonial prize firing will take place at Napier.

A STREET in Grahamstown has thirteen smells.

TENDERS have been called for the erection of the new Government offices at Wellington.

THE Poverty Bay Journal is a new paper to be published at Gisborne.

THE Wellington painters demand higher wages. The masters are considering the matter.

SPARKLING Champagne has been produced in Auckland from grapes locally grown.

TE KOORI is mentally as acute as ever, but physically he is quite gone through drink.

WATER was laid on in the Empire City on the 12th, for the first time.

A VERY severe hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, swept across Napier and the surrounding country, lately.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON and Mr Blackett are fixing upon a site for a new light-house at Cape Foulwind.

TWO and a half acres of land, at Wellington, will be reclaimed forthwith as a site for the new Government Offices. The price is £3200.

MR R. D. MANEY has leased a block of land of about 100,000 acres in extent from the natives at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay.

THE Countess of Kintore has cleared from Auckland, for London, with a large general cargo. Colonel Harington, late Inspector of Volunteers, is a passenger by her.

MR BRADSHAW, M. H. R., has established a land agency and general office at Temple Chambers, Dunedin.

WHOOPING cough is very prevalent among the children in Waikiwi and New River districts, Southland.

THE Commissioner of Police is making his annual visit to Southland.

LATELY, at Lawrence, Mr Armstrong spoke of Mr Pyke as his "venerable friend."

The piles for the southern extension of Rattray street jetty, Dunedin, have been driven to about two-thirds of the way across the harbour to the other jetty.

TWO stacks of wheat owned by Mr James Wallace, of Papaitoi, Auckland, were destroyed by fire. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at £100; the stacks were insured in the Norwich Union fire Office.

A DEAF and dumb Maori of Coromandel was murderously assaulted by a European, who knocked him down with a bottle, and then stabbed his head with the jagged edges. The police are pursuing.

WE have received a copy of a highly flattering address from the Catholics of Taranaki to the Rev. Father Lampilla on the occasion of his having completed his new Church, almost entirely at his own expense. It came too late for publication this week.

## INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Hospital a few days ago, on the body of Jane Duke, who died in that institution. The jury returned a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased Jane Duke died accidentally, and casually, and by misfortune, from paralysis of the heart when under chloroform, which was being administered to her in a proper and cautious manner by Dr W. A. Yates;" and added a rider to the effect that no blame was attached to the other medical men in attendance.

## HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The Wellington Horticultural Show was the most successful held yet.

The Auckland Agricultural Show was very successful. The exhibition of local industries was very good, including some excellent agricultural implements, locally-made wine, harness, saddlery, dairy

utensils, biscuits, all kinds of portmanteaux, leather work, pottery ware, flax, tobacco, cigars, snuff, span yarn, and wood ware. Pure bred cattle and sheep were particularly good.

The Christchurch Agricultural Show was a most conspicuous success. The weather was fine till four o'clock, and then there was a smart shower of rain. There were upwards of 9000 visitors. The entries comprised—Sheep, 332; cattle, 82; horses, 123; pigs, 20; poultry, 27; sheep dogs, 7; implements, 67; dairy produce, 13; cured meats, 11; New Zealand manufactures and produce, 64; shearing, 12; total, 748; which is 79 more than last year. The horse, cattle, and sheep exhibits were magnificent. Mr Tolmie, of Dunedin, took nearly all the prizes for merinos, including two silver medals. Messrs Sutton Bros., of Southland, took several prizes for Lincoln sheep. Mr Hunter, of Wellington, was a large exhibitor of Southdowns and Lincolns, but he did not take many prizes.

### THE GOLDFIELDS.

OTAGO.

WITH respect to the auriferous wealth of the Marewhenua district, the 'North Otago Times' says:—We may safely say that the field contains upwards of 50,000 acres of good payable auriferous country; and, indeed, old Victorians who have visited it assert that finer sluicing ground they have never seen. It is not our intention to write anything which might induce a rush to the field, because there is not room for many more miners than are now there until a sufficient supply of water is brought in to allow of operations being carried on on a more extended scale. But the fact remains, that with that supply of water at least a thousand men could for years to come reap good results from their labour in mining at Marewhenua, and we are convinced that the outlay of £40,000 or £50,000 in bringing in an ample supply of water would prove a handsomely remunerative investment."

THAMES.

The Auckland correspondent of the 'Daily Times' says:—"There is more life and hope in the mining world than for some months past. It is not without reason, for new mines are reported as 'on gold' every week, and there is an end of sales in them at all events. There are several at the Thames now paying their way, and whose shareholders hope to find them improving, and may do so any day. The same applies to Coromandel. Bennet's battery is approaching completion there. It is one of the finest in the Colony—perhaps the finest—and although of only 20 stampers, costs £9500. The stampers are of 8 cwt. The Exchange altogether is more frequented, and looks more lively than it has done for many a day."

### A FOURTH SCHOOL FOR DUNEDIN.

At the last meeting of the City Council, the Town Clerk read a letter asking further information in regard to the new School site.

Mr Walter moved—"That the letter be referred to the Reserves Committee to report."

Mr Ramsay thought the Reserves Committee should not have the power to grant any reserves. The Government should see to these matters; perhaps they would be asked to give a reserve to a church next. He would be in favor of assisting the School Committee in other ways as much as possible.

The Mayor said the Government had been very liberal in granting the Corporation so many reserves. They were in possession of no less than 19 at present, and he thought they might give a small piece of land for a national school.

Mr Reeves thought it would not be fair to give a reserve for this purpose. The Church of England and Roman Catholic bodies were against the present system of education, and therefore the Corporation might be called upon to grant other reserves.

Mr Barnes spoke very strongly on this resolution, and said they could not give a reserve to a better object. He trusted the Government would step in, if the Council did not take action for providing a site for the school.

Referred to the Reserves Committee.

### HEAVY DAMAGES.

THE case of White v McKellar lately before the Supreme Court of Otago was one of the longest which has come before that Court for some years. The parties are runholders. The action was brought to recover £30,000 damages, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding damages to the amount of £13,905 4s 7d. If, however, the plaintiffs obtain a lease of the run in dispute before the 31st of January, 1874, the damages are to be reduced by the sum of £10,000.

It has been stated that Messrs White intend instituting further proceedings against the McKellar Brothers for damages sustained since the commencement of the late action, and up to the present time. The damages are laid at £20,000.

### ARROWTOWN.

ON Sunday last, the 9th inst., the foundation stone of a new church was laid and its foundations blessed, in this town, by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. John Mackay, pastor of the districts of Queenstown and Arrowtown, and the Rev. J. Carden, of Invercargill. At 11 a.m. Mass was said in the Public Library, by the Rev. J. Mackay, after which the Bishop preached, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. At 3 p.m. a large assemblage had collected round the site of the new church on the terrace, and immediately after a procession proceeded from the Catholic School-house to the place where the foundation stone was to be laid. The ceremony as prescribed in the Roman Pontifical was gone through, and at its conclusion the Bishop delivered a discourse, in which he congratulated the pastor and people on the progress that had been already made—for the greater part of the nave had been already erected—on the beauty of the design of the new church, and on the faith and generosity that had provided the funds for the work so far. He said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to come amongst the Catholics of the Queenstown and Arrowtown districts to do the work he was then engaged in, and to give them every

help in his power to bring it to completion. The people of these districts, he continued, had on all occasions responded most generously to the many calls he had made upon them for the general purposes of the diocese, and he was now most happy to be able to aid them in a work undertaken for the special benefit of their own district. In conclusion, he said: "So far I have complied, throughout the function of to-day, with the directions given in the Roman Pontifical; and now it only remains for me to obey the last direction I find amongst the Rubrics for such an occasion as this—and it is that I should address you, and urge you to contribute towards the erection of this church, which will be dedicated to God under the name and in honor of St. Patrick." After having spoken for some time on this subject, his Lordship announced that a subscription list would be opened, and that he would head the list with his own subscription of £20, stating at the same time that he regretted his inability to give as many hundreds as he now gave pounds, and declaring that he would not feel the least jealous at finding the amount of his subscription exceeded by many amongst them.

