

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 36.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

EFFICIENT 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 fashion-
able London and Paris Houses. Waterproof Mantles, Polonaises, and Costumes for Infants,
Girls, and Ladies, from 2s. upwards.

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings,
Crimean Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Counter-
panes, 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 Linen Depart-
ment.

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

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

[Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and
Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-
CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of
the City at lowest rates.

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER

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

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

Why, Fleming.

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

M. Fleming

With Bunion's "Pigging," to the Goal
Of "De-pond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

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

L. MARTIN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

H. PALMER,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs
furnished and executed or all kinds of Tomb-
stones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone;
iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on appli-
cation to all parts of the Colony.

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

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 STILL
STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY,
STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

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

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

F. 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 Cam-
tharadite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beisser's Kromatogene
Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders
punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REEVES & CO.,

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Wake'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 or every description connected with Pianofortes made and prepared. All the New and Standard Music.

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

M. R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Stuart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

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.

J. O. H. N. H. I. S. L. O. P.,
(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.

G. E. O. R. G. E. Y. O. U. N. G.,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

J. O. S. E. P. H. B. R. A. I. T. H. W. A. I. T. E.
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. M. I. T. C. H. E. L. L.,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Fleet street, Dunedin.

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

R. L. A. M. B. E. R. T.
UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,
GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

C. R. A. I. G. A. N. D. G. I. L. L. I. E. S.
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.**A. M. C. D. O. N. N. E. L. L.**
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WAL ER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And of 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. A. N. D. J. M. E. E. N. A. N.,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

M. I. C. H. A. E. L. F. L. E. M. I. N. G.
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

Princes Street, South.

F. R. A. N. C. I. S. M. E. E. N. A. N.
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

G. E. O. R. G. E. M. A. T. T. H. E. W. S.,
Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

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.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE.
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDougough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

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

Princes street, south.

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

PRAYER BOOKS.

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

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

History of Heresies, The Spouse of Christ, Preparation for Death, Way of Salvation, Life of Liguori, Spirit of St. Liguori, St. Liguori's Moral Dissertations, Glories of Mary, On the Commandments, Visits to the Holy Sacrament, 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. Sentments to hand by every mail.

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & K. 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.

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.

JOHN GARDNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

Families waited on for Orders in all parts of the Town.

JOHN PERRY,
RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite Police Station, Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs at lowest rates.
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.

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

JAMES WALLS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker streets, Dunedin.
Fencing wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Fencing Staples, Wire Strappers, and Corrugated Iron. Register Grates, Fenders and Fireirons; also a general assortment of Builders Ironmongery, Oils, Paints, Colors, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, etc. N.B.—Country orders carefully attended to.

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND:

Manse Street, Dunedin,

Insurances of every description effected at lowest current rates, and claims promptly met. Losses can be made payable in any part of New Zealand or the Australian Colonies.

W. D. MEARES,
Resident Secretary.

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.

M. CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to.
Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves
Rennets for sale.

PBOVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

[A CARD.]

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE OF 1873.

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

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

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

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

SEDAN CORD, highly recommended for wear.

BROCADED JAPANESE TISSUES, heavily woven with Silk.

GLACE MOHAIRS—Slate Greys and Fawn Drabs.

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

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

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

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

THE COLOURED SILKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOVELTIES IN THE SHOW ROOM.

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

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

THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT

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

As a rule 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.

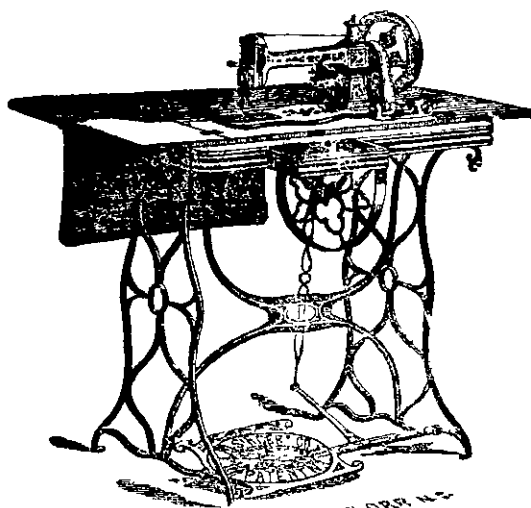
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROUGHAMST. NEWPLYMOUTH.

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

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

M. COCKRICK & DAILEY,

BOOTMAKERS,

Near Caledonian Hotel, Walker Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

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.

OUR Agents and Subscribers are requested to bear in mind that the New Zealand Tablet Co. is regularly called upon to meet the liabilities of the paper, and that consequently it is necessary the amounts due to the company should be settled promptly and regularly. They will therefore confer a favor on the Directors if they will be good enough to forward to the Hon. Secretary the sums now due, with as little delay as possible.

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 Thursday evening.

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.

SERVICES in St. Joseph's, Dunedin, are on Sundays and Holidays at 8 and 11 a.m., Catechism at 3 p.m., vespers at 6 30 p.m.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

THE PRESS VERSUS THE CHURCH.

FOR some time we have had our attention arrested by a curious circumstance. We have noticed that whenever topics of political or party interest were few, whenever, in fact, newspaper writers had a rather limited circle of subjects from which to choose for Leaders; these newspapers usually abounded in abuse and calumny of the Catholic Church. It is always easy, if not pleasant for a certain class of writers to abuse the Church, and it has the additional advantage of interesting an enlightened public, and of paying. What is the use therefore of racking one's brains, or studying deeply the Church—or, indeed, any other subject—when on her an off-hand and daringly unscrupulous onslaught, false in fact and in principle, is so much easier work, so much more pleasing to one's readers, and a vast deal more lucrative than truth and common sense!

Lately our three daily contemporaries of Dunedin have been relieving the political tedium and dullness of Christmas times by fierce diatribes on the Church. In our issue of last week it was our duty to notice the doings, in this line, of each of the triumvirate. But with the exception of the 'Daily Times' man, who has hit upon the exquisite plan of always printing the words "Our holy religion," in inverted commas, there was not much that was original in the efforts of any of them. It is always the old story rehashed, the old calumnies

that have been refuted a thousand times. These are repeated day by day with all the zest of a new discovery, and all the zeal of a neophyte, by our contemporaries.

But as has been already said there is little that is original in these attacks. The cry once raised, is taken up by the entire pack of anti-Catholic writers, and carried on in chorus loud and long. The last illustration is a statement made a few days since by one of our contemporaries here, as to the result of Catholic education. "The Catholic Church had the entire control of national education for centuries, and behold the result." This is the statement, and the inference suggested is, that the disturbed state of society throughout the world is the result of Catholic education. But this is not an original discovery of the writer, for the day after these words appeared in the Dunedin print, we read the identical words in the Dublin 'Evening Mail.' It may have been merely a coincidence, but this is hardly probable.

