

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 32.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

DELICIOUS AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS

AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

Who have done away with the

OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND

EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

And have adopted a NEW ONE, pregnant of

BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

As they are now in possession of Several Hundred Cases, Several Hundred Bales, and Several Hundred Boxes of NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,

There needs no more be said than that they hold the Largest and Best Stock the Public have yet had the opportunity of inspecting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaids, 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.)

Has now laid out in her Show-room, Princes street, a very large and choice assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, Straw Goods and Trimmings.

Considerable additions have also been made to the Underclothing and baby Linnen Department.

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

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 POWLE 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,

Devi 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 wall a-rose,

When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes

M. Fleming

With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal

Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,

But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

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

Dunedin.

I. 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

Sir's Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and

Heath 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 Tomb-

stones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone;

iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on applica-

tion to all parts of the Colony.

JAMES KENNEDY

THE MENERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitiki.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago

Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

STANDARD BRANDS.

OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND

"EXHIBITION" COFFEES WILL

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. BEISSER,

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 Beisser's C. n.

tharadite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beisser'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.

REEVES & CO.,
 Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.



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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
 Princes Street

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

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

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

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
 AND
PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES
 Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
 Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
 Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. M. DONNELLY
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
 WALER 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 a *Silver Medal* for Dairy Utensils, etc.

[A CARD.]

J. M. J. L. N. E. R.,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
 and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,
 George street.

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

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN
 Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS
 Nursery and Seedsman,
 Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.
 Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Mahogany, &c.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
 Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

R. LAMBERT
UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,
GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.
 Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

J. A. M A C E D O,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

Princes street, south.

The following are a few of the Works on hand:—

PRAYER BOOKS.

- Key of Heaven, from 1s. to 6s
- Catholic Piety " 1s to 9s
- Garden of the Soul " 1s to 30s
- The Path to Heaven " 3s to 9s
- Crown of Jesus " 3s to 18s
- The Mission Book " 3s to 5s 6d
- Roman Missal " 1s 6d to 7s 6d
- The Lamp of the Soul " 5s 6d to 7s 6d
- The Catholic's Vade Mecum, from 7s to 9s
- The Church Manual, 3s
- Douay Bibles, large assortment, from 4s to 55s

ST. LIQUOR'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 Fountains, 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. The Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New 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.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

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

M. McKEAY,
Solicitor Dunedin.

JOHN PERRY,
Wholesale Cabinetmaker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

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

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shawls
Shepherd Tartan Ribbed Pants

Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings

Girls' Stockings Boys Socks

Men's Stockings Men's Socks

Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts

Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

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

M R CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

JAMES McNEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,

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

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

[A CARD.]

THOMAS ROBSON,
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,
AND HABIT-MAKER,

(Next door to Atholcum), 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 Marapose Cloths—just arrived.

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

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

NOVELTIES IN THE SHOW ROOM.

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

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

THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN

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



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

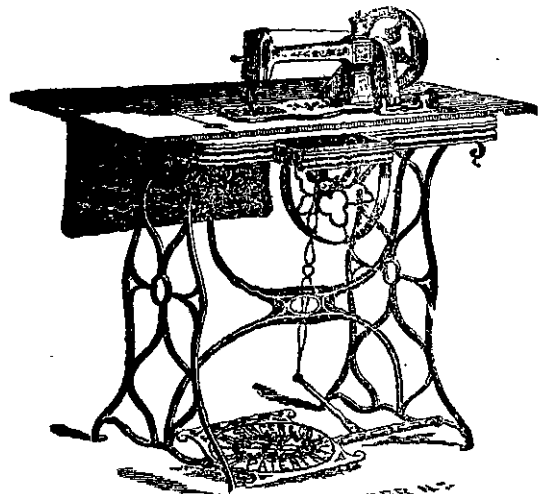
The prices will be found to be *Extremely Reasonable.*

**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 Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

M. W. H. A. W. K. I. N. S.,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

MR. DAWKINS 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.

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

Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO's., Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand.
6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

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

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.



NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS BY TRADE OR CALLING.

EMMIGRANTS 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.,
- KEITH 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 Halls of Ships and Steamers.

A. HILL JACK,
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS DRIVER, STEWART, AND Co. report as follows for the week ending December 3:—

Fat Cattle.—95 head were yarded at the Kaikorai to-day, of which 75 were sold, the balance being turned out. Although most of the cattle offered were from good to prime quality, a further reduction in prices had to be submitted to, owing to the fact that large supplies have come to hand from private sources during the past week. We do not think that best quality averaged more than 22s 6d per 100lbs; second quality at 17s 6d to 20s. It is not likely that these rates will continue long, as it will pay graziers better to hold cattle over than to sell at these low prices. We sold by auction 50 head on account of Messrs J. B. Andrews, Alexander Thomas, and others, and have placed 25 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—About 900 were penned, one-half of which were turned out unsold. Shorn cross-breeds brought 10s each; ditto merinos, 7s 6d to 9s; and we have sold 250 merino wethers on account of George Hay, Esq., South Molyneux, at top prices. We quote best quality cross-breeds (shorn) at 2d to 2½d; merinos (do), 2d.

Fat Lambs. We have sold during the week, privately, at 8s to 10s each.

Store Cattle.—There is still a very good enquiry for quiet steers and heifers, at from L4 10s to L5 for the former, and L3 to L4 for the latter. We sold at Palmerston, on the 23th ult., 500 head of bullocks and cows at full quotations, and have also placed 100 head in various lots.

Store Sheep.—Although few transactions have taken place, there is a good enquiry for cross-bred and merino wethers; also for young merino ewes, delivered in January or February. We quote cross-breeds, shorn, from 7s 6d to 8s 6d; merino do, from 4s 9d to 5s 6d, according to place of delivery.

Sheepskins.—There was a full attendance of buyers at our sale this day. Competition was active, and the prices obtained a shade firmer than last week. We catalogued and sold about 1000 skins. Green skins, merino, at 5s to 5s 3d; cross-bred, 6s; dry merino skins, at 2s 11d to 5s 6d; pelts, 1s to 1s 2d.

Hides are in good request. At auction we disposed of 120 at from 14s 9d to 17s 9d for light to medium weights, up to 21s 9d for a parcel of superior sound heavy hides.

Tallow.—A few casks only were offered, which we sold at from L15 for very inferior to L27 10s for fair mixed.

New Zealand Hemp.—No improvement to report.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions continues exceedingly dull, no sales of any importance having transpired during the week. For wheat quotations are as usual, say 4s to 4s 6d for inferior, and 5s for prime qualities. For oats the demand has given way; quotations—4s to 4s 3d.

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.

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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LETTER signed "Parent" in the 'Daily Times' of the 1st inst, calls attention to the following clause of the Education Ordinance of 1864:—"In every school established under the provisions of this Ordinance the Holy Scriptures shall be read daily, and such reading shall be either at the opening or the close of the school, as may be fixed by the teacher; and no child whose parent or guardian shall object to such instruction shall be bound to attend at such times." "Parent" then calls on the community to see that this provision of the law be enforced. It is not enforced, it appears, in some Government schools at present. Personally, we have no knowledge on the matter, but common rumour has it that it is so. There is no doubt whatever that teachers are bound to read the Bible either at the beginning or end of school; that the selection of the time is left to the master or mistress, and that neither the committees nor the Education Board has any authority whatever to interfere. The law is clear and emphatic; and in plain unmistakeable words gives the teacher the power to choose a time for Bible reading either at the opening or the close of school. The law does not say who are obliged to assist at this reading, but it implies, by an exception it makes in reference to children whose parents object, that all children whose parents do not object shall be compelled to attend. This province, therefore, assumes to itself the right to interfere in religious matters and to coerce consciences. What right has the province to say that religion—a religion of its own fabrication—shall be taught to all in its schools, except such as shall be exempted at the request of parents? Let us suppose—and this not unfrequently happens—that parents are ignorant of this law, or forgetful of it, or inattentive to it, what then? Their children are to be compelled to do what their religion and consciences, if they are Catholics, forbid them to do. Is not this tyranny, and tyranny, too, of the most odious and criminal character? Again, suppose—and this is a possible, though we admit a merely possible and very improbable case—that a teacher is a Catholic, the law compels him either to do what he believes to be highly criminal in him or perhaps to starve. He must either violate his conscience or resign his situation, probably his only means of livelihood. Is not this tyranny, odious and atrocious? Thirdly: The community is taxed to maintain this tyrannical system. Catholics are compelled to contribute means to make Catholic children slaves and hypocrites, and Catholic teachers also slaves and hypocrites, unless indeed they abstain altogether from having anything to do with Government schools. Is not this tyranny?

What right have Protestants to call on Catholics to pay for the religious instruction of their children? Teachers are paid out of funds contributed by all in common; and if they are to teach the Bible to Protestant children, is not the community at large paying for such teaching? One of the objections most commonly made against giving aid to denominational schools arises from the unwillingness of Protestants to contribute towards the religious instruction of Catholics, though Catholics ask nothing of the sort; they only demand aid in order that they may be able to impart secular knowledge; they will give the religious instruction themselves, and at their own expense. And yet these Protestants compel us to do the very thing which they affirm would in their own case be a grievance and an injustice. When denominational schools are spoken of, they object to a ghost of a shadow; but as to their own schools—for the Government schools in the Province and most other Provinces in New Zealand are essentially Protestant—they entertain no scruples whatever, in forcing us to pay not for the ghost of a shadow, but

for the real substantial Protestant instruction of their own children in the Bible. They say, in effect, we cannot aid denominational schools in which little children are taught to know and love God, to observe his commandments, and to work out their salvation under the guidance of the Catholic Church, though the aid asked is solely on account of the instruction imparted in reading, writing, and arithmetic; such a proceeding would violate our Protestant principles and consciences; but on the other hand our Protestant principles and consciences not only do not forbid, but actually call on us to compel poor Catholics to contribute to the instruction of our children in the Protestant religion; the teachers paid by us all in common must not on any account give the least Catholic instruction, but they must teach our children the fundamental principles of Protestantism. You Catholics say this is monstrously unjust and tyrannical; we do not care, it is good for us; it saves our pockets; it is a sweet gratification to our prejudices, to be able to trample on Papists, and we are able to trample on them. We are the majority, and, fools that you are, it is thankful you ought to be that we allow you to reside in the country at all. Sometime last year, we are informed, a gentleman, who hails from the north of the Tweed, told Bishop Moran that he and his people, as they objected to the system of education established here, "ought to clear out of this Province." English and Scotch historians, and writers are never done telling us that Protestantism has freed men from bondage, religious and civil, and that the world is indebted to it for the liberty it enjoys. Well, behold here in the education system of Otago a striking illustration of this liberty, and of the justice accorded to Catholics!