The people came forward with alacrity, and in about ten minutes the handsome sum of £148 7s 6d was laid before his Lordship as a foundation stone offering.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give a complete list of the subscribers and the amount contributed by each one.

In the evening, at six o'clock, there were devotions, after which the Bishop delivered an earnest exhortation to the practice of Christian life.

The 'Wakatip Mail' gives the following description of the building:—"The church is situated at the corner of Hertford and Merioneth streets, and is in a fine commanding situation. The plan consists of a nave without aisles and a chancel, having the principal entrance in the west front. On either side of this entrance are the choir and baptistery, the former leading up to a gallery designed for organ and choristers. At the east end is the sanctuary, which occupies the entire width of the nave, and has a beautiful rail of ornamental ironwork. The chancel, which is approached by two rows of steps from the nave, is octagonal in plan, and has a large arch, springing from columns with foliated capitals and bases. The roof is open timbered, of single span, and consists of principals, with large arches springing from ornamental ribs at walls. Externally, the church is divided into a series of bays by buttresses on each side, with lancet windows between. The west front has a large projecting doorway, with ornamental wrought-iron hinges, lock-plate handles, &c.; the ingoes have bold mouldings, and the doorway is finished with moulded tabling and cross. Above this, a handsome circular window occupies the remaining portion of the gable. This window is richly traceried, the design being intersected triangles and quatrefoils. It is recessed back from main wall, and is enclosed by large arch, with moulded caps and bases. This gable finishes with a rich cross, and moulded and gabled base. On the south-west corner is a bell-tower and spire, octagonal in plan, having large buttresses on angles. The spire terminates in an iron finial, in the form of a cross. Two rows of ventilators are placed in the roof, and on each is a small finial. The extreme length of building is 63 feet, by an average width of 25 feet; 34 feet high to ridge; and 50 feet high to top of bell turret. The materials employed are local stone, plastered inside, and finished in Portland cement outside. The present contract with Mr Walker does not quite complete the building, but it is expected to be altogether finished shortly.

### INVERCARGILL.

ON Sunday last, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin visited the Mission of Invercargill, having arrived via Queenstown on the previous Saturday. His Lordship celebrated Mass at 8 a.m., and gave first communion to a number of children of both sexes. At 11 a.m., immediately after Mass, which was celebrated by Father Carden, His Lordship preached, and administered confirmation to 22 persons, and he preached again in the evening. At 3 p.m. he examined the children generally in the Christian Doctrine, and on Monday assisted in the examination of the children of the Catholic School, and distributed the prizes. He addressed the children, and expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the progress made.

### BAD MASTER: BAD SERVANT.

WE republish from the 'Grey River Argus' an extract which it takes from "Passing Notes" in the 'Otago Witness,' in regard to the conduct of Dr Featherston and one of his Irish sub-agents. "Mr Harrison asked a question in the House the other day which threw some light upon the want of success which has characterised the immigration agency in Ireland. Two settlers of a good stamp named Flaherty nominated three male immigrants and eight single women, and gave bills to the amount of £18. The sub-agent at Galway refused passages, on the ground that a separate warrant should have been procured for each nominated immigrant. Patrick Flaherty has applied for six more passages, but very naturally does not like to pay any more money until sure that no further difficulty will be made about the passages. Mr O'Rorke replied very straightforwardly that if the facts were so, the sub-agent at Galway ought to be suspended. Very good. But is it not evident that a bad master makes a bad servant? It appears that Mr Flynn (Galway) was not justified in his action, as the rule he cited does not exist; but ought not Dr Featherston to have seen to the matter? What on earth is the use of having an Agent-General in England, except to save time and trouble in referring all these matters to the Colony?"

The 'Grey River Argus' was the paper which exposed this red tape attempt to keep Irish people from coming to the Colony.

### THE NELSON SUPERINTENDENCY ELECTION.

THE following letter from the Rev. A. M. Garin appears in the Nelson 'Evening Mail':—"I find that during the electioneering days my name has been freely used, and it is said that Father Binsfeld and I have been canvassing through the town and country to secure votes for Mr Curtis. But I must say that all these representations are false, and that



neither Father Binsfeld nor I, as far as I know, have made a single step for that purpose. If Father Binsfeld went up the country, it was on his usual quarterly visit to Massacre Bay; a plan that he made long before Mr O'Connor came as a candidate for the Superintendency; and who can bring me a single man who can tell me that I went to town to speak to him about the elections? Indeed, I did not do anything of the kind, because I considered the election of Mr Curtis certain. But because these reports have been freely circulated, I must say that although I would feel too proud to see a Roman Catholic, if he were a truly practical one, holding the office of Superintendent, (and I am sure, in such a case, Mr Curtis would appreciate my motive for giving him my vote), yet as Mr O'Connor in his address did not in any way allude to the subject for which I feel a particular interest, I mean education, I suppose he will still propose the amendment he had proposed in the last session of the Council, a measure which is considered dangerous; but I think it would be safer to leave for the present, at least, the Education Act as it is, rather than to bring an alteration which might be very injurious to separate schools. In the present circumstances therefore, I have no reason to vote against Mr Curtis; the Catholics of the Province are indebted to him for the support he has obtained for their schools, and should he not be the successful candidate, in voting for him I would have still the satisfaction of having paid him a tribute of gratitude.

### HOME RULE SYMPATHY IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a meeting of Irishmen held in the Waimea district, it was unanimously resolved that the Home Rule movement in Ireland is worthy of the support of all Irishmen in New Zealand. A committee was at once appointed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, which are to collect subscriptions in the Waimea district, and to solicit the co-operation of all Irishmen in New Zealand.

This can easily be done by the formation of local Committees, and where practicable, of Central Committees.

We contemplate the formation of a Central Committee for the West Coast, to receive the moneys of each local Committee, and the amounts so received will be credited to each district and acknowledged in the 'Nation,' 'Irishman,' and NEW ZEALAND TABLET, newspapers.

Where from unavoidable circumstances a Central Committee cannot be appointed, the local Committee can remit to the following gentlemen, members of the Council of the Home Rule Association, whom we have selected joint Treasurers, the moneys to be collected. A. M. Sullivan, Editor Nation, Isaac Butt, Q. C., and M. P., John Martin, M. P., Professor Galbraith, T. C. D., and Mr O'Neil Daunt.

The effect of the adhesion of the Irishmen of New Zealand to this movement, will be to strengthen the hands of the Home Rule Association immensely. It will be conferring an amount of moral support much more valuable than the money we may send, and it will serve to show that though we have become colonists of New Zealand, we have not ceased to be Irishmen.

By inserting the above you will not only be forwarding the movement, but you will also be conferring a favor on your correspondent.

[Mr John M. O'Toole, Waimea, is hon. Secretary to the Committee.]

### FREE NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.

MR ADAM, during his visit to Southland, particularly impressed upon those who interviewed him the desirability of their taking full advantage of the new system of nominated immigration.

The first ten days the nominated free passage system was in force at Napier ninety passages applied for. The 'Telegraph' remarks: The free system of nomination takes a vast deal of trouble and responsibility off the shoulders of the Government on the arrival of the immigrants, as those who nominate the parties naturally are prepared to receive them.

### THE CLASS OF IMMIGRATION AGENTS NEEDED.

(Tuapeka Times.)

THE motives of our immigration appointments are simply motives of personal friendship and of political partisanship. These motives are transparent in a lamentable degree. If we only enlist the British press in our favor, half the battle of colonisation is won. And none but a fluent and practical agent can do this. It is absurd to suppose that one lecturer, even for the province of Otago, will be able effectually to influence the millions of England's inhabitants. An efficient agent would commune with himself: "It is true that wages have greatly increased at home: but it is also true that thousands of these wages men and women will never be freholders; and if wages are high, not merely may that wage elevation be temporary, but it is associated with taxes equally high, and with a liability to war with rival nations, from which the colonies are more or less free. The latter have more elbow room, more broad acres. The career in the colonies is a more equal race; whereas the wage man at home is handicapped from the first. We, in the colonies, have a better climate, and consequently better health, and we can therefore rear and enjoy better families. I will tell all this to the people of Europe. But how? The means stands near me. They consist of the public platform and the mighty press. By pamphlets I will address families; by the daily newspaper I will address millions; by the voice I will persuade more millions." In this way a lecturer with sterling ability would, at the end of twelve months, remove the prejudices which now are placed in the path of New Zealand immigration.