What fine scholarship; what power and accuracy of reasoning are displayed in these words! Two points are to be considered here. First, enquiry must be made as to a matter of fact; secondly, whether the inference drawn by these two newspapers is legitimate.

"The Church," it is said, "had the entire control of education for centuries." What centuries? For this is an all-important point. If she had not the entire control during the last century, she is not responsible for the sad state of Christendom. Well, let us take the last one hundred years, and investigate the teaching of history. We shall begin with Great Britain and Ireland. In this empire, so far from the Church having had the entire control of national education, education by the Church and under her control was for part of the time high treason against the state, and for the remainder, discouraged in every way, and rendered extremely difficult. The State, and the State anti-Catholic Church had the entire control of national education. The same is true of the Northern States of Europe without exception.

But, perhaps the Church had the entire control in Catholic States, or in States in which Catholics are the majority. Such, however, is not the case. For nearly a century, the Church has not had the entire control of national education in France, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, or in almost any State in the world; and this is the reason of the commotions and anarchy prevailing throughout the world. In many countries, indeed in most, for generations national education has been anti-Catholic. In France, Switzerland, and the greater part of Italy, for example, it has been Godless. Anything, therefore, more untrue, anything more directly the opposite of fact cannot be imagined than the statement that "for centuries," meaning of course the last two centuries, "the Church has had the entire control of national education."

The truth is, that for generations the State has had the entire control of education in almost all the nations of Europe and America; and behold the results. These may be deduced from perpetual revolutions, wars, conspiracies, confiscations, blasphemies, secret societies, odes in honor of the Devil because he rebelled against God, till lawlessness and immorality culminated in the Paris Communists and the Red Republicans in the southern Provinces of Spain. These were not educated by the Church, but they were trained by the State in Godless schools to hate the Church; and that they learned their lessons well is proved by the slaughter of good men by the Paris Commune, simply because they were good men and for no other reason. The natural outcome of Godless education is hatred of everything that is good and true.

The State, and not the Church has had everywhere the entire control of the education of the peoples who are now disturbing the peace of society, revolutionising nations and governments, and rendering life and property insecure. Terrified at their own work, secularists and others, who hate and harass the Church particularly in her efforts to give a Christian education to her children, have the bad faith to charge upon her their own crimes and their consequences: and the audacity, in the face of notorious facts, to endeavour to suborn history and make her lie, in order that they may gratify their hatred by calumniating the Church of God.

THE 'GUARDIAN' THREATENS.

THIS journal, in its issue of Monday last, published a leader containing points of great interest for Catholics. We shall consider these *seriatim*. The first sentence is striking: "The 'New Zealand Tablet' is a class publication." This will be news indeed to our readers. What class does it represent? The aristocracy, the great middle class, the democracy? The

writer confounds classes with communities. The New Zealand Tablet is a Catholic publication, and endeavors to represent a community made up of various classes, but it is not a class publication. It may be, however, that this is what the writer intended to convey, though he has been somewhat unfortunate and inaccurate in the words he has used.

If the 'New Zealand Tablet' is a class publication, so is the 'Guardian' itself. This paper represents one train of thought; and one religious, political, and educational party in the community; and it is not going too far to say it is intolerant of Catholicism. In this article to which we are now referring, an effort is made to draw a distinction between the Church as a religious community, and a political organization; and the writer says we are to be opposed, not for our religion, but for our politics. Now in the first place, there is no ground whatever for this distinction. As Catholics, we belong to no party; we are simply members of the Church of Christ. Individually, Catholics are to be found in every party, except such as profess immoral and revolutionary principles. But this distinction is made between the Church as a religious body and a political organization, not because it has any existence in reality, but because it affords a pretext for persecuting Catholics. It is the excuse of tyrants, whether they are BISMARCKS in monarchical states, as in Prussia, or a majority of republicans, as in Switzerland. Whenever it suits the interests or hatreds of tyrants of every sort to consider any part of the constitution of the Catholic Church as a part of a political organization, the Press and the Parliaments declare it to be such. Italy confiscates the property, public and private, of religious, on the plea that their property is not their property, but politics. Germany fines and banishes bishops, priests, and religious of both sexes,—not of course on account of their religion, but for their politics! Switzerland banishes bishops and priests, imprisons priests for preaching the Word of God and administering sacraments to Catholics, not out of hatred to their religion, but on account of their politics! What a farce, and what an insult to human intelligence. This distinction which we regret to see the 'Guardian' has learned, affords a ready pretext for every injustice, cruelty, and outrage against Catholics. On this principle States will be authorised to forbid the practice of the Catholic religion, and say—as indeed is said even now—we do not interfere with your faith: you may believe what you like, but if you attempt to put your faith in practice you must abandon your home and country; or if you remain you must have no churches, no schools, no organization, no ministers of religion. This is the liberty of conscience, and the liberty of religion permitted to Catholics in Switzerland, Germany, and other places at present. It is said to the Church: You cannot be permitted to exist here, because you are a political body. The political plea is set up for the express purpose of destroying the Church, and the hypocrites who have invented this clap-net raise their eyes to heaven and declare they do not persecute religion, because they are willing to allow men to think and believe as they please! But if it were possible for human laws or tyranny to do so, they would not give us leave to think freely or believe differently from themselves.

The 'Guardian' misrepresents us, and also misrepresents the true state of the education question. Speaking of these, our contemporary says:—"Our contemporary, although living in a mixed community, where all sects are equal in the eye of the law, and representing the minority, ignores the necessity for a compromise in the matter of state aid to denominational schools—it tries to impose its opinions upon the majority." Now we deny the three assertions of the above extract. In the first, we deny that in Otago all sects are equal in the eye of the law. According to the law now in force in Otago on the subject of education, national schoolmasters are obliged to read the Bible daily in the schools to such of the children as are not withdrawn by their parents from such reading. This is a penal law necessarily excluding all Catholics from the office of schoolmaster. Here, then, is an inequality imposed on Catholics by the law. All sects, therefore, are not equal in the eye of the law. In the second place, we do not ignore the necessity of a compromise in a mixed community in reference to education. On the contrary, we recognise the necessity of compromise, where such is possible; but we cannot compromise our honor, conscience, religion, and manhood. We cannot compromise that over which we have no dominion—the faith and the future of our children. Thirdly, it is not true that we try to impose our

opinions on the majority; but we do try to prevent the majority imposing its opinions on us. We have never sought for anything, so far as education is concerned, except justice for ourselves, viz., Catholic schools for Catholic children. It never was our intention to interfere in any way with the liberty of others, or to seek to deprive the majority of the schools that appear to be so dear to them. But it is the old story: the tyrant majority, or its organs, charge upon us their own crimes. By every means they endeavor to impose their opinions upon us, and then they turn round and say we are trying to impose our opinions on them. Here in Otago there is an essentially Protestant system of education maintained by the community at large; and because we object to our children being submitted to Protestant training, and ask for justice, we are misrepresented and held up as impracticable, and trying to coerce our fellow citizens. We ask for nothing but justice. We ask for Catholic schools for Catholic children: we never demanded more. So far as we are concerned, the majority may have the present school system, or any other school system. We have no intention or desire to interfere with them.