It is not many days since a letter appeared in one of the daily papers of this city, in which the writer deprecated the exclusion of the books at present in use in our common schools, on the ground that non-Catholics should not be deprived of these books to please Catholics, and that no matter what might be done as to books, Catholics would still remain opposed to these schools. It must be borne in mind that these books contain passages that are untrue and most insulting to Catholics. We are called in them idolatrous, superstitious, blood-thirsty, &c., &c., &c. The writer of the letter alluded to did not see the impropriety and injustice of compelling Catholics to pay men and women to teach his children these abominations. He thinks it a hardship that his children are to be deprived of such teaching, partly at least, at the expense of Catholics. He thinks it only natural and becoming that we should pay teachers to impress on the minds of his children; that we are everything that is criminal, cruel, and irreligious. He is at liberty of course to buy any books he pleases for his children, but it is going too far to demand that we shall pay people to teach his children everything in these books, that is untrue, injurious, and insulting in reference to us. He thinks it is monstrous for the community to cast out these offensive school books, stuffed as they are with lies as to Catholics, because they are offensive to Catholics, but he sees no impropriety in asking us Catholics to take an active part in inculcating those lies, and thus helping in our own degradation and injury.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, OTAGO.

The following facts in reference to this Institution should be known by Catholics.

From time to time during the last year the clergymen of Dunedin have complained of the conduct of the Catholic children in the Benevolent Institution, and declared it as their opinion that there was no use in their going there for the purpose of giving religious instruction. The Bishop, to whom these complaints were made, hoping for amendment, directed the clergymen to persevere in their efforts to instruct the children in the doctrines and principles of their holy faith; but moved at length by these repeated complaints and strong expressions of opinion as to the utter uselessness of visiting the Institution, about the end of October the Bishop sent Father Coleman to make a last effort and all necessary inquiries.

Father Coleman reports:—"On the 30th October I went to the Benevolent Institution in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, and found that the Catholic children would not say their prayers for me; some refused to make the sign of the cross, which we Catholics do to beg that Jesus Christ, by his cross and passion, may bless and protect us. One refused to say the Hail Mary, and would not repeat the ten commandments, though the child knew

these perfectly. She told me she did not want to be a Catholic. She would give no reason for her conduct, and would not answer or speak to me beyond that. I sent for the Matron and Master, and she would not answer them, beyond saying that no one had interfered with her. The only reason, the Master stated, he could give, was the fact that no Catholic servant being now in the establishment, the children have no one to guide them morning or evening. He assured me no one interfered with the religious principles of these Catholic children. I can only say that Catholic children who knew their prayers well, and used to receive religious instruction from their clergymen with respect and docility, must be very strange beings if, without some prejudicial and unfair influence, they refused to recite their prayers or speak at all, and asserted they did not wish to be Catholics. We charge the system under which these children are reared with these evil consequences; and there is no alternative now left us, after patient endurance for nearly three years, but to disconnect ourselves from the Benevolent Institution. For the past years we have borne many insults in connection with that place. I had to complain to his Honor the Superintendent again and again of the open efforts that were being made to proselytize the Catholic children. At the time alluded to, the Catholic children were taught Presbyterianism in the morning, and were handed over to me in the evening for Catholic instruction. Nay, more: before my face they were led from the Presbyterian instructor to me, the Catholic priest. I admit that efforts were made to remedy the grievances of which we had to complain. The rude impertinence of some officials then connected with the Institution was punished by the committee, and orders were given not to interfere with the religious instruction of the children; but when the children are found to have other influences brought to bear on them, we are bound to warn our people that such an Institution is of its very essence a proselytizing Institution; that any Catholic children who are sent there will certainly lose their faith; and that we can no longer go to the Institution, as it would be not only useless to do so, but calculated to make hypocrites of poor children, the oldest of whom has not yet reached her twelfth year.

The Bishop and his clergy, we are authorised to state, entertain no hope of a remedy, therefore they have not again appealed to the Superintendent or the committee, and make the matter public for the information of the Catholics of this Diocese of Dunedin, and of the colony at large.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE magnificent statue of the "Sacred Heart," which has lately been on view at Mr Macedo's shop, Princes street, was raffled in St. Joseph's schoolroom last Monday week. A great many of the ticket holders were present, who elected four of the number to superintend the drawing, 139 being the winning number. We understand that it is the intention of the winner to present the statue to his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin.

THE Superintendent of Canterbury has, it is said, undertaken the local management of immigration, as requested by the Ministry, after a good deal of objection on his part. There is also a probability of the Superintendent of Wellington withdrawing his objection, and agreeing to the arrangement.

THE 'Lyttelton Times,' referring to a late despatch from Dr Featherston, says:—Taking it as a whole, this despatch lead to the conclusion that recent criticisms on the administration of the Immigration department, and the conduct of the Agent-General, will produce judicious activity and beneficial results.

THE vessels placed on the temporary Californian service, in addition to the Macgregor, and the Mongol, are the Tartar and the Mikado, the latter a magnificent vessel of 3000 tons.

MR EARL has leased a quicksilver mine from the Maoris near Kawakawa. He has paid two years' rent in advance, and has a purchasing clause in his lease, under which, in certain circumstances, he undertakes, it is said, to pay the native lessors £10,000 as the price of the property. The mine is said to be rich in cinnabar ore.

THE number of nominations for immigrants sent home by the last mail was 2351, as follows:—Auckland, 181; Taranaki, 65; Napier, 172; Wellington, 276; Marlborough, 11; Nelson, 31; Greymouth, 28; Hokitika, 64; Christchurch, 297; Timaru, 194; Oamaru, 41; Dunedin, 308; Invercargill, 280; Riverton, 403. The nominations for October were 1025.

THE death of a Maori centenarian is recorded by the 'Press' as follows:—"Petara Kohutuani, the oldest Maori chief of the Rupaki Natives is dead. His age is stated to be 120 years, but as 12 moons are calculated by the Natives as one year, his real age (if correctly stated) is 108 years."

CHINESE and their families almost invariably occupy the front seats at dramatic entertainments in Lawrence.

THE 'Tuapeka Times' hears that Chinese labor is superseding European labor on the railway contracts at Manuka creek.

THE preliminary prospectus of the Wellington Sugar Refining Co. has been issued. The capital is £120,000, in 12,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase to £200,000. 2000 shares each are reserved for Otago, Canterbury and Auckland; the remaining 6000 shares for other Provinces of New Zealand and elsewhere.

ORDERS were sent Home by last mail for the material for the Clutha railway.

THE Mosgiel Woollen Factory Co. are making extensive additions to their buildings and machinery.

THE attempt to test the deep ground at Naseby by means of the Government boring rods has proved a failure. The 'Mount Ida Chronicle' says:—"If, as is alleged by many, the machine is unadapted to prospect deep ground, except at a cost nearly equal in amount to what would put down and slab a shaft, the sooner that fact is discovered the better."

THERE is now a Chinese ward in the Wakatipu Hospital.

AN attempt is about to be made to form a cricket club at Naseby. THE 'Timaru Herald' states that the export of wheat last year for that port was 250,000 bushels, and estimates that the district this year will produce 450,000 bushels.

IT is stated that Sergeant Walker, late of the Armed Constabulary, Auckland, and now of the constabulary at Christchurch, has received a reward of £300 and promotion for some exceedingly clever captures which he has effected since he joined the police force at that place.

Two very old Wellington settlers have recently passed away, whose united ages reach 140 years. Mrs Dixon, relict of the late Mr George Dixon who died a few weeks ago, died on Saturday last from heart disease, aged 61 years. The other death we have to record is that of Mr Futter, for many years sexton at the Church of England cemetery, who had reached the advanced age of 79.

IT is stated that it is the intention of Mr A. C. Strode to resign his office of Resident Magistrate for Dunedin about the end of the year. Mr Strode has now been in the Government service for thirty-one years, and during that long period has held many offices, among them being the one he now holds. From Mr Strode's well-known and long experience in magisterial matters, his decisions have always been considered as correct, and consequently satisfactory alike to all parties. Mr Strode has for some time past been absent upon leave of absence in consequence of bad health, but he intends in a week or so to return to harness, and will continue so until about the end of the year, when he will finally retire. Several gentlemen are mentioned as likely to be his successors, among them being the Minister of Justice himself.

AN old Irish lady named Mansfield, aged ninety-seven, died at Geelong, Victoria, lately. She was married in the year of the Rebellion, '98, and remembered the invasion and landing of the French troops in Bantry Bay, and was in her prime in the days of Flood, Grattan, and Wolf Tone.

A COMPANY, with a capital of £2000 in £10 shares, is projected to establish Turkish baths at Onehunga.

THE captain of the Italian flagship which was at Auckland in March last, reports very favourably of New Zealand flax ropes.

THE Nelson Exhibition was opened on the 26th ult. There were large crowds from all parts of the Province. A procession marched up to the Provincial Hall, which consisted of Mr Broad, vice-president; Sir David Monro, his Honor Judge Richmond, members of both Houses, the clergy of all denominations, and members of the Exhibition Committee. The Artillery Band played the National Anthem, Sir David Monro delivered the inaugural address. The Exhibition is a great success. The show of pictures and fine arts is said to be unequalled in New Zealand. There is also a creditable display of local manufactures. All kinds of minerals of the Province are on view, including gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, marble, limestone, and flagging stone. The Exhibition will remain open for four days.

FIBRE-CURING has been successfully started by a company at Tauranga, Auckland.

THE activity which prevails in the building trade throughout the Province, is specially noticeable in the thriving township of Balclutha.

AT Oamaru lately, Judge Ward suspended the certificate of a bankrupt named James Kerr for eighteen months. His Honor remarked that some particulars in the bankrupt's accounts were most suspicious, that he had been guilty of fraudulent preference, had made away with or improperly disposed of portions of his property, and had continued to trade after being aware of his insolvent condition. His Honor ordered the cost of opposition to be defrayed out of the estate, but would not direct a prosecution.

THE Riverton paper states that in the course of eight days, Mr T. Daniel, Immigration Agent for the Western District, has received applications for the introduction of 70 souls to the Colony. The persons nominated are chiefly farm labourers.