### IMMIGRATION BUNGLING.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

THE following extract from a letter from an intending immigrant to his brother—Mr Shanly, of Napier—puts in a very strong light the intolerable obstructiveness that rules in the New Zealand Immigration Office in Great Britain. The sum of £21 was paid by Mr Shanly under the regulations then in force for the passages of his brother and family, and the passage ticket was sent home. The extract gives us the sequel:—

"I have safely received the passage ticket, for which, whether I use it or not, I give you my best thanks. I have communicated with Mr Featherston, the Agent-General for New Zealand, and in return have been, so to speak, inundated with a lot of official papers, one of which informs me that official notification has been received by him of the purchase of the ticket in Napier, and informing me that the first ship sails for Napier on the 28th October. Some of the papers sent to me for filling up rather grate against my feelings; they seem so much as it were in *forma pauperis*, and in no place of them do I see any allusion to circumstances where the passage has been prepaid. One of them is a certificate from two householders, who must declare their belief that I cannot pay more. As I have not to pay anything, and they do not know what you can pay, how can anyone certify to this? Among others is one that I fully intend to work for wages in the colony, which I do not. Mr Culley, the agent here, says that no doubt the prepayment supersedes many of these forms, but he does not seem to fully comprehend the matter. I suppose prepayment is not common."

We (Hawke's Bay paper) should like to know by whose authority the signing of objectionable and offensive forms like those described is made obligatory. We venture to say it is the first that the public generally has heard of them. The Legislature seems to have lost all control over the immigration department. It is managed by a gentleman responsible to no one, and managed in a spirit directly opposed to the wishes of the public. The sort of immigrants whom it would be most desirable to introduce are precisely those who would refuse to sign such forms as those referred to.

### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A WRITER in the 'New Zealand Church News,' says:—"It is often assumed that the introduction of a Government system of education necessitates the abandonment of Church day-schools. This assumption largely influences even those who would gladly see Church schools flourishing and doing their work, if it were possible. It seems foolish to waste one's energies against wind and tide, if it be the fact that the Government system is sure to occupy the whole educational field, that it commands the sympathy of the people at large, and that Church schools in the nature of things, can only prolong a miserable existence. Let us examine this position. There is no evidence as yet that Church schools, if courageously supported at the present juncture of affairs, will not thrive. They have thriven in England, in a marked way, since the introduction of Government schools. Colonial towns are, at any rate, sufficiently like English towns to justify expectation of somewhat similar success, if anything like the same zeal be shown in the cause. They are beginning to thrive again in America, although the secular system for many years held its own there. In Australia with Government aid, Church schools did very well; since its withdrawal many have been given up, but the Government system is only on its trial, and there is no evidence as yet that Church schools will not again be found to answer. There is no evidence as yet that a Government system, without daily religious instruction, and open to all scholars alike, good and bad, children of well conducted homes, and children of the gutter, will command the sympathy of the people at large. The evidence in England is very strong the other way. In all probability, probability amounting almost to a certainty, Church schools well conducted, in the chief towns of the Diocese of Christchurch, would meet with ample success. The promoters of such schools have in view something higher and better even than intellectual attainments for their children, and set store by religious and moral influences in their choice of a school.

### THE VICTORIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

THE following from the Melbourne 'Leader' is another tardy admission that the free, secular and compulsory system of Victoria is a costly failure:—

"Mr Harker has taken an opportunity of eliciting from the Minister of Education why the compulsory clauses of the Education Act have not been put into operation. This clause of the statute is undoubtedly the vital principle; it was intended to net all children apparently neglected, or whose parents used their labor as a means of living, and up to the present time it has been a dead letter. The explanation Mr Stephen gives is not a satisfactory one. It is impossible, he says, to put the compulsory clauses into operation until new schools are erected. Does Mr Stephen by this imply that the evasions of the Act are so many that if the children not attending school were brought into the fold the schools could not accommodate them? The reply involves more than absurdity, because, in the first place, the clause has not been tested, and Mr Stephen cannot possibly know how far it is evaded; and if it were tested, it is reasonable to assume that the addition to the schools would not, distributed over the whole colony, be so many that the establishments could not accommodate them. Perhaps as an experiment Mr Stephen will put the law in force in one district, where school accommodation is already ample, and let us know to what extent new schools will be needed when the compulsion in the matter of school attendance becomes of general application.

### MR. CASHEL HOEY.

NOT very long ago, when Cashel Hoey was appointed Secretary to the Victorian Agent General, the 'Australasian' loudly demanded to know who "this Cashel Hoey" was, as if Mr Hoey had never been heard of before. It appears, however, that that paper has been better informed since, and has not only ascertained that Mr Hoey is not quite the obscure person it took him to be, but has even learned that his wife, Mrs Hoey, is a well-known popular novelist. The following announcement appears in the 'Australasian' of September 27:—"In next week's issue of the 'Australasian' will appear the first portion of a new novel by Mrs Cashel Hoey. The new story is named 'Out of Court,' and judging from the great popularity which Mrs Cashel Hoey's novels have always secured, a similar success may be reasonably anticipated for the present one."

## THE PILGRIMAGE AND THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

(London Tablet.)

THE pilgrimage of English Catholics to Paray-le-Monial has been engaging the attention of the leading London journals for this week past; and, as might have been expected, has been made a peg on which to hang no light weight of abuse and misrepresentation on this special act of Catholic devotion, and Catholics and Catholicity in general. Without going into the merits of the question one can form a pretty correct judgment on it by their aid; and we shall not be far wrong in the conclusion that what excites so much notice in those quarters must have considerable importance, and that when it provokes so much hostility it must embody some Catholic truth. It has been well said that we cannot trust the intellect of these writers: but their instinct is infallible. Their very nature shrinks and recoils from the true faith, just like the "Missioner" in "Loss and Gain," who was backed so cleverly out of the room by Reding simply presenting the Crucifix to him. We can well imagine the scene; ludicrous, but sad and awful, and can think that Reding, when the amusement of it had passed clasped the Holy Image to him with a firmer conviction of its true and sacred meaning. These instinctive outbursts of anger and hate from our contemporaries are to our minds a vindication of the character and usefulness of this pilgrimage.

At the same time we cannot but ask in wonder if those writers, or their applauding readers, think at all of the true import of their words. It is all very well to attack an act of Catholic devotion, and to run down and ridicule all our practices. But they should bear in mind that while attacking us, they may be cutting the ground from under themselves, and denying the fundamental principle, if there be one, of their own Christianity—"our common Christianity" as they love to style it in lectures on mixed education and kindred subjects. These gentlemen know well how to ring the changes on that theme, and to heap invective on the exclusiveness of the Catholic Church, that will not recognize the doctrines held "in common," as they say, between us and them. We know the hollowness of all this, and every Catholic school-boy can answer it. But that does not make it the less absurd of those gentlemen to forget those complaints when it suits a purpose, and to attack us on one of those common doctrines, and the one, however held, to which above all these people must cling. In whose honor is the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial? It is not certainly in honor of Blessed Margaret Mary, though her name is venerated in connection with it; it is not an act of devotion even to the Blessed Mother of God. It is a solemn act of devotion and worship to the Saviour Himself in a tribute of honor and thanksgiving to His Sacred Heart. And this is the act which our contemporaries have not hesitated to comment on with ridicule and contempt. Surely they, if they are Christians at all, must allow that in substance it is good, and seeing their fellow-Christians openly, before Europe, professing their faith in the Saviour of the world, should allow them to pass at least in respectful silence, and should abstain from the jeers and taunts of Continental infidels, who indulge in them because, as they do not deny, they would treat the object of the pilgrimage, if He were on earth, with equal contempt. These men are consistent. They deny Christ, and hold His worship in contempt. Our countrymen profess to follow and honor Him, but they will insult, and malign, and impede others who wish to honor him too.