The 'Guardian' says: "Would it not be much better for the TABLET to deal with what is written, rather than go behind it to hunt for motives." Well, this is not bad from the man who writes a little further on as follows:—"Denominationalism has for its ultimate object the subjection of the human intellect to priestly caste. Religious instruction is a mere blind." Is it not a pity that this writer, whilst administering chastisement to us for hazarding a probable opinion, should himself commit a greater fault, for he declares he is certain of what is certainly untrue.

We have headed this article with the words "The 'Guardian' threatens." What is our meaning? The 'Guardian' says:—"We regret that the TABLET, some time ago, advocated a Catholic block vote at the general elections. Such a policy, if pursued, would react against Catholics, and the Protestant block vote would keep every member of the Catholic Church out of the Legislature." Granted that such a consequence would follow from the Catholic vote—what harm? What good, we may ask, has the presence in Parliament of a few Catholics done to the cause of sound education? None that we know of; and if the Catholic block vote would have the effect, whilst indirectly excluding Catholics from Parliament, of returning a few able and liberal Protestants pledged to do us justice, our gain would be very great indeed. But this spectre raised by the 'Guardian' shall not be permitted to frighten us. For in the first place, here in Otago we cannot be worse off than we are. There is not one Catholic representative from this Province in the Legislature; and what is more, there is not a constituency in all Otago that would not reject, by an overwhelming majority, the most honorable and most highly qualified Catholic in existence, simply an account of his Catholicity. By a block Catholic vote we can lose nothing, whereas on the other hand we may gain many friends, and shall certainly be enabled to execute justice on our enemies.

JUSTICE TO THE 'EVENING STAR.'

We regret exceedingly that it is not in our power this week to pay as much attention as we desire to a leader published by our evening contemporary on Tuesday last. But as the Editor complains that we have falsified the text of his article by inserting in italics words neither expressed nor implied in a quotation from it, we lose no time in making all the reparation in our power by publishing the entire passage as we find it in the 'Evening Star' of the 30th ult. Here it is—"That men have burst the fetters attempted to be thrown around them by the dominant priesthood, is true; for the world has never been left without master spirits, who spurned the bonds that were found sufficient to check less daring souls. Acknowledging no authority in man to bind the mind by dogma, they bent themselves to read God in nature, and sought to learn his laws as revealed in things that are seen. The Church threatened, anathematised, and persecuted; but they triumphed, and the result has been those splendid discoveries in science and attainments in art, of which they laid the foundation, and we, their successors are reaping the rich fruits." We quoted last week only the last sentence, and in order to make it intelligible we inserted in italics, between the words they and triumphed, "its enemies;" and we put them in italics for the purpose of shewing they were our own, and not the 'Evening Star's.' But the 'Evening Star' says the words "its enemies" were not

implied. We are quite convinced they were necessarily implied, and are ready to leave the point to the decision of dispassionate scholars. Such as know history and the meaning of words will, we are convinced, agree with us in our interpretation. Be this as it may, we have now made the amende, and our readers will be able to judge of the boasted impartiality and freedom from bigotry of the 'Star,' as well as of its learning.

The 'Evening Star' accuses us of using Billingsgate language. We are not going to defend ourselves from this charge. The editor of the 'Star' is of course a scholar and a truthful gentleman, and knows, no doubt, what is Billingsgate language; and we do not dare to dispute his judgment. We are only Catholics, and of necessity must be low and ignorant! We take his decision thankfully, and shall endeavor to improve our style. Our contemporary seems to be particularly angry at our having designated one sentence from his article as brutal. With every desire not to use the language of Billingsgate, we are nevertheless unable, even at this distance of time, and after anxious examination, to withdraw the word. Webster, who is not a bad authority on the meaning of words, defines brutal to mean savage, cruel, unfeeling, merciless; and we still think that a more fitting word could not be found to designate the following sentence:—"One Church (the Romish) for centuries had the direction of national education throughout the civilised world, and what has been the result? Let the history of Europe and Spanish America tell. In politics, tyranny, war, and class legislation; in social life, inequality of condition, luxury, and degradation of the people; in science, stagnation; in religion, superstition." We shall return to this article next week.

GERMANY.

THE telegraph announces that the German Government have called upon the Catholic Bishops to take an oath to observe all the laws of the Empire. This means that they are called upon to swear to destroy the Church of which they are Bishops. A contemporary says it will be seen that the Government will be the stronger. If he means that the Government will be able to command force enough to imprison and banish Bishops who are faithful to their trust, he is right; but if he means that the Government will be able to succeed in compelling the Bishops to take the oath, we venture to say he will find himself mistaken. This is not the first time the Prussian authorities imprisoned Bishops for refusing to obey its tyrannical laws, and was ultimately obliged by the fidelity of the Catholic population to recede from the prosecution of its violent proceedings. We shall await the result in the present instance with the assurance that the Catholic clergy and people will act as in days gone by.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

APPROPOS of Catholics not acting up to their principles—Bishop Moran incidentally referred in the course of his sermon at 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday last, to a circumstance which occurred quite lately. A Catholic was asked to do that which he in principle as a Catholic could not do. He refused. Being pressed he gave way, and did that, which as a Catholic he should not have done. The sole thanks he got for violating faith and conscience was this—the very man who induced him to act against the teachings of the Church said what a "soft" he (the Catholic) was for doing so.

It is said that the Wellington 'Evening Post' is now owned by a company, and that its late proprietor (Mr Blundell) is going home to "ould Ireland" to live at his ease.

THE levee of His Excellency the Governor at Dunedin was a failure, very few attending.

33,772 SHARES in the Standard Insurance Company have been taken up by Otago applicants. Shares have been taken up in the North, but the exact number cannot yet be ascertained. A large number of risks have already been accepted by the Company.

138 IMMIGRANTS have arrived at Port Chalmers by the City of Dunedin.

It has been stated at Wellington on excellent authority that the Hon. Mr Bathgate will shortly retire from the Ministry, and be appointed Resident Magistrate for Dunedin, in place of Mr Strode. Mr O'Rourke, it is understood, will become Minister of Justice.

WELLINGTON gentlemen, Directors of the New Zealand Steam Navigation Co., lately visited Dunedin, and were unsuccessful in their negotiations to buy the five steamers now engaged in the trade between Melbourne and these ports, but it stated that there is a project already set afoot for buying the same five steamers, and the trade connected with them, by a Company which will have its headquarters in Dunedin.