WE take the following from the 'Daily Times,' in regard to the proposed insurance company:—"We learn that Mr Charles Reid has been very successful in his efforts to float the Standard Insurance Company in the Northern Provinces, and has secured the services as local directors and agents of several influential gentlemen, amongst others the well-known Mr John Martin, of Wellington; Messrs Routledge and Kennedy, of Hawke's Bay; Mr G. W. Binney, of Auckland; Mr Tate, of Timaru; and Mr Aitken, of Oamaru. Negotiations are pending as to the appointment of General Managers for Canterbury and Wellington. The share list is filling up, and no doubt when the time for closing the list is fixed, the applications will be numerous. We also hear that as a result of Mr Reid's mission, the projected companies in Wellington and Christchurch have been abandoned."

THE last Northern escort which arrived in Dunedin brought down the following undermentioned quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1300 ozs. 14 dwts.; Cardrona, 822 ozs. 15 dwts.; Arrow, 569 ozs. 4 dwts.; Cromwell, 2021 ozs. 14 dwts.; Clyde, 200 ozs.; Alexandra, 602 ozs.; Teviot, 364 ozs. 1 dwt.; Blacks, 1200 ozs.; St. Bathans, 200 ozs.; Mount Ida, 1797 ozs. 9 dwts.; Palmerston, 43 ozs. 15 dwts.; Macraes, 130 ozs. 3 dwts.; Waikouaiti, 5 ozs. 11 dwts.; total, 9247 ozs. 6 dwts.

THE NEW LICENSING ACT.

THE new Licensing Act was very fully discussed at the Quarterly Licensing Meeting held at Dunedin on the 2nd inst. There was a large number of applications for transfers and general licenses, but before the business was proceeded with, the presiding Magistrate (Mr J. N. Watt) intimated that the Bench were of opinion that it was out of their power to grant any new licenses whatever. Messrs Harris, Haggitt, and E. Cook, who appeared on behalf of applicants for new licenses, took exception to this view, and the Bench agreed to formally call three applications for new licenses to give counsel an opportunity of arguing the question. After considerable discussion, the Bench adopted a suggestion thrown out by Mr Harris, and resolved to adjourn all the business before them for a fortnight, in order that the opinion of the Attorney-General might be obtained in the meantime. Mr Watt stated that the Bench, after hearing the arguments adduced, had modified their views to a certain extent, as they were now of opinion that they were not only unable to grant new licenses, but were also without authority to even grant transfers from person to person.

NASEBY.

A CORRESPONDENT from Naseby states that, although a Catholic school has been established there, and sanctioned by both the Rev. E. Koyler and the Bishop, who both subscribed handsomely towards its maintenance, some people calling themselves Catholics refuse to send their children to it; and he further says that these children, to the number of 15, attend the Government school. The letter is too long for insertion. In reference to this matter, we are sorry for two things. First, that Catholics—if, indeed, these people be really Catholics, which, to say the least, is very doubtful—should so far forget their duty to themselves and their children; and secondly, that it should be considered necessary to bring public opinion to bear on these neglected people. Our impression is that such people ought to be treated as if they had already seceded from the church, and that consequently we should take no more notice of them on account of their sending their children to Government schools than we do of Protestants for sending their children to these schools.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

OF late there have been rancorous doings in N. S. Wales in regard to the appointment to the Chief Judgeship. The 'Wellington Independent' mildly describes them as follows:—From New South Wales we hear that Mr Parkes, the Prime Minister, has provoked a good deal of dissatisfaction by his having appointed Sir James Martin to be Chief Justice, vice Sir Alfred Stephen resigned. It seems to have been expected that Mr Butler, the Attorney-General, would have received the highest judicial appointment as a matter of course according to usual practice. It would appear, however, that religious pressure has had something to do with the appointment, Mr Butler being a Roman Catholic, and there being already one Catholic Judge upon the Bench. The Orangemen, who are a numerous body and politically active, threatened the Ministry with all sorts of consequences if Mr Butler was appointed, and Mr Parkes gave in.

EXAMINATION AT ST. MARY'S CONVENT SCHOOLS, PONSONBY.

(Auckland 'Star,' Nov. 21.)

AMONGST our many institutions of a somewhat public character, the Catholic School of St. Mary's, situated in the rising district of Ponsonby, is not the least worthy of commendation as an educational establishment. Surrounded by spacious grounds of great neatness, it commands one of the loveliest glimpses of the harbor and adjacent landscape which it is possible for the eye to behold. Contiguous to St. Mary's school is St. Mary's Orphanage, which also participates in all these natural advantages. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday at both of these establishments to witness one of the usual examinations. His Lordship Dr Croke presided, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers McDonald, Fynes, O'Hara, Paul, Boibieux, Golden, and Simpson. Amongst the many gentlemen were Dr Wood, and Messrs Dignan, Brigham, Darby, Corcoran, Tole, and others. The first exhibition was the orphan children, numbering about forty-six, whose appearance was remarkable for cleanliness, liveliness, and an uniform neatness of dress. Their programme comprised singing, an address to his Lordship (spoken by one of these little ones in an accomplished manner), catechism, reading, grammar, geography, domestic economy, mental arithmetic, exercises, and poetry, all of which were satisfactorily gone through and betokened a wonderful amount of training by the Sisters of Mercy. This programme concluded with the National Anthem, sung with a loyal gusto by the entire body of children.—His Lordship then addressed them in terms of earnestness and gratification, saying that he was highly pleased with the result of the children's examination, and he was especially pleased with that element in it called domestic economy. He was always delighted to see instruction take such a practical turn, particularly in the case of the Orphanage, where the children were not likely to take very high positions in society, but would probably have to "earn their bread" by battling through life. He wished them every happiness, and concluded his plain and interesting address with his benediction. His Lordship then proceeded to St. Mary's School, consisting of boarders and day scholars numbering sixty, and there also presided, surrounded by his clergy and a very large lay audience of ladies and gentlemen. The pupils, who were placed on a dais, presented, as is usual in ladies' schools, a fairy-like appearance, which, if possible, was heightened by the loveliness of the day. The programme in this school, in which are taught the elementary and higher branches of education, was much larger than the one above noticed. The first event or *entree* was the "Isabel Polka," being perfectly performed on three pianos and harmonium by seven little ladies of about nine years of age. Next followed an address to his Lordship Dr Croke and the audience generally, delivered by a young lady in a manner that a girl of riper years might be proud of. Then

came a lengthy examination of the various school classes in catechism, English, Scotch, Roman, and Irish histories, in all of which there was a great promptness and accuracy of answer; also, reading, recitations, grammar, parsing, arithmetic, geography (topographical, physical, and political, with special reference to New Zealand), and also domestic economy. In all these subjects, notwithstanding a nervous hesitancy visible in one or two instances, there was a general proficiency shown. The whole programme was interspersed with pianoforte pieces—solos and duets, vocal and instrumental,—in which several of the pupils took part. After some exercises in spelling, poetry, and fables, from the younger portion of the children, the programme concluded with the chorus, "Chough and Crow," sung by the whole school, big and little, the accompaniment being played by some of the pupils distributed at three pianos.—His Lordship then rose and delivered an address remarkable for its eloquent simplicity, in the course of which he expressed himself—and he believed in common with all present—gratified at the efficient manner in which the pupils had acquitted themselves. He was much pleased in this, as in the case of the Orphanage School, to see the practical ingredients of domestic economy introduced concurrently with the other items of instruction. He believed it to be an important element in the education of a lady. After a humorous and instructive address his Lordship concluded by congratulating the Sisters of Mercy upon the general proficiency of their pupils, and the pupils upon the efficiency of their devoted teachers. There was no reason to complain as to the patronage accorded to these schools, the attendance being greater now than at any previous period. This, he said, was the best sign that they were held in high estimation by the public, and were as efficient, and afforded as high a standard of education as any school in the community. After expressing his pleasure at seeing so large an audience present, his Lordship told the pupils to continue to progress as they had hitherto done; and at their earnest request granted them a holiday. The visitors having inspected the very creditable drawings, maps, fancy work of every description, &c., done by the pupils, and examined the buildings and grounds, all left highly pleased and satisfied with the afternoon's proceedings.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

WE regret to record a very serious accident which occurred to Mr Grogan at the Forbury Racecourse on Monday. With one or two friends he drove out in a buggy to the racecourse, and arrived at the gates in safety. In driving along the green between the gates and the grand stand, the buggy wheels got into some deep ruts, and the gentleman driving was thrown out. He escaped unhurt, with the exception of scraped hands, but the horse took fright and bolted. Mr Grogan tried to secure the reins, but failed to do so, and he then jumped out. Instead of getting out at the back of the buggy, he jumped out at the side, and in doing so got an awkward fall, his head coming in contact with one of the wheels. He was at once placed in an express waggon, and removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. He has an ugly wound over the left eye, and has sustained concussion of the brain, the latter of course being the chief injury. From the time of the accident up to the present he has been quite insensible. Mr Grogan has been very unfortunate of late, as we understand that he had just recovered from the effects of a severe kick from a race-horse. Up to Thursday he was still insensible.

THE PRIESTS AND HOME RULE.

THE following is from Father O'Malley's book, "Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism": "Upon this very vague and hazy topic we hear a great deal of vague and hazy talk. It is important to form precise notions on this matter, and with a little plain speaking, there is not the least difficulty about it. But there is one point on which there can be no doubt whatsoever—namely, that the whole body of those priests, with exceptions not worth mentioning, if there be any at all, are thoroughly Irish, and, as a matter of course, march with the national army in every national movement, as this for Home Rule confessedly is. How in the world could it be otherwise? We are all of us, almost every man amongst us, called from the ranks of the people, and many of us form the lower strata of the social formation. It is just as well, probably a good deal better—that they have not thrown themselves in a body into the movement at the early stages. That might have discouraged our Protestant comrades, as offering some seeming of a purely Catholic movement. The happy result is, the good omen that we have on the Council of the Home Rule Association, as many Protestant as Catholic clergymen."

THE O'DONOGHUE AT TRALEE.

(Correspondence, Melbourne 'Advocate'.)