But this story of Margaret Mary Acoque is too "absurd," they say, "and we cannot tolerate imposture of the kind." Is it too absurd? Which of you gentlemen has examined the evidence on which it rests? Is it impossible that our Divine Lord should reveal a special way of honoring Him to a devoted and heroic servant? Will you define the limit within which our Divine Master is to be allowed to communicate with His creatures? But if you do, and you will maintain that the devotion to "the Sacred Heart of Jesus" has not come to us by a special revelation, will you not at least recognize in it a fundamental truth, and an entire accord with the doctrine of the Incarnation? Call the visions of Margaret Mary mere dreams, and her revelations the strong impressions of an enthusiast, whose heated imagination saw and spoke to those of whom it thought, but when you have eased your mind of those theories, ask yourself what is the main idea of all these revelations and visions, and see if it is not a sound and beautiful one, and then trace its history in the world of religious thought, and observe if it has displayed the strength of truth or the feebleness of mere fancy. When you speak of John Wesley, or Penn, or any other founder of a sect of or off-shoot of the Protestant Church, you are not over nice in the scrutiny of their allegations, but your rule, and not an unfair one, is to judge them by their past principles and achievements. So judged, what is to be thought of the Nun of Paray-le-Monial? Is not the thought of putting the Sacred Heart of Jesus before the hearts of men, as the seat and symbol of the love that gave its life for them, and thus kindling their love for it, beautiful and true? The young girl thought of it in the chapel of her convent, and warmed to it herself, and under opposition of every kind never wavered in her fidelity to it. She proclaimed that this devotion would spread through the Church, and work a great reformation. Is there not, even humanly speaking, a hardihood in this that makes us admire her—this simple girl, with the confidence of a Joan of Arc in her own Mission, proclaiming that millions would accept what she announced. And is there nothing wonderful in the fulfilment of her prediction? There is not a country in the world in which the devotion to the Sacred Heart is not practised. It has received the most solemn sanction from the Bishops and the Supreme Pastor. And their seal has been set on what the instinctive faith of the people had by a participation approved. In little more than a century it has issued from the Convent of Paray-le-Monial, and spread throughout the world: and that be it remembered, in the face of strong opposition. Its very first opponents were the Sisters in Blessed Margaret Mary's own community. As it emerged from the Convent, its progress was watched with the utmost caution and jealousy by the Ecclesiastical authorities, and the slowest and most cautious of all was the Holy See, which over and over again refused, even when urged by Bishops, by the populations of entire countries,

and by influential sovereigns, to institute the special feast of the Sacred Heart. Yet in spite of all opposition, the devotion triumphed, and after two centuries of struggle, but always of progress, it received its full victory in the beatification of Margaret Mary, and the institution of the feast of the Sacred Heart to the Universal Church by our present Pontiff, Pius IX.

Now these facts remain, and demand an explanation. When Margaret Mary first told the Sisters in her community of those revelations, of the first devotion, and of future triumph, did she speak the truth, in fact? Did our Divine Lord appear to her and teach her this devotion with an accuracy that contains no error, and, with the teaching, give her the assurance of its future power in the Church; and has it overcome all difficulties and all opposition by the power of His Word?

Or did that young woman so read the signs of the times as to discover the very truth that would go home to its convictions, and awaken its energies? Did she so interpret the drift of Catholic thought as to know the doctrine to which in the succeeding centuries it would turn, and then, in the consciousness of her knowledge, proclaim her discovery, and calmly and heroically look forward in sorrow and contradiction to the glory which it was to win after she was gone?

We must accept the one explanation or the other. Blessed Margaret Mary did announce this devotion in the Convent of Paray-le-Monial, when it was unknown in the Catholic Church, and she foretold its triumph. Her words have been made good: and millions of people say the prayers which she taught them, and great and holy men practise her devotion. Surely, from the lowest point of view, it is flippant and unphilosophical to dismiss that devotion as blind enthusiasm, and its author as "a Nun, who was very probably insane."

## FATHER BOYLAN ON PIUS IX.

FATHER BOYLAN, the talented American priest, lately delivered an eloquent lecture on Pius IX, in New York. In the course of his lecture the Rev. gentleman said:—

I hope that this generation shall not pass away until even enemies are compelled to admit that Pius IX, the benefactor of his race, whom even now men of all creeds approach with reverence and leave with loving admiration, is not only the head of the Universal Church, but the source of universal freedom, exemplifying in his own person the inseparability of true religion and liberty. Pius IX. is a true reformer. All have heard that his very first act, when elected Pope, was to declare a general amnesty to all political prisoners; that he introduced the representative system, and reconciled, as far as he could, our ideas of modern progress with the forms of ancient wisdom. But what reforms could satisfy a party bent upon the destruction of religion itself, a party that stubbornly denies the business of God in the government of his own world, and publicly asserts that religion, public worship, and spiritual sovereignty are alone the concerns of the Almighty; that will not have God for the corner stone of the social edifice, and hold that affairs of state and temporal government—nay, even the education of the young—are the exclusive concerns of man, in which God should not be considered? They said that Pius IX. was a good man, but the trouble was, he was too good. In his government he followed the gospel, and he was too inflexibly just to gratify their lust of conquest, which would respect neither law, order nor justice. The Pope is now, and ever has been, the friend and advocate of progress, but it is a progress based upon law and order. He loves liberty, but not the liberty of error that kills the soul; not that liberty which means freedom from wholesome restraint and enslaves man to a tyrant that knows no mercy—his own passions—and thus leads to social serfdom, which is the certain end of this moral corruption. If man will not learn to rule himself, he will inevitably be ruled by another. Social progress cannot exist without moral progress, but with moral progress all arises, all ascends, all advances in order to the progressive conquest of destiny. For, though an insidious and bigoted press may call the Pope an enemy of progress, I fearlessly assert that the world will one day do him justice and admit that true liberty, in its entirety, hangs on every one of his white hairs, as it cannot be denied that the Church of which he is the head always has lived cheerfully in company with liberty, understands and blesses her favors, and has ever attacked the vices, baseness, and disorders that spring from despotism. (Applause.)

## THE RADICAL BAPTISM OF PETROLEUM.

SOME few months ago fearful excesses were committed at Aloy in Spain, were Spanish communists burned people alive in petroleum. We now read that the French radicals or pétroleurs have abolished baptism in the southern departments of France. They have substituted rites newly invented by themselves, for the Church's sacraments. Thus at Toulon, new-born infants are presented to the Republican *Cercle*, and consecrated to *La République*. In a certain town of the Bouches du Rhone, their ceremonial is even more peculiar. A *maire* has just been deprived of his office for having tolerated a very abominable performance. A number of Radical catechumens were actually baptized in petroleum, and *vous au rouge*. At Carcassone, the Communards are less "advanced." They still bring their infants to church, but they want the priests to administer the sacrament according to some absurd fashion of their own inventing. Thus the pastors absolutely refuse to do.

## ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.

THIS magnificent structure will be completed in about four years from the present date, and will—deducting the time lost during the war, when work was suspended—have occupied but 17 years in building. The 'Herald' describes it as the largest, costliest, and most beautiful church in the United States. A Gothic cathedral, built entirely of white marble, and having towers 328 feet high, cannot be easily described without the use of superlatives. The 'Herald' reminds the inhabitants of the Old World that similar churches have taken hundreds of years to build. We are also told that the cathedral will cost 2,000,000 dols., and that every bit of the material is paid for before it is used.

ELIZABETH AND THE SPANISH ARMADA.

THE Rev. W. Kelly, S. J., re-delivered a lecture upon "Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada" at the Melbourne Athenaeum lately, Sir C. G. Duffy in the chair.