MR COLIN ALLAN, Immigration Agent, Dunedin, gives the following as the nationalities of the immigrants nominated through the Dunedin office from the 9th to the 24th December:—English, 39 souls, equal to 33 adults; Scotch, 172 souls, equal to 144½ adults; Irish, 53 souls, equal to 45 adults; total, 264 souls, equal to 222½ adults.

316 APPLICATIONS for nominated immigrants were forwarded from Christchurch by the last English mail.

At Reefton, Anderson's claim gave a return for four weeks' crushing of 363 ounces gold. The Fiery Cross yield was 790 ounces from

440 tons of stone. The Ajax Company, after 19 days' crushing, yielded 233 ounces from 200 tons of stuff.

THE Dunedin Choral Society gave "The Messiah" on Christmas Eve in a way that far exceeded our anticipations. The performing members numbered about 90, and they were assisted by able professional talent. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ferguson were present. We read that at Wellington the annual performance of "The Messiah" was the greatest success yet achieved by the Choral Society. There were over 150 performers, and the audience numbered over 1000. The choruses, solos and orchestra were excellent. The whole affair went off splendidly. At Auckland the Choral Society performed "The Messiah" in magnificent style. 150 performers took part, and the hall was crowded.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PIC-NIC.

AN extensive pic-nic, got up for the entertainment of the children attending St. Joseph's Catholic School in Dunedin, was held on Boxing-day in the immediate vicinity of St. Leonards. The site chosen was a large paddock kindly lent for the occasion by Mr E. F. Ward, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and another paddock adjoining by another gentleman. A special train was laid on for the convenience of the party, and at an early hour in the forenoon about 500 pic-nickers, including a large proportion of adults, assembled at the Railway Station. They were soon conveyed to their camping ground, where a large stock of tables of a kind pleasing to youthful palates was spread out on the grass, and despatched with marvellous rapidity. Swings were then fastened up to the trees, and were largely patronised by the fair sex; while the venerable "Aunt Sally," rounders, and football, divided the attention of the rougher sex. Some foot races were also started for the juveniles, who competed for the prizes with great spirit, and displayed amazing strength of wind and limb. A youthful violinist, whose performances at concerts in Dunedin have called forth much admiration, was also on the ground, and discoursed some lively music at intervals during the day. The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, accompanied by his Vicar-General, Father Coleman, visited the pic-nic, and remained there for a considerable time. The fun and frolic were sustained with spirit throughout the whole of the day, and the last of the holiday-makers did not reach town until a late hour in the evening. Not a single accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of those who took part in the pic-nic, and considering that it was the first affair of the kind organised by the promoters, the result must have been satisfactory to all concerned.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

HIS Lordship Bishop Moran has purchased the freehold of Mr M. Murphy's property in the Half-way Bush, a suburb of Dunedin, consisting of between 60 and 70 acres, on which stands an excellent house, surrounded by well laid out and planted grounds. With the property, there also go the stock and farm appliances. It is Bishop Moran's intention to make the place a conventual establishment, and to remove the boarding-school from the convent at Dunedin to the former place, while the female day-school taught by the nuns will still be kept up by them in its present place. The property purchased from Mr Murphy consists of the house and land formerly belonging to Mr Morse, and two adjoining freeholds. It is one of the few remaining large properties within thirty minutes' walk of the centre of the city, and is a very choice selection. Extensive additions are to be made at once to the buildings. The grounds command views of beautiful scenery, and are well sheltered, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unrivalled.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN—CHRISTMAS DAY.

ON Christmas Day, morning services were, as usual, held at St. Joseph's. Masses were celebrated from six o'clock till eleven o'clock. At the latter hour high Mass began. Of the musical portion of the services, the Kyrie, Gloria, and Credo were from Haydn's First Mass; the Sanctus and Benedictus, from Gounod's; and the Agnus Dei, from Mozart's First Mass. The Adeste Fideles was sung during the Mass; and the Hallelujah Chorus at the conclusion. The Right Rev. Dr. Moran preached. Large numbers went to communion during the morning. There were vespers in the evening, and his Lordship preached. At both services his Lordship strongly condemned the conduct of the local press in making unjustifiable attacks upon the Catholic religion.

At Invercargill midnight Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Carden at St. Mary's Chapel. There was a very large attendance on the occasion.

WELLINGTON.

On Christmas morning there was high Mass immediately after midnight. Father Cummins preached a very eloquent sermon.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND—PASTORAL VISIT.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, has been making a pastoral tour in the northern districts of the province, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Macdonald. The latter being a Maori scholar, preached to the natives on several occasions in their own language. At Hokianga a good many children were baptised, and 24 Maories received the sacrament. The Maories are also stated to have sung admirably during the services.

THANKS.

AN Auckland correspondent writes:—The thanks of the recipients of the handsome sum of £15 on account of the statue of the Sacred Heart, are tendered to the kind ladies and gentlemen at Dunedin who exerted themselves to raise that amount by art union for a charitable purpose at Auckland.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

DUNEDIN.

THE Dunedin Catholic schools were examined last week, and a number of handsome prizes were given to the pupils.

INVERCARGILL.

The 'Southland Times' says:—"The viva voce examination of the children attending St Mary's school was conducted by the Most Reverend Dr Moran during his recent visit, assisted by the Rev. J. Carden; and the written examination by the Rev. J. Carden, assisted by the teachers (Mr Wood and Miss Carden). The pupils were subjected to a rigid examination in the various branches, and acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to the teachers and pupils. The knowledge shown by the first class children in English history, grammar, geography, spelling, mental arithmetic, music and singing was remarkably good, and received warm commendation and a promise of premiums from the most reverend examiner. The paper work showed considerable proficiency in Latin, Euclid, algebra, higher arithmetic, Roman, Grecian, and scripture history, &c. We understand there are 130 pupils at the school, this being an increase of more than 100 per cent. during the past nine months, children of all denominations being admitted; also, that two premiums of the value of £20, to be called 'The Invercargill Scholarships,' will be open for competition in July next for all children who have attended the school for six months previously. Mr Wood announced that the school duties would be resumed on January 19th, after which three hearty cheers were given for the Bishop, the Rev. J. Carden, the school teachers, and the visitors." The same paper states that a number of prizes awarded at the examination, and consisting of valuable and handsomely bound books, were on a subsequent day presented to the pupils.

We understand that his Lordship the Bishop has since the examination become patron of the school, and that it will be re-opened under new regulations, due announcement of which will be made.

AUCKLAND.