I COME now to Tralee, where there have been most exciting times since the date of my last letter. After long threatening, the renegade O'Donoghue at last, about a month ago, ventured to go into the borough and publicly ask his constituents to re-elect him. He came with a small body guard from Killamey, and, as it appears now, actually expected that he would be well received. He had a speech prepared for the occasion, which has been published, and the first sentences of which thanked the people for their magnificent reception of him, and pronounced that day the proudest moment of his life. But he had no sooner entered the town than the whole population turned out against him, groaned, hissed, and hunted him, with his few imported friends, into his hotel. He appeared at one of the windows to speak, and waved his hand—as if it were a wand of Prospero—for silence. But from the surging and indignant thousands there came only yells, groans, hisses, cat-calls, and the deafening music of two thousand penny whistles. For an hour this thing went on, not a word of the speaker being heard even by those who were standing close beside him, and he accordingly gave the manuscript of his address to the reporters, forgetting at the same time, to strike out the first few sentences to which I have already referred, and which read extremely

comical and ludicrous in the light of his actual reception. A day or two afterwards he attempted to canvass the town, but he met a worse reception than even on this occasion. Porter, dead cats, rotten eggs, &c., were thrown at him everywhere, and he had to be guarded from house to house by a troop of armed police; while amongst the vast crowd of people other members of the force were scattered, armed *cap-a-pie*. His canvass was, of course, a failure; nothing could be worse than his reception—worse, that is, for the cause of English domination which he now represents. What a contrast did the reception of the Home Rule candidate for the borough, and of the deputation from the Home Rule Association, present a few days afterwards! For three or four days the whole town was in a fever of perpetual ovation. But I cannot spend time describing this affair. Let me sum up by declaring that, after having planned and taken every precaution to ensure a favorable reception of himself, The O'Donoghue has positively and actually been hunted out of the town. There is no doubt now that he was offered some appointment on condition that he got re-elected, and having been made aware in the most unmistakable manner that he would not be re-elected, he has given up the intention of resigning his seat or taking any appointment for the present. Tralee, however, is still on guard. The popular candidate is always on the spot, ready to unfurl the green banner, and the people are ready at a moment's notice to turn out in his favor as unmistakably as before. It is absolutely certain that no anti-Home Rule candidate would have any chance in Tralee at all but The O'Donoghue, and that he will be defeated by at least 70 votes in a constituency numbering 270.

MGR. CAPEL ON THE SAFEGUARDS OF THE CONFESSORIAL.

At St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, lately, Mgr. Capel lectured on the Confessional, taking for his text the words "No man taketh that honor unto himself but he that is called of God as was Aaron." Recapitulating the arguments advanced on the previous Sunday to rebut the charges recently made against confession, in the House of Lords, the preacher proceeded to point out the safeguards by which it is surrounded in the Catholic Church, and said that he could well understand the alarm felt by those who merely regarded it as a human institution when they heard that the clergy generally were allowed to hear confessions. When, however, it was once remembered that it was a Divine institution, and that the priest was the appointed minister of reconciliation, all such alarm disappeared. At the same time many safeguards are placed by the Church around the confessor—first in the special preparation through which every Catholic priest has to pass; and, secondly, the special rule by which confessors are bound. At seven years of age a child in the Catholic Church is regarded as being responsible to God; at ten, in many dioceses in Southern Italy, confirmation and holy communion are administered, and then youths are admitted to seminaries, so that their minds may be trained and their higher culture provided for. From his twelfth to his twenty-fourth year the student is prepared by men chosen out for their piety, and then, many who have repented their early choice, or who have proved unsuited for the work, having been weeded out, the young priest is ordained. There is no such idea in the Catholic Church as that of sending boys to public schools and universities, and making them "men of the world" as a preparation for the priesthood; rather they receive a special training in a special seminary. But, secondly, in addition to the training for the priesthood, the confessor undergoes a further preparation during the last four years, in which he is made acquainted with the conscience, human actions, law, the commandments of God and of the Church, and the sacraments. No Bishop would ever approve of a confessor who could not pass through an examination conducted by those who are specially appointed for the purpose. A priest may be suited for other works, such as catechizing or preaching, but he is not approved of for the confessor's work unless he is to some extent a master of moral theology. Nor does his training end here. Every well ordered diocese is divided into sections, and under one priest in each division conferences are held, at which the cases of penitents are submitted and opinions are given as to the best means of treating them, thus not only keeping up the confessor's knowledge, but also testing his good sense by the judgment of others. The priest who is appointed a confessor has the double powers of ordination and jurisdiction. He receives his authority as a priest at his ordination; but jurisdiction, or mission, or the power of the keys, he has not by virtue of his priesthood, but by the power of the Church exercised at the will of the Bishop, who can give it and withdraw it within his own diocese. Just as the Archbishop of Westminster cannot pronounce absolution outside his own diocese without the permission of the diocesan—a rule of which the necessity was realised as early as the Council of Nice—so the jurisdiction of the confessor is limited in the same way as to time and place. The power is usually given for terms of years from three and upwards, and so strong is this rule that if on the day when the period ends the priest hears a confession without renewed authority, his absolution is powerless. There is also a limit as to persons. The Bishop may mark out a confessor for children, for the "Religious," for young men, and if the Bishop thus limits a confessor's jurisdiction and finds his orders are disregarded, he can at once withdraw his authority. Thus the confessor is shown to possess two distinct powers; first, his power as a priest, which is inalienable, and secondly his jurisdiction as a confessor, which may be withdrawn at any time. In concluding his address, the preacher said he could well understand the cry of alarm recently raised in the Anglican Church or the Anglican communion. There would be a similar cry in the Catholic Church if the priests were to use, in opposition to the authority of the Bishops, what is in itself a dangerous weapon. He could well understand that to the English mind there was something strange in hearing that after 300 years of disuse the confessional was to be revived, but he was bound to say that he believed no amount of oppression could crush out the natural desire to confess, the existence of which was proved by the fact that Catholic priests were sometimes called upon to hear the confessions of Protestants, who came to them without, of course, the hope or intention of obtaining absolution.

BISHOP MERMILJOD.

When Mgr. Mermillod was at Bourg, a short time since, he made the following little speech to certain gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who came to pay him their respects:—"I am the first Swiss citizen exiled from my native country since 1815. Switzerland banished Jean Jacques Rousseau; so there is a resemblance between myself and that great man. But, believe me, I am not sorry for my exile—it is an event which drags the masks off certain faces that are best exposed. Our salvation is possible after the crisis we are passing through. Catholicism must penetrate into the laws of the country. What is the good of a Christianity which is only remembered at Mass? If Christianity is truth, it ought to predominate in every act of our lives. In separating religion from civil life, the evils which surround us have become possible. If religion is to be forgotten during life, why should it be remembered at the hour of death? Why do you reproach the Internationalists with their abolition of the funeral rites? I inhabit at Ferney, a mansion which Voltaire built for Madame Denis. He little thought he was building a home for a Bishop. I often visit his apartment and his garden. When in his room two things strike me—the portrait of Frederick the Great and that of Catherine II—then, certain portraits of ladies, whose lives were—well, they are dead, and let us leave them in peace. These portraits make me think of three things—force, schism, and immorality—the three dominating evils of modern times. People say the triumph of Prussia is that of Protestantism. This is true, and it makes me hope for the rise of France. Prussia would have died had she had all the misfortunes of France. The triumph of France is the triumph of Catholicism. The last triumph of your enemies (Prussians) is the last effort of Protestantism. An American gentleman, and a Protestant, told me the other day that he never beheld anything like the materialism, poverty, and fearful immorality of Berlin. Paris was a holy city compared with it. In France, on the contrary, I see that religion is becoming much more general—the churches are well attended, and all classes are inspired with a feeling of the absolute necessity of religion as a guide both in their moral and political life. I am going to remain at Ferney. When I telegraphed to the Pope to say where I was, he telegraphed back—"The gendarmes drove you into Ferney; pray, stay there, and purify the temple of Voltaire."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LONDON.

In a late Pastoral of Archbishop Manning, that eminent prelate says:—

The multiplication of schools and of churches, or places of Christian worship, throughout England in the last thirty years, is without example in our later history; and without a parallel in any nation at this time—except in Ireland; which has out of its poverty covered its whole surface, as with a new creation, of churches and schools. In this diocese alone during the last twenty years fifty-five churches have been either built or replaced by larger and more fitting structures. In the last eight years twenty-four churches, or new missions, have been added. At this time five new churches are either already begun, or in preparation. In the Mission of the English Martyrs, on Tower Hill, the building of the church has already begun. In Wapping a sum of money has been already collected for a church. In the mission of Millwall the foundations of the church are already complete. In Hackneywick the first stone of school church has been laid. In Drury Lane, a site is already secured, and a large part of the cost of the church is already in hand. Of these five places four are new missions, founded in the midst of the densest and poorest parts of our Catholic poor. We could, if the time permitted, give you such details of the spiritual state of these places as would effectually move you to deny yourselves for the building of these churches. The faith of our poor is even there vivid and strong. But scattered, and hid away in the great multitude of a population which is without Catholic faith, and to a great extent almost without Christian knowledge, our people become entangled in endless dangers, and in constant temptation to neglect the practice of their religion. The diligent search which we have made from street to street, house to house, room to room, has shown how many have heard no Mass for years; how many have never been to confession or communion since the first time; how many, now in middle life, and even in old age, never at all; how many, of all ages, have never been confirmed; how many children, sometimes whole families, now grown up, have never been baptized; and of all these evils, above all, of the last, which is the most fatal, the chief cause is found to be "mixed marriages." To reclaim, and to restore such a population to the practice of their religion, and to support their perseverance when they are once restored, it is absolutely necessary that an altar where the Holy Mass may be daily said, and our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament may be always present, should be shut up in the midst of them. They will not go to a distance. Strange to say, the very people who in Ireland will walk ten miles before daybreak rather than lose the Holy Mass, will not persevere in walking a distance of ten minutes through the cold and hostile atmosphere of London.

Years ago we told you, dear children in Jesus Christ, that you could do no nobler work of Catholic charity and piety than by helping to place small churches in the midst of our poor in London. Those who have seen with their eyes what has already been accomplished in the five new missions above named, where the High Mass has been offered under every disadvantage in school-rooms or temporary buildings, know how many souls, both of adults and of children, have already been brought back to God.

A GREAT victory has been gained in Navarre by the Carlists over the Republican troops. A further telegram says that the result was decisive.

BRIDGET sometimes knows how to put down "impudence." The wife of a legislator, hiring a servant, objected to a reference from an hotel, "Oh, ma'am," said Bridget, "poor sarvints has to live in all sorts of queer places. I've been in hotels, and I've lived in gentlemen's houses, and I've lived with members of Parliament, and I thought no worse of myself." The "namber's missus" stood rebuked.