Father Kelly remarked, in the first place, all the facts which he intended to refer to were, unless when he made special mention of any other authority, drawn solely from Froude and Motley. Those writers had access to the latest and largest documentary evidence. Froude was inclined as far as possible to side with England against Spain, and Motley was a most bitter enemy of Philip II. In considering the historical fact known as the affair of the Spanish Armada, the first question that seemed to suggest itself for discussion, was, according to the received laws of nations—the universal ideas of the human race—had Philip a right to make war on Elizabeth at the time he did? Or, in other words, was England or Spain the aggressor on that occasion? He contended that historical record compelled him to answer that Philip, being extremely desirous of remaining at peace, was harassed, goaded, and urged into war; that in point of fact it was Elizabeth who made war upon Philip; and that on all principles of international law Philip was only using his own right, and only acting in accordance with what all great nations deemed themselves entitled to do, when he attempted the invasion of England. Yet sooner than quarrel with Elizabeth, and break her alliance, Philip had, in the words of Froude, "submitted to intolerable wrong." It was most certain that Philip had been actuated by the most friendly feelings towards Elizabeth. He had assisted to bring about her accession to the English throne. He received great insults from her during a course of years, at a time when he was recognised as the most powerful sovereign in Europe. It had been said that he was desirous of restoring England to the Pope, and of re-asserting Catholic supremacy over her, and that that desire led him into war. Froude, however, expressed the opinion that Philip's desire to establish papal supremacy in England was inferior to his desire to have a strong Government in that country, and in saying that the historian was speaking of the Government of which Elizabeth was the head. Recapitulating the wrongs done to Spain by English buccaneers, counteracted by Elizabeth, the lecturer said that, even after these outrages the "long-enduring Philip," as Froude called him, still hoped and struggled to maintain peace. The culmination of her acts of hostility was reached, however, when, after the fall of Antwerp, Elizabeth despatched her favorite nobleman, the Earl of Leicester, at the head of an army to the Low Countries to take the field against the Spanish troops. Such conduct was nothing less than a plain declaration of war, and as such Elizabeth undoubtedly viewed it. Similar action on the part of Russia in the time of the Indian mutiny would certainly have been regarded as a *casus belli*. He then quoted to show the excessive ambition attributed to Philip was not correct, and concluded by expressing the belief that he had sustained the position he had taken up at the outset of his remarks.

The Chairman said he had heard the lecture that evening for the first time, and he could not refrain from expressing his amazement at the criticisms to which it had been subjected. The question was whether there was a reasonable *casus belli* between Spain and England 300 years ago. He thought Father Kelly had shown that there was at least as reasonable a cause of war between those two nations as any which had led to the recent wars in Europe, and had clearly proved the proposition with which he started. If Froude had demonstrated anything to the absolute satisfaction of his readers, it was that Elizabeth was willing to have betrayed the Protestant interest in England if she had been permitted to marry her favourite. Certainly, also, both Froude and Motley had made it quite plain that Philip was willing to set aside the interests of Mary of Scotland, the Catholic heir, and to sustain Elizabeth on her throne if she would abstain from interference with the exercise of his despotism in some parts of his own dominions. That being so, it was a purely historical inquiry, as open to dispassionate investigation as the contest between Rome and Carthage. Why, then, had the consideration of this subject excited any animosity? For this reason: Practically, since the Revolution, the dominant party—the Protestants—monopolised history, fiction, and poetry, and they had represented certain transactions in such a light that it was almost impossible to induce an English reader to take any other view than that represented by them, viz. (in this case), that the invasion of Philip II. was a Catholic conspiracy to suppress Protestant England. He had no doubt that the real and legitimate motive of the lecturer was to show that that quarrel of the sovereigns, like most dynastic quarrels, was a wholly selfish one, induced by personal motives. He sympathised with the gallant resistance that the English had made to the Spanish Armada, and no doubt had he been an Englishman at the time he would have lent a helping hand to throw the invaders into the Channel; just as he would still more cheerfully have done as much for the Norman invader of Ireland.

RATTAZZI'S FUNERAL.

SIR—The special correspondent of the 'Times,' in giving an account of the "last solemn obsequies in Rome" of the late Signor Rattazzi, informs us that "there were no priests or monks in the procession," and adds, "I do not know whether it will be good policy for the priests to prove to the Italians how easy it is to be born, married, and buried without them." The 'Standard' shows us that Italian progress is even more advanced. Not only can they dispense with priests and monks at a funeral, but even a dead body is not absolutely necessary. "It was known," says the Conservative journal, "that the body of the deceased statesman was not in the hearse which we saw drawn by its six horses up the hill to the railway station. . . . What is the good, they thought, of carrying the body from the station to what was its home in Rome, only to be brought back thence to the station next day? Excellent common sense! But it made that which we are apt to call a mockery at the best, yet more distinctly and almost avowedly a mockery." If this had occurred in Dublin what should we have said?—I am, dear sir, yours truly.—Cor. 'London Tablet.'

A JUST DEMAND.

(American Christian Register,—a Unitarian Paper.)

ALTHOUGH there is no established religion in this country, according to law, there is often an established religion according to custom, so far as relates to our pauper and criminal classes. Many of the inmates of our almshouses and prisons are Roman Catholics. The only religion for which they have a particle of respect, is that in which they have been educated. The only clergymen who can exert any influence over them for good are their own priests. When they are required to listen to Protestant services, they feel wronged, and the best appeals are thrown away on that account. They consider it a mean advantage, of which the majority of the community avail themselves to indoctrinate them with heresy.

The fact that the preaching in such institutions is generally styled unsectarian, makes little difference. Sermons that would be acceptable to any "Evangelical" believer, are often very offensive to intelligent Roman Catholics as well as to more liberal Christians, and when the hearers are ignorant men and degraded women, it is enough that the religious instruction comes from a suspected source to make it unwelcome and worse than useless.

We presume that many persons will say that if Roman Catholics do not wish to receive religious instruction from Protestants, let them keep out of the almshouses and prisons, and then they can go to their own churches as much as they please. But we deny that a man forfeits his religious rights on account of poverty or crime. If his condition is ever to be improved, there are no more powerful incitements to self-respect and reformation than are furnished by acceptable ministering to his spiritual needs. The State admits this when it provides religious teachers for such persons, but it often pursues a course sure to make the instruction utterly unavailing.

Instead of sneering at the Roman Catholic Church for having so many inefficient and unworthy members, we are inclined to honour it for not disowning them in their wretchedness, but sturdily insisting that they shall still be recognised as humble children of the Church, over whose spiritual rights a jealous watch must be kept. Especially with regard to inmates of reform schools for boys and girls is this concern natural and praiseworthy. And we trust that Protestantism is not yet so weak that it cannot afford to forego an unfair opportunity to convert even paupers and criminals. Therefore it seems to us plainly just that in such public institutions, in a country without any established religion, there should either be no religious instruction at all, or religious instruction that shall be acceptable and available.

What would be done by Roman Catholics if they were a majority in the country, has nothing to do with the question relating to our present duty towards a Roman Catholic minority. We are bound to act according to our own principles and professions. And if they are ever thoroughly Americanized, it will be by the most scrupulous abstinence from all unfairness with reference to their religious rights, about which they are so sensitive.

Let us remove all just causes of complaint on their part concerning the administration of our educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions, and then insist that they shall do their full part in bearing the burdens and promoting the interests of the country.

THE CARLISTS.

THE president of the Carlist Committee in Paris announces that Don Carlos has taken the citadel of Estella, with 600 prisoners and 1,400 rifles.

The special correspondent of the 'Times,' with the Carlists, confirms the statement in a telegram dated Dicastillo, August 25:—"Estella has surrendered. The Carlists here are thus considerably strengthened. Probably the Republicans will not attack Dicastillo. The conditions for the garrison in Estella are to surrender all arms and munitions of war. Don Carlos gives the garrison their liberty, and sends them with an escort to Pamplona, to prevent their being molested on the way. The officers retain their swords, and have full liberty."

A telegram from Barcelona says that the Carlists have burnt two bridges on the Girona railway, and thus destroyed the communication with Madrid, Valencia, and France. It is further stated that they have entered an important place named Plaza, and have ordered the municipality of Gracia, a suburb of Barcelona, to pay them quarterly tribute.

The leaders Valles, Segarra, Cisco, Cucala, and the Cure of Flix, who said mass before the troops at Udscana, are reported to have arrived at Alcala de Chivert, near Castellon, at the head of about 2,500 infantry and 80 cavalry. The capture of Castellon is expected, should no reinforcements be sent to that town.