From the report in the 'Southern Cross' of the distribution of prizes at St. Mary's Convent Schools, we take the following:—"There were present—The Right Rev. Dr Croke, Bishop of Auckland; the Very Rev. Dr McDonald, the Rev. Fathers Walter McDonald, Golden, Byrnes, Paul, and Simpson; Messrs D. Cruickshank, Waterhouse, J. Sheehan, M.H.R., Stalke, C. O'Neill, M.H.R., Brigham, P. Darby, M. Corcoran, J. Casey, Drs Grey and Wood, and many other influential citizens. In the forenoon, the Orphan School distribution of prizes was held, and two prizes presented by the Mayores were given to the two best scholars. Afterwards a general distribution of prizes took place to the others. This was called by the children an auction, and vastly delighted they were at the prizes awarded them. At the Select School the drama of "Mary, Queen of Scots," was performed, the parts being all sustained by young lady scholars. Between the acts several young ladies performed selections on the piano and harmonium with great taste. His Lordship Bishop Croke then presented the prizes to the 1st and 2nd classes, with a few appropriate remarks to each recipient. His Lordship at the conclusion addressed the spectators, and expressed his thanks for such a large attendance. There were some beautiful drawings, &c., hung round the walls of the school-room, which were well deserving the praise lavished on them by the visitors.

TUAPEKA.

THE annual feast, given to the children attending the Roman Catholic School before breaking up for their Christmas holidays, took place on Monday at noon. When we looked into the school, a very pleasant sight presented itself to us, of upwards of one hundred tidy and well-dressed children, evidently enjoying an abundant spread of sandwiches and all kinds of sweet cake. The table was neatly spread, and had on it numerous bouquets of flowers. The Rev. Father Larkin seemed thoroughly in his element in attending to the wants of the children. He busied himself, and made certain that none of them were overlooked. The usual examination was not held on this occasion, as the children had so recently undergone a thorough examination by Bishop Moran and Father Coleman. We may state that all the provisions used were the gifts of friends of the church.—Tuapeka Times.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PRESS.—The method of influencing and controlling the press was regulated under the Empire by a special department, under General Fleury, the hero of the *Coup d'Etat*. That a number of editors came daily for their instructions is easily intelligible—*cela va sans dire*. But there was a section for reading and examining journals, French and foreign, and a special note was made of any profession of faith by public men, and a record kept of it. There was a section for publicity, under which a number of writers prepared, daily, outlines of articles, letters, suggestions and directions, &c., which were inserted or made use of in upwards of a hundred journals. Editors and contributors were also found for journals, and sent from Paris to the country; and assistance was given either in direct grants of money, or by paying the writer, or by purchasing a given number of each issue, which was sent direct from the office to a list of persons whom it was thought desirable to enlighten or influence. Journals, originally of slight importance, were often reorganised and made serviceable instruments by these methods. But a more subtle and ingenious development of the system was the correspondence establishment with opposition papers. Persons were selected to write in a moderate and apparently candid style, answers to attacks in those journals. And the great agencies for circulating telegrams were in habitual communication with the department, and colored their news discreetly under its direction. An arrangement was also made with journals in England, Germany, and Belgium, twenty in all, to publish documents and correspondence supplied to them. Paris papers like 'Le Petit Journal,' which was professedly non-political, and had an immense circulation, were made serviceable by containing memoirs of ministers and their leading supporters, stories of the First Empire, statistics of French progress, &c. The prefects of departments furnished lists of persons to whom papers might be usefully sent.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

(Dublin 'Freeman,' Sept. 16.)

THE Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of England have, we need scarcely inform our readers, been during recent weeks assembled in a Provincial Council. The prelates congratulate Catholic England on the fidelity and steadfastness of its faith. They point out that at the present hour the atmosphere is charged with hostility to God and his Church, to the doctrines of revelation, and even to the truths of the natural order. This hostility, they say, is not, as of old, confined to a higher class of over-cultivated minds, but reaches down to the lowest strata of society. In such a condition of things, Catholic education is all important; and the Bishops declare that in England it has wonderfully progressed, and that, to say the least, the Catholic schools of the country would not be found a whit behind any other in their secular instruction. Having impressed on all the faithful the great necessity for supporting Catholic poor schools, the prelates point out that there is another class of education which now needs attention. A few years ago, they say, there was no Catholic middle-class in England. The Catholics consisted almost entirely of ancient noble or landed families, on the one hand, and, on the other, of a multitude of the poorest in the land. A great Catholic middle-class is, however, now growing up, owing partly to conversions, partly also to the number of persons who have fought their way up from below. The Bishops fully recognise the responsibility which lies on them to provide a good middle class education, and also a higher education for youths between 18 and 22. As to the latter, they declare that as parents cannot send their children to the national universities without grave sin, the Bishops fully recognise the present necessity to labor that the studies at Catholic colleges shall be so raised and matured as to leave nothing for the imparting of a higher education and the future necessity of erecting a Catholic university. The duty of helping to erect seminaries for the education of priests is impressed on the people, and they are also urged to watch carefully that impure or irreligious literature is not admitted to their homes. Among other points touched on in the letter is that of "mixed marriages." Dispensations can only be granted for those on the mutual and united promise of the two parties that the Catholic shall have full liberty to practice the Catholic religion, that the children shall be brought up Catholics, and that the marriage shall be celebrated only in a Catholic church. The Bishops in conclusion declare that they have no fear for the future, that at no time within the last three centuries did the people of England regard Catholicism with a more friendly eye, and that if here and there violent and disappointed men were attempting to rekindle old fires, or imitate foreign despotism, it did not move them to fear.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THE Irish in England, who number at least five hundred thousand, are being organised to influence the elections in England favorably for Home Rule. The effect has lately been witnessed at the Greenwich and Dundee elections. At the last election in 1863 there was no talk at all of "the Irish vote" in either of these places; now it is "the Irish vote" which was specially courted by the various candidates, and which decided the contest in Dundee and defeated the ministerial Liberal in Greenwich. In Dundee, three candidates took the field: Mr Yeaman (ex-Provost), Mr Jenkins (author of "Ginx's Baby") and Mr Fitz James Stephen, Q.C. The last-named was, we believe, the first editor of that anti-Irish print, the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and still is a contributor. He was the ministerial candidate, having been promised the English Solicitor-Generalship in case he won. The other two are independent Liberals and declared advocates of Home Rule; an until the Irish electors, marshalled into one compact host by the local Home Rule Association, decided which way they would vote, the two had an equal chance of success. They accordingly vied with each other in placating the Irish. Both of them emphatically declared in favor of Home Rule. But Mr Yeaman declared in addition for the liberation of the political prisoners and for denominational education, and did not chance to have lampooned in an English magazine the Irish priesthood, the Catholic religion and Irish nationality, as Mr Jenkins had done in 'St Paul's Magazine.' The 'Nation' and 'Weekly News' pointed this out and made extracts from a book of Mr Jenkins', entitled "Barney Georgeghan, M.P., and Home Rule at St Stephen's," which was one gross libel on all that Catholic Irishmen hold most dear. The Irish electors of Dundee thereupon declared for Mr Yeaman, and on the day of the polling that gentleman was found to have a majority over Mr Jenkins almost exactly equal to the strength of the Irish party of Dundee. So much for the Dundee election. In Greenwich, three Liberal candidates and one Conservative came forward. The Conservative won, but the second man was the Home Rule candidate, Dr Baxter Langley. He beat the ministerial Liberal by nearly two to one. These two events, show that the Home Rulers of Great Britain have been busy with the Parliamentary register; and it is quite evident that if they do as well in every borough as they did in Greenwich and Dundee, they will hold in their hands the balance of power.—An exchange.