THE PRESS OF ITALY.

LATELY the 'Voce della Verita' invited the Catholic journals of Italy to unite in a common protest against the insults and calumnies that are daily offered by the vile revolutionary papers of Italy against the Catholic Church and its august head, the Vicar of God on earth. The protest was to take the form of an address to the Holy Father, to be signed by the responsible editors of the Italian Catholic press. The response which this appeal of the 'Voce' has called forth has brought out the fact that not only every important city in Italy, but many a town of lesser note, possesses its Catholic newspaper. In about ten days, from the 26th of June to the 5th of July, the 'Voce' published the names of sixty-one local newspapers that had sent in their adhesion to the address above mentioned.

THE LIBERAL WAVE.

(New York 'Tablet'.)

THE liberal wave is rising; it is spreading fast and far; as fast and as far as falsehood, bearing with it the same fatal miasma wherever it goes. It has over-flooded Europe, and, seeking new worlds to conquer, comes to us. We have notified our readers of its arrival here, even in this city, in a disguised form, in the shape of judges, anti-Catholic unions, charitable commissioners, and others. With one or two of these last-named gentlemen we have occasion to deal again. But the latest feat of Liberalism dates from Brazil generally, and Pernambuco particularly.

In Brazil, as in most of the South American States, the Freemasons form a very powerful and extensive body. The Premier in the Senate is a "Grand Master" in the order. This secret order, finding itself so powerful, with the Government of the country in its hands, aims at carrying whatever measures it pleases; measures, of course, which are necessarily opposed to the Catholic religion. Brazil is a Catholic country, and very naturally objects to be ordered about at the behest of a knot of infidels, however powerful they may be. In Pernambuco recently, the Freemasons were denounced by the Bishop, and members of the society pronounced excommunicated. One would imagine that a genuine Freemason would glory in being excommunicated; for on joining the society he places himself *ipso facto* without the pale of the Church. Strange to say, the Masons found themselves aggrieved at being denounced by the Church which they had voluntarily quitted. These are the men who are the advocates of largely liberal measures, liberal education, liberal thought, liberal government, liberal everything; the brethren of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Orsini, Falk, Reinkens, *et hoc genus*. Mark the action of these liberal gentlemen the moment they find themselves crossed. Well might it be said, scratch a liberal and you find a despot. The 'Herald' correspondent tells the story:

"On the 14th instant a public meeting was held to express sympathy with Dr Ignatio Farias, Dean of Olinda, on his having been suspended by the Bishop. At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd, which was composed chiefly of the upper classes, separated into two divisions, one making for the Jesuit College, which they entered and proceeded to demolish. Books were torn up, windows, tables, chairs, &c., smashed, and some of the priests got more or less roughly handled by the would-be rioters. At the time there were about fifty boys in the college under the teaching of eleven Jesuits, and directly they saw the work of devastation going on, each boy made straight for home.

"The second division of Freemasons went for the office of the Bishop's paper, called the 'Uniao,' and made a bonfire in the street of everything they could lay their hands upon, completely destroying the printing machine.

"Not the slightest hindrance was attempted either on the part of the civil or military powers, although the Jesuit College is only some fifty yards distant from the barracks of the Ninth Regiment.

"Gratified with the result of their raid on the college, the people next turned their attention to the Right Reverend Bishop; but on arriving at his residence found that the President had placed there a guard of soldiers.

"The crowd, not caring to encounter the military, promptly and wisely dispersed."

Such is Liberalism: first cousin to Communism. On the 16th inst., another meeting was convened to petition the President of the province to mark a time for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the city. By this time the authorities seemed to have arrived at the very evident conclusion that the petitioners were nothing more nor less than a parcel of rioters. About thirty cavalry soldiers dashed in among the crowd, which had refused to disperse; and these valiant gentlemen, who showed themselves so brave in assaulting harmless priests and their pupils, in tearing books and smashing furniture, took to their heels at once like the cravens that they must have been. As the correspondent says, "the casualties were reported as something fearful." But the next day it was discovered that a man had received a bump against a lamp-post which refused to quit. Nevertheless, "the Liberal party have come forward and made a solemn protest against the 'brutal act of the Government!'"

What an august body the "Liberal party" in Pernambuco must be! What a fair-minded body! But there; the whole affair speaks for itself. The Liberal party shows itself composed of a set of ridiculous cowards. We only wish to make one remark. If matters go on much longer at their present rate in Prussia, Italy, Switzerland, certain districts of France and South America, where those in power legalise any sort of violence provided it be directed against priests and religious, it will soon be time for Catholics in pure self-defence, to take the law into their own hands. In view of such contingencies continually arising, when our property and lives are never safe for a moment, because we choose to believe in Jesus Christ and His Church, it might be as well for religious houses to take up the study of fortification, physical as well as spiritual, so as to be prepared to stand siege when necessary. In a contest between men and wild beasts three courses only be open: to place yourself in such a position as to prevent the wild beast from doing you harm, to kill the beast, or to be

killed by the beast. At present we advocate the first course in dealing with the Liberals.

A. T. STEWART'S WEALTH.

THE precise amount is beyond his own calculation, and it is probable that he could not get within a million of it. No one can tell the precise value of a piece of real estate until it be sold, and hence an owner cannot easily attach an estimate which shall match the market. He owns two churches in this city, one of which has been transformed into a theatre, and the other is the stable for the horses connected with his establishment, his private stables being up town. He owns the Depeau row in Bleeker street, and some other property in that vicinity, and also a few buildings in Elm street, near his chief warehouse. His Broadway property consists of one church (to which I have referred), two warehouses and the Metropolitan hotel. His largest warehouse, which has no equal in the world in space and elegance, and which covers nearly three acres, is built entirely on leased land, the fee belonging to the Sailor's Snug Harbor. This plot would readily bring at auction three millions, and its rent, at the low rates of long leases, is a little under 50,000 dollars a year. All the properties thus named are worth six millions, and to these is to be added the Saratoga hotel, the Hempstead lands, and the farm at Tuckahoe, and the place in Fifth avenue. The girls' lodging house, which is worth a million, being a charity is not to be reckoned. Mr Stewart's stock of goods in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, and Europe, may be estimated at eight millions, and his personal estate, such as bank stock and similar securities, may be a million more. If you take round numbers, and place the available estate at twenty millions, you make a liberal estimate of real value, and this is enough for any man.—'New York Letter.'

SACRILEGES IN ROME.

THE news from Rome just now relates almost exclusively to sacrileges either accomplished or projected by the Government of Victor Emanuel. We quote from the Roman correspondence in the 'Crusader':—"Cantucci, the Bolognese poet (a very sorry one), has just been allowed to publish and expose for sale in Rome his monstrous 'Canto al Satana,' or hymn to the devil, which was the prize poem of the Bolognese University in 1872, and which is nothing more than an apotheosis of Lucifer as personifying the revolt against God. A translated extract appeared in the Roman correspondence of the 'Tablet' at the time, to which I refer your readers; and the poet had such a success as the expression of the ideas of the sect, that its reprint had been called for by the Masonic Lodges. It is merely one of the countless other works in the same sense, and its superior ability has given it greater circulation."

NATIVE LAND.

BY J. ROXIE O'REILLY.

It chanced to me upon a time to sail
Across the Southern ocean, to and fro;
And landing at far isles, by stream and vale
Of sensuous blessing did we oft-times go.
And months of dreamy joys, like joys in sleep,
Or like a clear, calm stream o'er mossy stone,
Unnoted passed our hearts with voiceless sweep,
And left us yearning still for lands unknown.

And when we found one, for 'tis soon to find
In thousand-isled Cathay another isle,
For one short noon its pleasures filled the mind,
And then again we yearned and ceased to smile.
And so it was from isle to isle we passed,
Like wanton bees or boys on flowers or lips;
And when that all was tasted, then at last
We longed for draughts instead of sips.

I learned from this there is no Southern laud
Can fill with love the hearts of Northern men.
Siek minds need change; but when in health they stand
'Neath foreign skies, their love flies home again.
And so with me it was: the yearning turned
From laden airs of cinnamon away,
And stretched far westward, while the full heart burned.
With love for Ireland, looking on Cathay!

My own dear love, all dearer for thy grief!
My land that hath no peer in all the sea
For verdure, vale or river, flowers or leaf—
If first to no man else, thou'rt first to me.
New love may come with duties; but the first
Is deepest yet—the mother's breath and smiles.
Like that dear face and breast where I was nursed
Is my poor land—the Niobe of Isles.
—'The Independent.' (American Paper.)

The 'Liverpool Post' says:—The total of passengers booked for emigrant ships was in the year 1872, 185,000. In some previous years it was over 200,000, and it will probably be as high in 1873. About eleven large steamers fitted up for emigrants leave Liverpool every week.

The Honorable M. Cassidy, recently elected Mayor of Montreal, died in that city on the 16th June. He was the first Irish Catholic who was ever elevated to that position. He was a graduate of the Sulpician Seminary, a lawyer by profession, and held a prominent position at the Montreal Bar.

The Persian National Anthem has been described as an inimitable imitation of the mewling of the feline.

Mr Blanchard Jerrold is engaged, with the special sanction of the Empress, Eugenie on "The Life and Times of Napoleon the Third," the first part of which illustrated with portraits from the family collection, will appear about the end of the year.

A VERY TOUCHING CASE.

A VERY touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wonderful dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent for a skillful physician, who watched her through a keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase of all, however, was shown the other day, when her kind father, with a faint hope of raising her from her sad state, gave her 200 dollars and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if he would let her keep 25 dollars to pay a poor widow's rent she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief-stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless child, then hiding his face, muttered between his sobs, "Her mind is gone! Her mind is gone!"

LIP DEEP SYMPATHY.

(Auckland 'Evening Star.')