That money has been supplied for the advancement of the Monarchical cause in Spain may be inferred from the announcement which comes from Bayonne, that the Carlists employ 600 Basque workmen, who daily turn out 320 Chassepots.

The engagements between the Carlists and the Republicans at Figueras has stopped the levying of contributions by the former in the rich plain of Ampurdam, which was the object of their incursion.

A large number of uniforms and saddles, intended for a Carlist band now in course of organisation, have been seized at Madrid.

IRISH SUBJECTS IN ST. STEPHEN'S.

MR. BURR, in a speech at Waterford, alluded to the treatment of all Irish subjects in a British parliament. He stated that he had seen many instances that were really laughable, but very serious, as to the treatment of Irish subjects in parliament. At about two o'clock in the morning all Irish subjects are brought on for discussion. At that hour in the morning the division bell often rings, and one can see crowds of members in white vests, half inebriated, and pushing up to the Whip, saying, are we ayes or are we noes, and then they are told by the whip what to do (great laughter and cheers).

## VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA.

On a land remote and nameless  
Shone the golden orb of day,  
Painting weird fantastic shadows  
Over mountains dark and gray.  
On the topmost heights that reared its  
Minarets of shattered stone,  
Overlooking hill and valley,  
Stood a warrior, still and lone.  
Far below him lay a vision,  
Never seen nor dreamed before,  
Of a beautiful Eden lying  
By a dim uncertain shore.  
O'er this region beauty-haunted  
Dwelt his raptured soul in awe—  
Rapt, transported, half-enchanted,  
By the wonders which he saw.  
Mountains rising to the heavens  
From the centre of our land—  
Valleys, bathed in endless summer,  
Dreaming in their mystic band;  
Sweeping in majestic grandeur  
To the limits of the sky,  
Lay these western realms of Thule,  
Newly opened to his eye.  
Stately palms that swayed and battled  
With the music-breathing wind—  
Silver pines that fringed the summits  
Of the craggy peaks behind,  
In the red and hazy sunlight,  
Waving dimly, fitfully,  
Tossed their plumes in verdant billows  
O'er a visionary sea.  
Through arroyos dark and dismal  
Poured the torrent's foaming tide,  
Winding in a train of silver  
Down the mountain's massive side.  
In the misty realms to westward  
Lay a golden-tinted streak,  
Where the glowing sunlight left its  
Image on the ocean's cheek.  
As his burning glances lighted  
On that lone, mysterious sea,  
Overcome by strange emotions,  
To the earth he bent his knee—  
While the languid breeze that wafted  
Summer odours on the air,  
Soared into the gates of heaven  
Freighted with a thankful prayer.  
Ere his orisons were ended,  
Warlike forms around him stood,  
Gazing with ecstatic rapture  
On that radiant solitude;  
While their faces vainly questioned,  
In a voice without a tone,  
Of the scenes that lay before them—  
Regions hitherto unknown.  
Were these realms a blest elysium  
Where the soul of man might rest,  
While the peaceful waves of Lethe  
Pulsed for ever in his breast?  
And that dim and distant ocean—  
Did its waters far outpour  
Into regions vast and formless,  
Limitless, without a shore?  
This and more they stood divining  
Of that land without a name,  
While their dreams revealed a morrow  
That should laurel them with fame.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Wearily the sad Pacific,  
Beating on its rocky shore,  
For the warrior-chief Balboa  
Chants a dirge for evermore.

—The West.

WILLIAM HAMILL.

## A CARDINAL IN THE WITNESS BOX.

We take the following clever pen-picture from the Irish correspondence of the 'N. Y. Tribune,' describing the scene in court when his Eminence Cardinal Cullen entered the witness-box:—

Here there is an interesting "situation" for the future historical novelist! As a contemporary chronicler and eye-witness, I can help him to conceive the picture, for I sat beside the jury in the gallery just opposite the witness-box. The court was crowded with a select audience, including a large number of priests and a few ladies in the galleries. The members of the bar, with their wigs and gowns on, filled all their own seats, the counsel engaged in the case, except the juniors, occupying the Bench called the Inner Bar. The Chief Justice, clothed in ermine, and fully conscious of the dignity of his office, does all he can to preserve it; but he sometimes fails, from the excitability of his temperament, which is a mixture of the nervous and the sanguine, his pale, thin features, by their quick changes of color, betraying the emotions that agitate him, and make him restless and impatient. This sometimes gives an advantage to Mr But and Sergeant Armstrong, who do not always treat him with the respect which his position demands. He is an acute, though not a profound lawyer, and considering that he was all his life an excessively strong partisan, and that his intellect is weakest in the judicial faculty, he has proved

an efficient Judge, and he generally decides fairly. In the recent libel case, however, *Stannus v. Finlay*, proprietor of the 'Northern Whig,' his partiality towards the land agent was so marked that an order for a new trial has been obtained, on the ground of misdirection of the Jury. He went so far as to maintain that a landlord or his agent had a perfect right to refuse to sell or let a site for a place of worship, Catholic or Protestant, if it seems good to him to doom the population of the locality to spiritual destitution. It is worth remembering also that this former ardent champion of Protestant ascendancy is the author of a work on Italy in which the Papacy is not spared. He is 67 years of age.

Paul Cullen, Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was called as the first witness for the defence. A priest beside me said it gave him great pain to appear in that capacity. We can easily believe that. At all events he decided wisely for the interests of his Church. He might have let judgment go by default, and paid whatever damages a jury might award against him, thereby asserting the dignity of his office as a Prince of the Church. But against this course several important reasons might be urged.

All eyes were eagerly directed towards the Cardinal as he slowly ascended the platform and stood beside the witness's chair, while the New Testament was put into his hand, and the official said (rather flippantly, then resuming his seat): "The answers you shall give to the Court and the Jury shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." Think of such language addressed by a young Protestant official to a Cardinal, a delegate of the Vicar of Christ! The book was hurriedly kissed, and handed back. His Eminence then quietly took his seat. There was a subject for a picture. The densely-crowded court, the jury-galleries on each side, the public gallery in front, with the fat court-crier, cooped in his cage; the barristers, in their costume, filling the middle of the court; the side passages thronged with gentlemen standing, and guarded by police; the Lord Chief-Justice alone on the bench, looking as grave as possible; the grand central figure of the Cardinal attracting every eye, with his long black robe reaching down to his feet, his small red cap placed back on his head, his scarlet apron, his chain and cross, and his ring, which the faithful, wealthy and high-born are proud to kneel down and kiss. His presence is very venerable. He has a remarkably fine forehead—high, broad, and nobly arched—indicating benevolence, veneration and ideality, although there is not a gleam of fancy or imagination in his writings or speeches. His face is full, smooth, florid and unwrinkled, with the healthy hue of temperance, quite different from the meagre physiognomy of Dr Newman or Archbishop Manning. The expression of the Cardinal is quiet, placid, rather heavy, but determined. He speaks always as the conscious organ of an infallible Church, and missing no opportunity to assert its claims. Thus, when asked whether the Pope has a right to interpose directly in the government of the Church in all countries, he answered: "From the day that Jesus Christ said to Peter, 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church,' till the last Vatican Council, the Pope has always had the right to rule directly and personally every part of the Catholic Church."