HOME RULE REASONS.

(The 'American Gael'.)

AN instructive lesson can be gathered from a consideration of the present condition of Austria as compared with what it was twenty-five years ago. Hungary was in arms, and it required the powerful aid of Russia to suppress the insurrection that threatened the disintegration of the Empire. The Hungarians, like the Irish, were denied the right of self government; a Viceroy ruled in Pesth, as a Lord-Lieutenant exercises authority in Dublin, and coercive laws were framed in Vienna to uphold "order" in the kingdom with the same facility and enforced with the like severity as the London parliament passed treason felony, disarming, curfew and suspension of habeas corpus acts for the purpose of maintaining English mis-rule in Ireland.

After the year 1867, when the battle of Endrwa drove Austria out of Germany, Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, determined upon the bold scheme of reorganising his empire in accordance with

the modern spirit of the age. He was assisted by able counsellors, and by the good sense and real moderation of his subjects. Hungary was at once reconciled by yielding all her just demands. Recent bitter feuds were replaced by warm devotion; Andrássy, proscribed in 1849, was appointed Prime Minister, and Austro-Hungary adopted as the new name of the monarchy. The parliament sitting at Pesth was invested with almost absolute control over the affairs of the kingdom. Under the changed form of government the country has made unprecedented progress, and Hungary, instead of being a source of weakness to the empire, is now its firmest and most reliable support. England has pursued a different course towards Ireland. The civilised world is a witness of the result. The free institutions said to exist in Ireland are a hideous mockery.

In the course of Austria towards Hungary we have convincing proof of how much a wise ministry can accomplish for the welfare of the people, and how necessary self-government is to their prosperity and contentment. Recent visitors to Pesth speak of the wonderful growth of its commerce, and the vast improvements effected in the city during the past ten or fifteen years. Where there were despondency and signs of decay, there are now to be witnessed business energy and enterprise; and where the people were sullen and disloyal they are now happy in the vastly improved condition of their country, and warmly attached to Francis Joseph. How different is it in Ireland? There the police and the soldiery interfere with the people even in their most innocent recreations; the habeas corpus is suspended; the right to bear arms is denied; the land is drained of its resources; the population grows less each day; commerce languishes, and all who cherish hopes for the elevation of this country, half of which is at this moment under martial law from its unhappy condition, are singled out for persecution and punishment.

PRUSSIA.

THE forthcoming elections in Prussia are giving the ruling party a vast amount of uneasiness. Not that they are afraid of losing the majority by means of which they were able to pass all those laws for the oppression of Catholicity during the last session of the House of Representatives, for in a population of which nearly seventy per cent. are Protestant, the Catholics can never expect to gain a numerical preponderance. What Bismarck's friends do apprehend is that the number of their opponents in the next Parliament will be so much increased as to render it impossible for them to meet with any chance of success in passing additional coercive measures against the obnoxious priests. All the papers of the 'National Liberal' school are full of appeals *ad misericordiam*, begging of the electors not to stay away from the polling booths, and thereby enable their opponents to gain the day; but the disposition of the 'Liberals' all over the country is fearfully lukewarm, and the indifference with which these appeals meet very generally elicits the following cry of distress from the leading organ of the party, the *Kölnische Zeitung*:—"The general apathy with which the forthcoming elections to the Prussian Landtag meet in the various encampments of the Liberal party, is giving us considerable uneasiness about the result. Whilst our own friends exhibit an astounding amount of callousness, the Ultramontane agitators have been at work for many weeks, both in public and private—in public so-called Catholic meetings, and in private conventicles of their own—and they are trying their utmost to take the wind out of our sails." This is precisely the sort of thing the 'Univers' advised the German Catholics to do as far back as six months ago. They have tarried a little, but now seem to act up to the advice of carrying on an electoral agitation from one end of the country to the other, and the craven fears of their opponents foreshadow a signal victory for the Catholic cause in the elections.—The 'Univers.'

THE IRISH CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

(Catholic Standard.)

THE Catholic Hierarchy presents, at the present moment, peculiar features in relation to the episcopal standing of its members. The twenty-eight Sees are filled, and there are also coadjutors in three dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin, Killaloe and Achony, while the Bishop of Galway is Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh and Kilkennora. That is, there are thirty-one individual Bishops in, or connected with, the twenty-eight dioceses. One of these the Archbishop of Tuam, has distanced all the members of the Episcopal Bench in age; and standing yet, without a coadjutor, his Grace feels equals to all the duties of a vast diocese, and even the visitation of the entire archipelago on the Connaught seaboard. Consecrated the 5th of June, 1825, the venerable Metropolitan of the West has entered the forty-ninth year of his episcopate, and is the only member of the hierarchy of the anti-Emancipation era. His Grace so distances, in seniority, all his contemporaries, that there is only one of the other thirty members of the hierarchy that is of half the standing, Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, consecrated 15th of August, 1847, so that the latter is not twenty-six years in the episcopate, against upwards of forty-eight, in the case of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale. This disparity has, likely, no parallel in the episcopate of any kingdom. The Archbishop of Tuam is, therefore, the last living link which connects the present generation with the exciting struggles of the Catholic Association, of the Education Agitation of 1826, of the Clare Election, and of Emancipation. He is the only contemporary of the illustrious Dr. Doyle remaining in the episcopate. Nay, more, while, to most of us, it feels only like yesterday, when in February, 1852, amid the grief of the nation, without distinction of class or creed, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray was laid in his honored grave, there are only five of the thirty-one Catholic Bishops now surviving that were his episcopal contemporaries—namely, Dr. MacHale, Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork; Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, consecrated Oct., 1849; his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, consecrated (as Primate of Armagh), Feb., 1850; and Dr. Kane, Bishop of Cloyne, consecrated 2nd February, 1851; and of these five four were less than five years in the Episcopacy before the death of Archbishop Murray about twenty-

one years ago. Of the thirty Archbishops and Bishops, excluding the venerable Archbishop of Tuam, six have been in the episcopate twenty to twenty-six years; ten, fifteen to twenty years; two, ten to fifteen years; two, five to ten years; and ten much less than five years. If, therefore, the four Bishops who have coadjutors be excluded, Ireland has the youngest Catholic Episcopate that she had for ages.