A VERY pertinent remark is made by a Southern contemporary in discussing the subject of education. We have every day experience of the selfishness of colonists in the matter of supporting education when the individual pocket has to be touched. No matter at what the school fee or the education rate is assessed, or how it is proposed to be levied, the majority of those who are called upon to contribute, immediately enter their protest. They are ready enough to descant upon the virtues of education, to demand from representatives of every class their opinions upon it; to vote for or against the same individual upon the reply elicited; to wrangle and fight over where this or that school-house shall be established—but once moot the idea that to perpetuate a proper educational system, it will be necessary for them to put their hands in their pockets and contribute towards so important an object, the request is invariably the same—"I pray thee have me excused." They are magnanimity itself when they are enabled to draw upon the State exchequer or provincial landed estates for the establishment of schools and Universities. They would in fact prefer to pay 30s indirectly rather than 5s directly. Any excuse they will urge in extenuation of their selfishness; anything they will do to avoid a direct taxation upon that which at the same time they are willing to admit is a necessity of the age, and a sin to neglect. This is not a healthy state of feeling; and is justly, although mildly, reproached by the contemporary we refer to. It asks—But where are the private endowments? Most men have done well here—very many from small beginnings have amassed large fortunes. How many of these have shown their gratitude to the province in which they flourished, and their appreciation of education, by founding or endowing, wholly or in part, even one school, or a chair in the University? There is much fine writing and speaking about education, and no end of boasting of what has been done, but whence the merit, and what great praise is due to men who have been so generous to themselves with that which has cost them nothing, or next to nothing?

DEDICATION OF ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

(London 'Tablet.')

IRELAND made a new and solemn repetition of her many declarations of faith, standing in the footprints of St. Patrick, her glorious apostle, on Sunday last. In the numerous bright days in her history she will scarcely have any more gratifying to record than that of the 24th August, 1873. Gathered around and within that magnificent church, with whose position, history, and associations your readers are familiar, were at least 40,000 persons, drawn from the most distant quarters. For many days previous extensive arrangements had been made for monster excursion trains from all parts of Ulster, and North Leinster, as well as from Dublin, to transport the vast bodies of intending pilgrims to the Jerusalem of Catholic Ireland. The rain which fell in the morning was unable to act as a deterrent, and from an early hour train after train brought its heavily-laden contingent to swell the multitude that reverently pressed round the church, or, from the eminence upon whose crest it stands, surveyed the city and the surrounding country, rich with a glorious harvest, but richer still in historic memories dear to all the native race. Approaching the city from the railway station on the north side, the Cathedral is seen to disadvantage, obscured as a large portion of it is by the College of the Vincentian Fathers. It is only when you descend into the town, until you reach the foot of the eminence where the entrance to the grounds opens, that, from the south side, the noblest and most imposing view of the majestic structure is obtained. As you ascend the city, built on a similar but much lower moat, stands the Protestant Cathedral with its dwarfed towers. On the right, in the valley, is the fine Convent of the Sacred Heart, with its extensive schools, and lower still, within the city, the monastery and schools of the Christian Brothers. The whole district teems with historical interest. Emania, now Navan Fort, the ancient seat of the kings of Ulster in the pre-Christian times, lies below, on the west side of the city—

"When her Kings, with banners of green unfurled,
Led the Red Knights to danger;
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of the stranger."

The sites of the early churches and religious houses founded by St. Patrick have been identified, as well as the site of the great school. Brian the Brave, the hero of Clontarf, sleeps in Armagh. Benburb and Beal-an-ath-buidé, the famous battle-fields, are hidden from view from the towers of the Cathedral, not, however, owing to distance, which is only a few miles, but to the intervention of some of those undulating hills which are so characteristic of the vicinity. No spot in Ireland can approach Armagh in early and continuous interest

—an interest fully sustained in the completion of the great National Cathedral, and in the proceedings attending its dedication.

About 10 o'clock the doors of the Cathedral were opened, as the magnificent bell, the gift of the Primate, tolled the long-expected advent of the ceremony. Rapidly the spacious building filled, the increased pressure, on the arrival of fresh trains, throwing large contingents upon the overtaxed capacity of the church and the patience and resources of the officers. At no time during the solemn functions were there less than about 7,000 persons in the Cathedral, in portions of which the pressure and inconvenience were at times very great indeed. Even during the High Mass and the sermon, changes to the extent of some thousands took place in the crowded auditory. Between the morning service and Vespers the open church received many thousand persons, while at the latter the congregation was mainly different from that in the morning. By these transitions the whole 40,000 pilgrims were enabled to enjoy the happiness of being in the Cathedral and participating in some of the holy offices of the day. The episcopacy of the three kingdoms was well represented. His Eminence the Cardinal of Dublin, who had been Primate of Armagh during more than two years, presided, besides whom there were present:—The Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Cromore, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the Bishop of Ross, the Bishop of Galway, Apostolic Administrator of Kilmacduagh and Kiltenera; the Bishop of Elphin, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Achonry, the Bishop of Killala, the Bishop of Clifton, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Bishop Strain, Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland.

It may thus be seen that all the nine Bishops of the Province of Armagh, three of those of the Province of Dublin, three of the Province of Cashel, and three of the Province of Tuam, or 19 Bishops from the 28 Irish Sees, were present. The absence of the other prelates is due to age, infirmity, or temporary illness. The English episcopacy was represented by the Bishops of Clifton and Liverpool, but the deepest regret was universally felt and officially declared by His Grace the Primate when proposing at the banquet the toast of the English Hierarchy, that upon such an occasion Ireland should have lost the support and the presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. Scotland was represented by Bishop Strain. There were thus 22 Bishops present—nineteen Irish (including the Cardinal-Archbishop and the Primate), two English, and one Scotch Bishop. The canons and dignitaries of the Diocese of Armagh were all present, while 500 priests represented the clergy of the second order, secular and regular, of the three kingdoms, there being a numerous contingent from England and Scotland. There were 200 priests in the episcopal procession which walked from the sacristy to the sanctuary; the remainder were dispersed throughout the church. The laity was thoroughly represented, nor was there wanting a strong Protestant element. Lord Lurgan, Lord-Lieutenant of the County Armagh, was there, acting as one of the collectors, and on Monday entertaining His Eminence the Cardinal, the Primate, and all the Prelates, at his hospitable mansion, Brownlow House. Lord Beaumont, Sir John Bradstreet, Bart., Sir Bernard Burke, and other Catholics of note were there. The House of Commons was represented by Major O'Reilly, Mr P. J. Smyth, Mr Edmund Dease, Mr D. C. Heron, and Mr P. Callan. There were some forty magistrates present, while the bulk of the audience included gentlemen embracing every grade in the community, from Ulster, Dublin, and elsewhere.

The sum subscribed or realised at the dedication on Sunday last, is, however, in the eyes of the incredulous, the most substantial evidence of popularity. To receive £4000 at the dedication of the church, extended to more than £8000 through admission tickets, and likely to expand to £10,000 when the publication of the proceedings shall have reached the population at home and abroad to the magnitude of this national undertaking, is a remarkable fact. In the annals of Irish generosity there has been no such noble subscription.

The great ceremonial of the day may be briefly stated. The dedication of the Church was performed by His Grace the Primate, in the presence of His Eminence Cardinal Cullen; after which the High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Clogher, with Rev. — Marks as deacon, and — Moon as sub-deacon. The Rev. Burke, O.P., delivered a discourse ranking with the highest efforts of his life.

CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

THE Oregon 'Catholic Sentinel' says:—"We are rejoiced to be able to state that a change has at last been made in the administration of Indian Affairs at Washington, by which Catholic missionaries will be enabled to enter Indian reservations under Protestant control, to administer the consolations of our holy faith to Catholic Indians. We are authoritatively advised that permission has been granted the respective ecclesiastical authorities to build churches within the boundaries of Yakima reservation, Washington Territory, and Lapwai reservation, Idaho Territory. Heretofore the Protestant agents forbade, and enforced their intolerant orders by force, the erection of Catholic places of worship within the boundaries of these reservations, a proceeding which the 'powers that be' at Washington tacitly permitted. But since the matter has been brought prominently before the country in the case of Agent Monteith, of Lapwai, the Government, it appears, sees matters in its true light, and issued orders to these agents not to interfere with Catholic missionaries in the discharge of their spiritual duties towards those Indians who are Catholics or who prefer to attend Catholic worship. We learn that a church for the use of our Indian brethren will be built immediately upon each of the above reservations."

CORNELIUS S. BRADY, third officer of the ill-fated Atlantic, was presented with a purse of sovereigns by the passengers on board of the Celtic on the passage of the latter from New York to Liverpool, in honor of his heroic action in rescuing passengers of the Atlantic.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, RATHKEALE.

THE beautiful Church of St Mary in the town of Rathkeale was solemnly consecrated on Sunday by the Bishop of Limerick, assisted by four other prelates and a large assemblage of the clergy, and in the presence of a vast congregation. Much disappointment was expressed when it became known that the Archbishop of Westminster could not be present to preach the opening sermon, but all knew that nothing but imperative necessity would have caused the absence of the great prelate who now rules the Catholic Church in England, as his generosity and attention to the Irish people residing in London are well known even here. The new church is a superb structure, and is not equalled by any in Ireland for beauty and grandeur of internal decoration. It is a perfect gem and will long remain a splendid monument of the faith, devotion, and zeal of the Very Rev Dr O'Shea, V.G., the good pastor, several munificent donors, the associate clergy, and the flock confided to his charge. It is in the style of French Gothic of the twelfth century, and occupies a bold, commanding, and elevated position at the north side of the town. It is entirely finished with the exception of the tower and spire.