## THE COERCION CODE IN IRELAND.

THE speech delivered by Mr J. O. Blunden at the Home Rule meeting on Tuesday will be read with approval by many persons who are not themselves Home Rulers. The maintenance of a coercion code in a country notoriously so peaceful, calm, and tranquil as our own is one of the most indefensible acts in the long record of wrongs inflicted by English Parliament on the Irish nation. Mr Blunden has too correctly sketched the constitutional conditions under which we in Ireland now live. In any proclaimed district—and we believe nearly the whole island is proclaimed—the peasant who stirs from his house between sunset and sunrise may be dragged before a petty sessions bench, and if the justices believe that "he was not out of his house on some lawful business he may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour," for any period not exceeding six calendar months. Then, as all the world knows, any newspaper in Ireland may be crushed by the will of the Government without trial, inquiry, or legal process. Again, the man who sells over an ounce of gunpowder or a bullet to an unlicensed person—the farmer who, without a license, carries an old gun to shoot the crows—is liable to the felon's doom. Add to this that any man in Westmeath may be imprisoned for life at the nod of the Lord Lieutenant, not alone without a trial, but without an accusation. A wretched man may, under this cruel and infamous law, rot for years in a jail, the victim of the malicious falsehoods of an unknown slanderer. Let us complete the picture by the fact that the police possess a power of domiciliary visitation far more extensive than any enjoyed by the sbirri of the old Neapolitan regime. Such a code, scarcely defensible in a disturbed country, is in a peaceful and tranquil land an outrage, an anachronism, and a wrong. True it is that our rulers are better than their laws, and that some of the worst provisions in the code have been allowed to remain dead letters. But the liberties of a people should repose not on the broken reed of their masters' prudence or good temper, but on the broad basis of Positive Law.—'Dublin Freeman.'

## AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE IN RUSSIA.

A PHENOMENON of an entirely new sort has come into existence in Russia, namely: an epidemic of suicide amongst young persons of from fifteen to twenty years of age. This pest is attributed to the revival of the classics, which the Minister of Public Instruction, Count Dmitri Tolstoy, is promoting with such zeal that five days per week are devoted to that study exclusively; whilst only one day is given to the acquisition of the Russian language. By dint of putting forward Socrates as the great model for imitation, each boy learns to consider himself as a young Socrates, and stuffs his pockets with hemlock. The truth is, however, that the lack of religious instruction is causing this evil, which is one without example, in any community.

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

## 23. IDENTICAL TESTIMONY OF TERTULLIAN.

The point is proved; we might be dispensed from insisting further on this question. Nevertheless, the time is come to elucidate more clearly each of the points that sophistry has tried to obscure. We have cited the testimonies—Roman, Greek, and Jewish—of Augustus, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dion Cassius, Josephus; "they mean, in very truth, what they have been made to say; they do not borrow their statement from the Gospel of Luke;" and yet they speak as he did. But, supposing they never existed—that they are null and void—there would still remain a host of witnesses whose word would carry conviction with it, and whose inconvenient testimony rationalism in vain tries to rid itself of, by ranking them in the suspected category of "Christian authors." Every day we hear of the tribunals accepting the evidence of the "Christians." What right has rationalism to show more severity here than the magistrates? Let us judge of it by a single example. Towards the year 204 of our era, a famous lawyer, whose decisions figure in the Digest, beside those of Papinian, Treponius, and Ulpian, went from Carthage to Rome. He was born, and had lived a long time in Paganism. The courage of the martyrs, whose intrepidity in death he witnessed daily, made him a Christian. His name of Tertullian—already illustrious, at a time when the science of law was the highway to honour—became still more notorious by the fact of his conversion. The Roman world was curious to learn what there could be in the despised doctrine of Christ to seduce an eminent juris-consult. In this peculiar situation we may feel assured that the questions of fact will be put by Tertullian with the accuracy familiar to Barristers. Now, here is what Tertullian wrote at Rome in the year 204: "The original documents of the census of Augustus are preserved in the archives of Rome. Their evidence relative to the birth of Christ forms an authentic testimony."\* Thus speaks a Roman lawyer to a whole society on the watch, ready to lay hold of and criticise the smallest inadvertence in his language. It is thus he expresses himself only a hundred and fifty years after the death of Augustus, when the remembrance of that glorious reign was still as living in Rome as that of Louis XIV. can be in France; when the subject of debate was a fact, such as an universal census—basis of all taxation, deeds of property, hereditary prerogatives attached to the title of citizen—of all the conditions of birth, family, or rank in the empire. And our sophists pretend to believe that Tertullian evokes here a "statement" wholly new to the Romans, "borrowed from Luke!" When the jurisconsult appeals to the public archives of Rome, to the original documents of the census of Augustus, do our *litterati* take that to mean that Rome has no other archives, no other original writings than "the Gospel of Luke?" In truth, this would be to make too great a sport of human reason on behalf of rationalism. The testimony of Tertullian of itself would suffice to overturn the famous syllogism of Strauss, developed as it is by the paraphrasing of his new disciples.

## 24. UNEXPECTED AND INVOLUNTARY TESTIMONY OF MODERN RATIONALISM.

But rationalism has prepared a fresh surprise for us. We have just heard it affirm that "the texts by which it is sought to prove that some of the operations for statistics and tribute commanded by Augustus must have extended to the dominion of the Herods, either do not mean what they have been made to say, or are from Christian authors, who have borrowed this statement from the Gospel of Luke." Now, here, in the same paragraph, without any transition whatever, we are told that the census of Judea was made in the 37th year from the era of Actium, by Quirinus, the Roman governor of Syria. Is it possible that rationalism should be ignorant that Augustus was still reigning in the 37th year from the era of Actium? It is a well-authenticated fact, however, that the first Roman emperor died, a septuagenarian, in the year 44 from the era of Actium: consequently, in the year 37, the census of Judea, made by Quirinus, was effected in the name of Augustus. But listen to the very words of the critic: such a contradiction is rather too unlikely. "The census effected," he says, "by Quirinus, to which legend attributes the journey from Bethlehem, is at least ten years later than the year in which, according to Luke and Matthew, Jesus was born. The two evangelists, in effect, place the birth of Jesus under the reign of Herod—(Matth. ii, 1, 19, 22; Luke i, 5). Now, the census of Quirinus did not take place until after the deposition of Archelaus, i. e., ten years after the death of Herod, the 37th year from the era of Actium—(Josephus, Ant., xvii, xiii, 5, xviii, 1, 1, ii, 1). The inscription formerly brought forward to prove that Quirinus had levied two censuses is recognised as false—(see Orelli, Inscript. Lat., No. 623, and the supplement of Henzen in this number; Borghesi, *Fastes Consulaires* [yet unpublished], in the year 742)." Impossible to be mistaken here. The critic says positively that "in the 37th year from the era of Actium, after the deposition of Archelaus, not a partial enrolment, but a regular census, of Judea was made by Quirinus." Now, Archelaus was deposed by Augustus. Archelaus was son of Herod: "his territory" was violated by Augustus. Quirinus was sent into Judea by Augustus. Augustus survived for seven years the 37th year from the era of Actium. Then, modern rationalism, which one would not suspect of borrowing "its statement from the Gospel of Luke," and whose word "implies," in very truth, a contradiction, teaches with Tertullian and St. Luke that there was a census of Judea made under Augustus! What does it matter that ordinary readers should not be informed what emperor reigned in the 37th year from the era of Actium? What does it matter that they should not even suspect Archelaus of having anything in common with "the Herods?" They may be permitted to ignore the name of the prince who deposed Archelaus. No one is obliged to know, as Josephus did, that the Roman procurator,

Quirinus, was sent into Judea by Augustus; and as Tacitus, that he held the rank of consul, that he was the friend of the emperor, and the preceptor of his grandsons. These details, it is true, prove the contradiction of the critic. But the silence with which the critic surrounds them, attests, at the same time, the scrupulous delicacy with which he seeks to veil the spectacle of this contradiction from the sight of his readers.