WHAT A PROTESTANT SAYS OF LATIMER.

THE following is from Burke's men and Women of the Reformation: "Latimer was a coward, for he recanted no less than four times under Henry VIII.—in 1529, when charged with heresy before Cardinal Wolsey, 'where,' Foxe admits, 'he was content to subscribe,' and granted into such articles as they propounded unto him.' He came up again before Primitive Warham in 1531, and abjured a second time. He appeared before Henry himself later, and made an unreserved submission of himself to the king in all spiritual matters. Lastly, when imprisoned for heresy, along with Bishop Shaxton, towards the close of Henry's reign (1546), he abjured a fourth time, to save his life. Thus he dissembled not once or twice but for nearly twenty years. He was perjured and unscrupulous, for he accepted a bishopric in 1535, being then a reformer, and swore to the oath in the Pontifical (about whose meaning there was no doubt), pledging himself to obediences to the usages and doctrines of the Catholic Church. How he kept that oath is a matter of history; but it may be mentioned that the main charge under which he was deprived by Henry VIII. was for open violation of the good Friday fast—a custom not easily chargeable with dangerous superstition. Mr Froude aptly remarks of a less flagrant violation of the day of abstinence, 'that it was in that era just as if a bishop of our time were to go to the theatre on Sunday—a mere wanton insult to general religious feeling.' Latimer's coarseness and profanity are not left to conjecture, not to the bias of partisans. He has given ample proofs of them under his own hand in his still extant sermons. It may be pleaded that these faults were those of the age rather than those of the man. I can only answer that those who say so can know very little of contemporary homilists. Latimer was a cruel persecutor, and his conduct at the burning of Dr. Forrest was indescribably shocking. He was inconsistent in every action, whatever might be his 'inner consciousness.' His name appears as one of the bishops who sat to try John Lambert, who was in 1528 burnt for disbelieving in Transubstantiation, which Latimer had himself abandoned in 1529. Nor can it be pleaded that he was forced to be present, having had no share in the matter, for he and Cranmer actually endeavored to make Lambert recant the very opinions they held themselves. Latimer's signature also appears attached to the death warrant of Joan Boucher. [Vol. ii. pp. 274-275]

THE CARLISTS IN NAVARRE—INCIDENTS ON THE MARCH.

(Special correspondent New York 'Herald'.)

At Labaen another original sight presented itself. The place, which is so small that it could not even be called a village, was all at once crammed as it has certainly never been before. It was utterly impossible even for Don Carlos and his staff to move a single step before the vanguard was marched to its quarters, consisting of a couple of little huts outside the village. The loud talk of about two thousand men, for several hours kept silent and now set at liberty, the neighing of horses, the roar of donkeys and mules, the barking of dogs—everything had its place in this original *mise en scene* lighted by means of every bit of thick and thin wax candle that could be found in the village church. It took us two hours before every one of the officers, men and horses had a shelter. Of food there could, of course, be no question at such an hour; but a sound sleep and a little cup of everlasting chocolate, which you find here when nothing else can be found, rendered us quite fresh and bright next morning.

A BRAVE LADY.

Don Carlos, who is invariably entertained at the priests' houses, which, as a rule, are the best in the villages, had here an opportunity, quite unexpectedly, to show his courtesy and make room for a lady. The Marchioness of Vinillet, whose young son had been most severely wounded at the last battle near Lecumberri, and for a time left as dead on the field, came to see him at the ambulance of this place, and was on her way back to Biarritz when he met her at Labaen. The brave lady had travelled on horseback, with a couple of guides, all the way from the fashionable seaside place to the interior of Guipuzcoa, and the best bed in the priest's house was, of course, given to her and already occupied when we reached the village. I need not say how Don Carlos and his staff were touched by the lady's courage, nor what sort of demonstration of respect she was made the object of next morning when the troops marched off again and passed before her window.

MERRIMENT ON THE MARCH.

But you would be wrong in imagining that because there are constantly great exposure and fatigue, and now and then some danger, the men are not merry. Whenever there is no prohibition, singing and laughing are going on all day long, and when there is an hour to spare after dinner or before nightfall the fandango is sure to be seen danced somewhere in the village square. At Erasan, where we dined, half way between Labaen and Leiza, the body guards of Don Carlos gave us quite a performance in that way. A brass band, recently formed, which plays not only on entering and leaving the villages, but also takes advantage of every lull, began to play a national dancing melody, and nearly the whole of the horsemen forming the body guard of Don Carlos, and numbering twelve men, set at once to dance the fandango, with tumblers half full of wine on their heads. The great thing is to dance so as not to spill a single drop out of the tumbler, which grand result was attained with full success on this occasion to the great delight of the population of Erasan, and to the apparent satisfaction of the Pretender himself, who was looking all the time out of the window, and threw several duro (or dollars) to the most clever of the dancers. To march twenty miles over mountains, and to dance and sing as soon as an hour's rest is given, seem quite natural to the

men engaged in the defence of Don Carlos' cause, and the republicans of the more southern parts of Spain will have a long time to wait before they equal them in agility, endurance or guile.

SPRING CHICKENS FOR THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

On reaching Leisa, the largest of the villages on our way, we had a regular triumphal entry. The place was gaily decorated, and the village square being a rather large one a march past had been got up of all the troops we possessed, with the band playing, church bell ringing, and "Viva Carlo Septimo!" shouted accordingly. In fact, the impression produced on the inhabitants of Leisa must have been particularly strong, for the landlady at whose house I had my quarters cut the throats of two Spring chickens and presented me with them at dinner, supposing, probably, that I had something to do with the grand sight she had just witnessed.

AMERICA.

THE 'Catholic Review' represents that the mission founded for the conversion of the southern negroes to Catholicity is in a growing and healthy condition. "At present there are six American students at the College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, making the preparatory studies for this mission, besides five Englishmen, six Irishmen, three Germans, two Hollanders, and one Belgian. Like all other priests, these young men bind themselves to chastity and obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors; but they add another obligation, which binds them for life to the negro mission, where they will be 'the fathers and the servants of the blacks.'"

The German Catholics of America are much ahead of their English speaking brethren in the number of newspapers they support. While the latter have not yet succeeded in establishing a daily paper, even in New York, the former have prosperous dailies printed in the German language in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. They have also successful weeklies; one in Baltimore circulating 25,000, in Cincinnati 16,000, Long Island 14,000, and two in Buffalo, besides many others.

The 'Catholic Telegraph,' of Cincinnati, says the Catholics of America are ahead of all others in attending their religious duties, not even excepting Ireland. It says that during the past year there were 43,000 communions at the Cathedral of Cincinnati, the parish containing only 11,000 souls. The 'San Francisco Guardian' says: "A single church in this city—where there are eleven regular churches, besides the various chapels connected with schools, etc., where communion is given—has given during the year 1872, nearly eighty thousand communions! An average of over fifteen hundred a week." This is religious rivalry truly.—The 'Bombay Catholic Examiner.'