The ceremony of consecration commenced at 7 o'clock, the consecrating prelate being the Bishop of Limerick, who was assisted by the Bishop of Galway and the Bishop of Ross. The grand and solemn rite was observed throughout in strict conformity with the ritual. The church and high altar were consecrated by the Bishop of Limerick, the Altar of the Sacred Heart by the Bishop of Galway, and the Altar of the Blessed Virgin by the Bishop of Ross. At twelve o'clock a grand Pontifical High Mass, with which the ceremonial terminated, was celebrated by the Bishop of Limerick. The Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Galway, and the Bishop of Ross occupied places in the sanctuary. Amongst the laity present were—Viscount and Viscountess Southwell, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, Dowager Countess of Dunraven, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Sir Vere de Vere, Mrs and Misses Monsell, E. and O. O'Brien, and Mrs O'Brien (Cahermoyle), Mr M. R. Ryan (High Sheriff) and Mrs Ryan, J. Whyte, J.P., and Mrs Whyte, the Mayor of Limerick, and members of the Corporation, in their robes, and attended by the civic officers. Every part of the church, which presented a grand sight, was crowded. The Bishop of Kerry preached the sermon. He said:—Under other circumstances, my good people of Rathkeale, I should have deemed it a great honor and pleasure to be the first to congratulate you on the consecration of your magnificent church, but I must feel that my presence here to-day is for you a privation, and for that presence and for the absence of one whom you so ardently desire to see and hear, my first duty is to apologise. The eminent prelate whom you wished to see and hear to-day is known to you as one of the most gifted in the sacred ministry of the Word of God, as one of the most zealous and laborious in His service, and as one of the most devoted friends of our fellow-countrymen who are under his spiritual jurisdiction, but his absence is unavoidable, for his Grace has to preside over a Council of the Bishops of his nation—a duty which he could neither abandon nor interrupt. He pleads his own apology in these kind words. "Be so good as to say to the people, in my name, that I am sorry in my heart at the disappointment I may cause to any one, and that it is greater to me than it can be to any one else. Say that I hope to express this in a public way." The prelates and a large number of the nobility and gentry were guests of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Shea at dinner. Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the evening. After nightfall there was a grand display of fire-works which was witnessed by thousands. The effect of the varied coloured lights on the new church was beautiful, and showed off its florid details and charming proportions to the best advantage. In addition to his many gifts to the sacred edifice, Lord Southwell has intimated that he will have erected in its tower a full peal of magnificent bells. A vast number of persons who came down from Limerick to be present at the ceremony were left behind owing to their not being in time for the most crowded of special trains, which started from the town at a quarter past nine o'clock, and did not reach Limerick until near eleven.—Freeman's Journal.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

Auckland, 23rd Oct.

I WAS much interested in the Very Rev. W. J. Downes' account of the progress of Catholicism in England. Will you allow me to give a short supplement to that statement? In the London 'Daily Telegraph'—a popular Protestant paper, as most of your readers know it to be—there lately appeared a long article under the heading of "The Church of Rome." From that article I will select a few passages. "In no other land," says the writer, "has the Catholic Church been subject to so many and so great vicissitudes as in England. It has been twice swept away, and it has been twice restored. Subsequent to the Reformation, it was for at least two generations without churches or bishops. A handful of priests ministered to a remnant of Catholics, the number of whom, at the end of the last century, was supposed to amount to 30,000. Nine-tenths of its flock in England are among the poorest of the land. For the last 40 years its churches have been open to the English people. They have habitually frequented them; they have been present at its worship; they have heard its instructions; they have become familiar with its members. The fears and the terrors of ignorance and prejudice, and hostile misrepresentation, have given way, not before the refutations of controversy, but before the plain dictates of honest common sense founded on what they have seen and heard for themselves. The Catholic Church at this day has once more entered fully into this public and private life of England. It takes its place among the public institutions of the land. It bears its part in all public works, of education, charity, and utility. Its beneficent action is acknowledged even by those who have least sympathy with it. Its statistics are as follows:—1 archbishop, 12 bishops, 1621 clergy; public churches and chapels, 1016; greater colleges, 6; lesser do, 10; schools for the middle class and poor of

London, 200; in the rest of England, about 800. The number of the Catholics in England and Wales by every test at our command of baptisms, &c., may be put down at one million and a half. The number of Catholics in Scotland has been rapidly increased by communication with the north of Ireland, and by the immigration which the great industries of Scotland have drawn to Greenock, Glasgow, Dundee, and other parts of the country. The number of Catholics in Scotland, so far as can be ascertained, may be put down as between four and five hundred thousand.

The Venerable Chief Bishop of the Catholic Church, Pius IX, has suffered many things at the hands of his open enemies or false and hollow friends; and may yet very possibly, in the providence of God, be called on to suffer still more. But it must afford him no small consolation and happiness amid all his heavy trials now to witness the return of so many good Christians in all countries—in England and America more especially—to the Catholic fold, from which in an evil hour their forefathers were tempted to stray. The English race have ever been peculiarly dear to the Popes, from the days of the Great Gregory, who first sent to England missionaries to reclaim them from paganism. Pius IX is now sending his missionaries to reclaim them, not from paganism, but from heresy of a most pernicious kind, and like his great predecessors he sees that God is blessing the pious work with an abundant measure of success, in spite of many difficulties and obstacles of the most formidable, and to human apprehension, insurmountable kind. His faithful children in this distant island of the ocean ought to share in his griefs and in his joys, and to mingle their prayers with his not only for the conversion of heretics or infidels, but still more of those stupid Catholics, who abound here as everywhere else, and who are every day bringing scandal upon their religion by their irreligious or vicious lives.

"To give an adequate account of the Catholic Church in Ireland at the end of such an article as this is impossible. It would be to write the history of a nation. By the census of 1871, it appears that the number of Catholics in Ireland was 4,141,933. Our only remark may be added: the great act of justice whereby the British Parliament and public opinion of these kingdoms made reparation to the Catholic people of Ireland by the disestablishment of the Protestant Church was brought about by two distinct causes—the one a just and generous repudiation by the non-Catholic population of these kingdoms of the religious injustice and oppression of past centuries; and the other the moral power of the Catholic race of Ireland. No people have a higher appreciation of justice in their rulers, as Sir John Davis declared in the midst of their sufferings in the 17th century, and no people are more loyal when justly dealt with, for no people more truly Christian than Irish Catholics are to be found." * * *

It will be considered a strange sign of the times that such an article as the above should be permitted to appear in the columns of one of the most widely circulated Protestant papers in England. Ignorance, prejudice, and hostile misrepresentation in regard to Catholic affairs may indeed be said to be fast disappearing from English society. To this we must ascribe the present comparatively rapid progress of the Catholic religion in the United Kingdom.

J.W.

THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY—"CON-TUMACIOUS."

THE Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says:—"The Archbishop of Posen having declined to defend himself against the charge of conferring a living without Government sanction will be proceeded against in contumacious, as German law phraseology has it. In other words, he will be sentenced to some fine between 200 and 1,000 thalers, his absence being taken for an admission of guilt. At the same time, the Catholic inhabitants of Eléne, a place of 4,000 souls, about equally divided among Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have been officially cautioned that the reverend gentleman appointed by Archbishop Ledochowski is not considered as the rightful incumbent by the Government, that marriages performed by him are invalid, that children baptized by him must be re-baptized, and that any certificates bearing his signature are no certificates at all. Another case of the same nature has occurred in the important town of Landsberg, in the same diocese of Posen, and in some small place in the diocese of Fulda. In both instances the same steps have been taken as at Eléne."

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

No. II.

I HAVE a very vivid remembrance of the first time I saw Pio Nono. I was sitting at the window of a house situated in the modern part of Rome, where the look-out had little that was satisfying and much that was disappointing to an ardent sight-seer eager to feast her eyes on piazzas and palazzos, and who saw only shabby houses with bills in their windows, setting forth in several languages the fact that they were "to let." The street was about empty; a barefooted Capuchin, a French soldier, and two or three most unpicturesque looking mendicants were the only persons to be seen. There seemed small prospect of finding amusement from watching the passers by, and I was quickly coming to the conclusion that *Via Felice* was certainly a misnomer for our dreary street, when suddenly the whole scene brightened, and the empty thoroughfare became in an instant full of life and animation. The barefooted friar had magnified himself into a body of Cardinals, bishops, abbots, and students; the French soldier had grown into a guard of honour, and the beggars formed a collection of blind, lame, and halt, which would have filled many hospitals. Cries of *Il Papa, Il Papa, Viva Il Papa*, soon told me what it all meant, and in a moment I had joined the crowd. And since St Peter himself held the keys, there can scarcely have set on his throne a Pope who more fully realises the idea of the Supreme Head of Christ's Church on earth, than the grand old man I then saw for the first time. No portrait I have ever seen of him has at all caught the wonderful sweetness and benignity of his expression. He looks truly the loving Father of his people as well as the prince and ruler of the largest empire governed

by any crowned head. The grace and dignity of his bearing surprised me a good deal, as I had been accustomed to read of him as being infirm and ailing. At his approach the spectators pressed near to kiss his hands, and knelt for his benediction. The enthusiasm was intense, and the air rang with shouts of joy. He was attired entirely in scarlet, with a large hat of the same colour, and was accompanied by several officers of his household. An almoner walked on either side of him, and gave two pous to each person who demanded alms. If the benefaction had come straight from his own hands, I am sure I could not have been able to resist the temptation of begging from him. The procession went through two or three streets, and the crowd increased each step, until he got into his carriage, which had slowly followed him, when the door was literally besieged, and some of the strugglers almost threw themselves under the horses' feet in their anxiety to obtain his blessing or touch his garments. It is incomprehensible to me how these same Romans, who seemed to love him as no other sovereign is loved by his people, have since allowed him to be made a prisoner in his own palace.

Some days later, I had an opportunity of hearing him preach on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a chapel in honour of St. Thomas à Becket. This ceremony, you may well imagine, is much less usual in Rome, which has already more than three hundred churches, than with us in these new colonies, where our temples and cathedrals are yet to be built. A low voice, Shakespeare says is an excellent thing in a woman, and no less excellent thing is a deep sonorous voice in man. This rare gift Pius the ninth possesses in an eminent degree. He speaks slowly and with such perfect enunciation that with a very slight knowledge of Italian it is possible to follow him. As St. Thomas à Becket was the subject of his eulogy, it led to his speaking much of England, which he did in the most flattering terms. Fortunately the doctrine of infallibility did not insist on my agreeing with him that *Inghilterra* was the "Isle of Saints." Surely Monsignore Talbot of Malahide, who was in attendance, ought to have suggested to him that that title belonged to an island farther west.

I heard him speak again on the day that I had the honor of being presented to him, and as my nationality was not hurt, I had unalloyed pleasure in listening to his address, which was in the French language, which he uses in speaking to *Forestieri*, the general Roman name for people, who have not had the good fortune to be born in the Eternal City. The reception of ladies always takes place on Sunday in one of the long halls of the Vatican. To avoid too great a display of dress, a vanity which His Holiness takes every opportunity of discouraging, a black robe and veil are *de rigueur* for the occasion. Gentlemen present themselves also on Sundays with their wives and daughters, but if they are entitled to the distinction of a private audience, they are received privately on other days. The company stand at each side of the hall, and the Holy Father passes through, accompanied by three monsignori, an Italian, a Frenchman, and a Englishman, who introduce their compatriots, the Pope gives his blessing, and says a few kind words to each. It is usual to kneel as he passes. This rule is not of course irksome to Catholics, but I observed one American Protestant who stood during the interview. He, however, was an exception, and many of his co-religionists were glad to have the blessing of such a saintly-looking man, even though he was Pope. When he has spoken to every one, he gives a general address, and passes out at the opposite end of the hall from which he enters, leaving every one impressed by his gracious manner, and very sorry that the ceremony is over. His dress at these receptions is white, and his ring is a large cameo.