## THE ENGLISH WORKING MEN AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The article on "The Church of Rome," which recently appeared in the London 'Daily Telegraph,' stated that for the past forty years the poorer portion of the English people have been in the habit of attending Catholic places of worship, and judging for themselves of the character of the Catholic religion. With reference to this, I remember reading a book published some 30 years ago or more, on the condition of the working classes of England and some other European States. The author of the book was a Mr Kay, brother of the Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, who took a leading part in the Government scheme of education in those days. Mr Kay mentioned, among other things, that great numbers of the poorer classes were even at that time "going over to Rome," that the priests in the various large manufacturing towns were acquiring great influence over them. He had been told as much by an English clergyman, of the Established Church, who, he said, was neither a bigot in his own religion, nor yet indifferent to it. He added, if the Anglican clergy did not exert themselves the entire English poor, he believed, would ere long become Catholics. Mr Kay endeavoured to account for so strange a fact. He said the English poor saw that the English Church was not the poor man's church; and, moreover, the ritual or external form of worship in the Catholic Church was far more attractive to them, as it struck the senses more, and was not so intellectual as the English Church service. He mentioned, moreover, that one of the noblest buildings, in a mere architectural point of view, in Manchester, the commercial capital of England, was a Roman Catholic Church, erected almost entirely by the pence of the poor. The English working man is naturally a wise and understanding man, and, when emancipated from prejudice, almost certain to form a sound judgment on what he hears and sees. The only hope of keeping him from becoming a Catholic is to keep him in ignorance of what the Catholic religion really is, and what are the real motives or springs of action which influence those who profess it. But it is not easy, or rather impossible, to keep him in ignorance of these things now with so many Catholic Churches open throughout the country, in many of which sermons are being preached by priests who at one time were well known as zealous ministers of the Established Church, and even in some cases Nonconformists. Not merely the schoolmaster, but the Catholic priest is "abroad" in England now-a-days, and they are playing into each other's hands. It is simply impossible to keep any Protestants from becoming Catholics if they be well educated, and at the same time be sincerely religious, if they have piety, and charity, and humility, such as befit true Christians. The English working man marks the conduct of the Catholic priest; he contrasts his self-denial and zeal with the love of ease, money, and pleasure of the bulk of the Protestant clergy of all denominations, and he naturally infers that the creed of the Catholic must be the true one, even without any learned and critical examination into its grounds. He feels as it were by a sort of religious instinct that a religion which produces such fruits must be from God, and that, therefore, he ought to embrace it. See an illustration. A simple minded but most amiable Catholic priest, an Italian and chaplain of an English military station in India, where I was once quartered, related to me the following anecdote. A Protestant soldier one day came to him and asked to be admitted into the Catholic Church. The priest said—"But do you know the tenets of the religion you propose to embrace?" He replied—"No, sir, I do not. I am no scholar, but a poor soldier. My wife is a Catholic. When I see her conduct, and observe her punctuality, and the fidelity with which she performs her religious duties, and all the duties of her state of life as a wife, a mother, and a neighbour, I cannot doubt but that the religion she professes is the true one, and that it is my duty to embrace it." Now, here is an unlettered man, who knew the "grammar of assent" by instinct, and even a great deal better than Dr Newman could teach it to him. It is by such a process of reasoning as that, I verily believe, that thousands of humble souls among the working men of England and America, and some possibly in New Zealand too, are being conducted—humanly speaking—into the Catholic Church, but ultimately, of course, by the grace of God. If we lay Catholics generally were to exhibit to others such an edifying example as the poor but honest soldier's pious wife above referred to did, we should soon have the Catholic Church filled to overflowing. We wonder how Protestants can resist the proofs in favour of the Catholic religion. Our wonder ought rather to be how so many of them do embrace it, seeing there is often so much in the conduct of lay Catholics to repel them, and even to justify their worst prejudices against it. By far the worst enemies of the Catholic religion are to be found not among Protestants, but among the Catholic laity themselves. Perhaps it is wrong in me to say so, but such is my opinion, founded on much observation and experience in this and other countries, as well as on what I read.

Auckland.

J. W.

## THE PILGRIMAGES TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

The population of Paray-le-Monial does not exceed four thousand souls. This fact will convey some idea of the wonderful appearance the town and its sanctuaries presented on the 20th of June, when twenty-five thousand pilgrims, principally men, received Holy Communion. On the Feast of S.S. Peter and Paul, the pilgrims numbered over fifteen thousand, including nearly a hundred members of the National Assembly, and the greater part of these also received the Blessed Sacrament.

\* De censu denique Augusti, quem testem fidelissimum Dominice patriuitatis Romana archira custodiunt. (Tertull., lib. iv, contra Marcion., cap. vii; Patrol. lat., tom. ii, col. 370.)

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

**BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!**

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

**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.

**BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!**

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

**M. SULLIVAN,**

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

**OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Opposite the York Hotel.

**Messrs ROBERTSON AND CO.**

**DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSEES,**

Begin 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 TO EVERYBODY.**  
**CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.**  
wish to intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Dunedin and of the suburban and Country Districts, that in consequence of their business increasing so rapidly during 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. DODSON . . . . . Proprietor.

**IMPERIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY  
(PERMANENT SYSTEM.)**

Established 1873.

Shares . . . . . £25.

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

**PRESIDENT:**

Henry Tewsley, Esquire.

**TRUSTEES:**

Messrs H. Tewsley, Daniel Haynes (of Herbert, Haynes, and  
and James Curle (of Park and Curle.)

**DIRECTORS:**

Messrs H. Tewsley, J. Frith Roberts, Julius Hyman, Thomas Brown  
(of Brown, Ewing, and Co.), John Reith (of Reith and Wilkie),  
John Joyce, A. C. Begg, George Hindle, and Robert Chisholm.

**BANKERS:**

National Bank of New Zealand.

**SOLICITORS:**

Messrs Stewart and Joyce.

**SECRETARY:**

Mr William Dalrymple, jun.

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.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING,  
AND SUMMER MILLINERY**

**MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT**

Princes street, Dunedin.

**MISS WARD** is now exhibiting all the Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmings, 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.

**T. J. LEARY.**

**DISPENSING CHEMIST,**

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

**M. R. B. THROP,**

**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.

**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**

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

**WELL PARK BREWERY,**  
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 street.

**JAMES Couston,**

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH, ZINC-  
WORKER, &C.,

WALKER 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.

**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER**

**BOTTLERS.**

**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 WHISKY, 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. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.**  
 The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

**PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.**

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

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

**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 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,**

**A B B E Y L E I X H O U S E,**  
 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. PAYLETICH** (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 B 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 WOODLEY** - Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.**

**NOTED** for the superior quality of its Liquors. Cheap and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

(Late-Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

**G. B. COOPER** - Proprietor.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

Great King Street, Dunedin.

**GOOD** accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

**FRANCIS McGEATH** - Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
 REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

**D. P. CASH,**  
 Proprietor.

**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 A N H O T E L**  
 Great King street,  
**P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.**

All Accommodation.  
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
 Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,**

**UP-COUNTRY** Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.  
 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.**

**VISITORS** to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

**JAMES HARRIS,**

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

**LAWRENCE.**

**TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,**  
 ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

**G. GEORGE JEFFERY,**  
 CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,  
 AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

**JOHN NIXON,**

**BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,**  
**LAWRENCE.**

All Orders punctually attended to.

**VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES**

**MRS P. 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)

**CHRISTIAN LONG, PROPRIETOR,**

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

**H. J. BURTON**  
 IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
 TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Thames street. Oamaru.

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

**D. TOOHEY,**

**DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,**

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**  
Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**KERIN GLOFFEY,**  
Storekeeper.

**M.A.C.R.A.E.S. FLAT.**

GOOD STABLING.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
And General Store,  
N E V I S.

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,**  
CARRICKTOWN.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

**ROBERT PRITCHARD**  
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Table'

**JUNCTION HOTEL**  
ARTHUR'S POINT.

**SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR**  
**TRAVELLERS.**

Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.  
D. MOLONEY.  
Proprietor.

**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.

**CRITERION HOTEL,**  
Naseby.

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

**KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.**

**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**  
For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN . . . Proprietor.

**GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CARDRONA**

**JOHN MCGRAH,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

**GREYHOUND HOTEL,**  
Corner of  
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.  
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, . . . Proprietor.  
A Night Porter always in attendance.

**JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL**  
Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.

Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.

Superior Billiard Table.  
Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**  
BRACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN..

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

GOOD STABLING.  
JOHN M'BRIDE,  
Proprietor.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**  
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN M. A. K. S. H.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

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

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

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
Good Stabling.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**  
Peel Street, Lawrence.

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

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

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

**HAYES AND ARBUCKLE**  
Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

**WILSON AND MORRISON**

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.

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

PRINCES STREET, Dunedin, and DEE STREET, Invercargill.

Wholesale and Retail.

**MATHESON BROTHERS,**

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN

OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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