The next time I saw him was at the funeral of a Cardinal. This was a most solemn and imposing rendering of dust to dust, and it was only by accident that I was witness to it. On passing the church where the office for the dead was being recited, we were attracted by the quantity of yellow sand and myrtle strewn before the entrance. This is the invariable sign that the Holy Father is officiating, and of course we entered. The church was already thronged, but the Italians, with their characteristic courtesy towards strangers, made way for us, and we soon found ourselves in the front. The ceremony was very long, and I have quite forgotten the details; but I remember the Pope pronouncing the absolution of the dead in a most impressive manner. One of the ladies of our party became quite exhausted from the long standing, and at last, unable to bear it, sought refuge in a confessional which stood temptingly open. This proceeding greatly scandalised a number of students, who wished to eject her, thinking that she was an intruding heretic who wanted to ridicule the Sacrament of Penance. The lady, who was too tired to be able to explain matters, fortunately remembered her catechism, and showed herself to be a true Christian by making the sign of the Cross. This universal language of the Church was at once understood, and she was allowed to enjoy the rest she so much needed. Many other occasions of seeing the Holy Father of course occurred during the five months I stayed in Rome, and each time I saw him I felt more proud of him, and more glad that I had had the good fortune to see him. As this chapter has been entirely devoted to Pio Nono, I think it will not be inappropriate to conclude, in the words of the school children's hymn—

"God bless our Pope, the great, the good."

S. G. D.

Clara Louise Kellogg did a generous thing at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia lately. Having a spare hour, she invited the hired helps about the house who could be spared from their duties to assemble in the ladies' dining room, and she then played and sang for them a choice selection of her best pieces, interspersing a number of Irish ballads and negro minstrel melodies. The servants enjoyed it all over, and Miss Kellogg is sure of good attendance in her future visits at the Continental.

The oldest printer and newspaper publisher in New England, if not in the United States, John Prentiss, who established the *New Hampshire Sentinel* in 1799, and conducted it for forty-nine years, died at Keene, N. H., Friday, June 6, 1873 in his ninety-sixth year.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

26. TRANSLATION OF ST LUKE, ACCORDING TO THE VULGATE SOLUTION. TESTIMONIES OF ST JUSTIN AND OF TERTULLIAN.

GOD forbid that a Catholic writer should ever be found to protest against so striking a mark of confidence in the Vulgate! Very willingly then, do we read with St Jerome, "This first census was effected by Quirinus, Governor of Syria." The thesis of rationalism gains nothing by this admission. As a matter of fact, it is established by evidence that in the time of Herod all the Jews were forced to take the oath of allegiance to Cæsar Augustus, before the Imperial delegate. We have seen the testimony of Josephus on this point, and the rationalists believe in Josephus. It is no less certain that this first enrolment could not have been performed integrally, and that six thousand Pharisees refused to comply with it. Josephus is still our authority for this. The Latin of the Vulgate is then correct when it designates this unfinished operation under the title of: First census. But whoever says first, necessarily implies a second. Now the second enrolment—the definitive numbering—had for author Quirinus, the Governor of Syria. It was Quirinus the consul, the friend of Cæsar Augustus, who gave to this process in two acts its complete and absolute form. As a matter of course, the name of Quirinus prevailed throughout in the signing of the official documents and the entire of the work. Here then is the simple unravelling of this insoluble question! The Acts of the census of Judea were known under the name of Quirinus. The Latin of the Vulgate says it, because it is so. There is no necessity to suppose "two censuses effected by Quirinus," and grounded "on an inscription which has been recognised as false." Orelli, who published his 'Latin Inscriptions' about the year 1830, would be much astonished, were he still living, to learn that "it had been attempted formerly" to prop up an entire system of exegesis upon an inscription which had remained almost unknown and unheard of up to his time. Truly, a "formerly," which dates from 1830, is a fine thing! "The supplement of Henzen and Borghesi: *Fastes Consulaires* [yet unpublished,] enhance marvellously the venerable antiquity of 1830! The world was aware long since that in the year 138 of our era, St. Justin, in the official petition he presented to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, expressed himself thus: "Jesus Christ was born at Bethlehem, a small Jewish village, distant about thirty-five furlongs from Jerusalem. You may assure yourself of this by consulting the tables of the census made by Quirinus, your first governor in Judea." (1). Such was the language of St. Justin in an Apology for the Christians, laid at the feet of the master of the world, and which resulted in putting an end to the third general persecution. Like all other official petitions, the Apology of St. Justin, before even reaching the hands of Cæsar, must necessarily have been examined by the Imperial officers, secretaries, and counsellors. Is it credible that St. Justin, in the face of such judges, would have appealed to the registers of Quirinus, if these registers had not passed under this name, or had not related the birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem? The Romans, through their hatred of Jesus Christ, put to death ten millions of martyrs. It would have been more simple to open the public archives of Rome, and to show the Christians that they were being deluded; that there were no registers bearing the name of Quirinus; or, at least, that they made no mention of the birth of the God-man. In fine, if, on a point of fact so easy to elucidate, the allegation had been false, is it credible that the toleration implied for the doctrine would have been granted by Antoninus? Evidently, then, in the time of St. Justin the original documents, proving the birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem, were contained in the archives of Rome, under the general title of Registers of Quirinus. But, here comes a lawyer. It is Tertullian, whose evidence we have already quoted on another point. Tertullian will not be contented with the generic designation. For him—the Roman lawyer—an exact, though vague, term will not suffice; he will give to his quotation that juridical precision which becomes a magistrate accustomed, in the examination of papers, to lay his finger on the required title, and to call it by its own name. Tertullian had to confute the disciples of Marcion, who denied, not the divinity of Jesus Christ,—that appeared to them incontestable,—but his humanity. They could not bring themselves to associate human nature with the radiant divinity of Christ. Modern rationalists reverse the thesis, with as little success. To establish the reality of the human birth of Jesus Christ, Tertullian said to the Marcionites: "The verification is easy for you. You have the Acts, drawn up at the time in Judea by Sautius Saturninus, in the reign of Augustus: you will there find inscribed the birth of Jesus Christ." Here we have no longer a general designation of the registers of Quirinus, but the particular title of the Acts contained in those registers, and drawn up, at the time of the first census, by Sautius Saturninus. Tertullian, like St. Justin, had read the Gospel of St. Luke. The Marcionites were as well acquainted with this Gospel as our rationalists can be. It is clear to us, as it was to Tertullian, that the census of Judea was completed under the administration of Quirinus, and that the name of Quirinus was affixed to the file of records relating to Judea; while that of Sautius Saturninus, the Governor of Syria at the epoch of the Saviour's birth, according to Josephus, was inscribed on the particular document in which the divine Son of Mary was registered. Here is what the commentators knew and pronounced "formerly." We repeat it to-day, with the consolation of seeing the evangelical text more firmly established than ever, in spite of so many impotent attacks.

* Justin; *Apologia I. pro Christianis ad Antoninum Pium*, cxxxiv; *Patrol. grec.*, tom vi, col. 333, 334.

Mr Edkins and Dr Legge, well-known Chinese travellers, have started from Peking overland for a visit to the tombs of Confucius and Mencius, and were expected to return to Shanghai in the beginning of June.

TO FELLMONGERS, BREWERS, COAL-MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

THE only place in Dunedin where genuine Basket Work can be obtained is at C. MUIR'S Basket Factory, Princes street south (Successor to R. Boenicke, late George street.) Wool washing and carrying baskets always on hand. Work of every description made to order and repaired. Country orders attended to with promptitude and despatch. Note the address—Next Door south from Prince of Wales Hotel. No connection with the general dealer next door.

W M. B A C O N A N D S O N S
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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.

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Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

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Opposite the York Hotel.

M E S S E S R O B E R T S O N A N D C O .

D Y E R S , F I N I S H E R S , A N D H O T - P R E S S E R S ,

Beg to announce to the Public of Dunedin and up-country Districts that they have opened the above Premises, where they are carrying on Dyeing and Finishing in all its branches.

Town and Country orders punctually attended to.

Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

C L I F F O R D , M O R R I S , A N D C O .
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

E N L A R G E T H E I R P R E M I S E S ,
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, Camco Vignettes, Vignettes, Family Groups, &c.

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs **C L I F F O R D** and **M O R R I S**.

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Tinting and Coloring by Mrs **C L I F F O R D** 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.

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B A N K E R S :

National Bank of New Zealand.

S O L I C I T O R S :

Messrs Stewart and Joyce.

S E C R E T A R Y :

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.

G R A N D D I S P L A Y O F S P R I N G , A N D S U M M E R M I L L I N E R Y

AT

M I S S W A R D ' S M I L L I N E R Y E S T A B L I S H M E N T

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M I S S W A R D is now exhibiting all the Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, to which she would respectfully invite inspection.

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

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

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Teeth at greatly reduced charges.

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A L L who value a good understanding should flock to George Nicoll's Boot Store, George street, where they can be supplied with good home-made articles.

The cheapest house in town. Next door to Spicer, undertaker.

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

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

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Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel street.

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

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V. ALMAO & Co.

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B O T T L E R S .

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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.

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Have always on hand

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

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Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
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T. HETHERINGTON begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Messrs Murphy and Co., and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

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

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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,
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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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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. Dely competition. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

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One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

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

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Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

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

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U P - C O U N T R Y Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

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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

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First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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 IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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Tobacco and Cigars.

Thames street. Oamaru.

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

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Ross Place, Lawrence.

W. M'BEATH, DRAPER,
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KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

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Good STABLING.

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

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

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
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Let the drink account for itself.

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MESSES RESLER BROTHERS beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.
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Established 1862

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General Merchant.
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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

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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.

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

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

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

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

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

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

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

Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.
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Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

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

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

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"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
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SWAN HOTEL,
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All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First class Stabling.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
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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 Taupaka 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 predecessors.

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

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

COXHEAD BROTHERS
Portrait and Landscape
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
Moray place, Dunedin
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Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen.
Villas taken in all parts of the Suburbs.

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Exhibition Nursery, Cumberland street,
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HAYES AND ARBUCKLE
Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

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PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

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

ALEX. FISHER
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,
AND
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(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.
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China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware.

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