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF OUR COLONY. AUCKLAND.

OUR Superintendent, Mr. Williamson, is a thoughtful and sagacious man. I was much struck with a remark he made in one of his recent speeches. Talking of our immigration policy he said, "If you examine critically the condition of our large centres of population at home, you will find they are the abodes of suffering, misery, anguish and despair." Making allowance for a little rhetorical exaggeration, this is but too true. But does Mr. Williamson mean to bring out here, to better their condition or to benefit the colony, the wretched beings who occupy the dismal abodes he describes? Another thing, if in a country such as England, covered as it is with a network of railroads, so much misery is found to exist among the industrial orders of society, are we not indulging in utopian visions of the future when we expect that the railways we are now building in this colony are to be the means of securing prosperity and happiness to our industrial orders? What is it that creates the wide spread misery in England, which Mr. Williamson so forcibly brings before our imagination? Is it the want of railways, the want of capital, the want of local industries or manufactures, those things on which we set our hearts in this colony so much? No. It is the want of something else which we but little regard. It is the want of principle; the want of disinterestedness; the want of justice to the capitalists; the want of temperance and prudence in the people. The capitalist as a rule now knows no mercy. There are of course many honorable exceptions; but generally the capitalist has but one aim, that is to increase his capital. He cares not who may suffer if he only gain. This is notably the case with that class whose enormous and overgrown capital is embarked in the liquor traffic. They are pre-eminently the despots of the age; and ultimately the cause of the greater part of the misery and degradation which fills the abodes of so many of our working men at home. In every age and country there has been vice, crime, and misery, arising from the abuse of capital and liquor; but never, I believe, such vice, crime, and misery as now exist in England from these sources. Are we not in this new country preparing the way for a similar state of things by introducing the worst vices of English legislation and English manners among us? I fear we are. The Catholic Church, if her people were only united and loyal to their principles, might do something to counteract this dreadful state of things; something to resist or diminish that torrent of irreligion, greed, and licentiousness, which now carries down to ruin so many Catholics and Protestants alike, and which threatens to increase in its destructive violence year by year, unless adequately resisted somehow. If the Catholic Church—using that term as embracing pastors and people—did not act as the reformers of public manners and the defenders of public virtue, they would fail in their mission; and we know they cannot fail, but will succeed in the end, though success may be long deferred. What real social or political benefit does Christendom now enjoy which did not originally emanate from the Catholic Church? Everything connected with her is solid and stable, and profitable; what she rejects is ephemeral, and unstable, and vain.

Auckland, 6th November, 1873.

J. W.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

BY ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

A BOOK on such a subject by such a writer, and at such a time, must necessarily possess great interest. Many Catholics, even well educated, and well read Catholics, and almost all Protestants, entertain very vague and often very incorrect notions on the subject of the temporal power of the Pope. The Archbishop tells us that he is not ashamed to say that he himself was in that predicament till very recently. Until he studied the subject fully, he was under the impression—as many of your readers, Catholic as well as Protestant, may now be—that though the temporal power had survived to the present age, yet it was to be regarded rather as an object of veneration than as a vital power of government; that it was not fitted for vehement action in our modern world, and for mingling with all the conflicts of the nineteenth century. He did not apprehend the reasons why God instituted such a power; nor its titles of just and sovereign right, nor its relation to the future action of the church upon the world. The temporal power is not necessary to the exercise of the Pope's spiritual office as supreme head of the visible church. Though the Pope were deprived of all temporal power to-morrow, that would not diminish his claim to supreme spiritual authority in the least. Still his temporal power is necessary to the free, perfect, and peaceful exercise of his spiritual supremacy. The temporal power is a divine institution, in a certain sense; and they who resist or attempt to subvert that power, resist the ordinance of God and purchase damnation to themselves. If they who resist this power be culpable, they who do not avail themselves of every means and opportunity within their reach to support it, cannot be innocent. The Archbishop says that the spiritual and temporal powers, "though given in different ways and at different times, are yet both gifts of the same Divine Lord." All Catholics who have learnt their catechism, know how and when the spiritual supremacy was conferred on the first Pope and Bishop of Rome, St. Peter, whose official successor Pius IX. is. "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church; feed my sheep, my lambs." That is the title to the Pope's spiritual supremacy. But our catechism does not tell us how and when the temporal Sovereignty was conferred on the Pope. If that be really a divine Institution in any sense, how are we to know that it is so? The Archbishop explains this important question at great length. The pith of the matter as I understand it is this,—God reigns supreme not merely in the spiritual, but also in the civil or political order of the world. By the evidence of history we know that for some 300 years after the promulgation of Christianity, the Pope possessed no temporal power. But when the Emperor Constantine abandoned Rome, "the popes found themselves alone there, the sole fountain of order, peace, love and safety." This was a providential liberation. By a divine intervention the chains thus fell from the hands of the successor of St. Peter as once they had done before from his own. From that hour no sovereign has ever reigned in Rome except the Pope. Moreover his title to the temporal Sovereignty of Rome was further sustained by the suffrage and vote of the people. His election by them was spontaneous, free, and deliberate; grounded both on motives of prudence and Christian piety. It was not the hasty and turbulent act of an intimidated and menaced people, drilled and drawn to the polling booth in a crisis of revolutionary extremity—with an invasion at their back. Last of all the Pope has a prescriptive right to the Sovereignty of Rome founded on an actual possession of more than a thousand years. All this can be nothing else but the work of God; and we are therefore warranted in saying, or rather bound to believe, that the temporal, no less than the spiritual supremacy is a Divine Institution which ought to be sacred in the eyes of all true Christians. If it be so we may rest assured that it will never be destroyed; but will advance, conquering and to conquer, however it may be assailed, and however it may for a time suffer an eclipse as we see it is now suffering. The sun in the firmament may for a time be darkened and hidden from our sight by stormy clouds; but he will again shine forth and with renewed splendor. So it has often been with the Pope's temporal power and political influence, and so it will be again. His real political power is often most clearly manifested when to all human appearances it seems weakest. It never showed itself more formidable than at the present crisis, when the strongest military government of modern Europe has proudly arrayed itself against it. The eyes of the whole world are anxiously turned in the direction of Germany to witness the battle now raging between the Pope and the German Emperor. No Catholic can for a moment doubt the issue. Its ultimate effect will be to render the Christian world more Catholic, and Rome more than ever devoted to the Pope. It is producing this effect already, and that in a very marked way. Compared with the dynasty of the Popes, the dynasty of the German Emperor is but of yesterday. Pride, they say, goeth before a fall, and Pope Pius IX., old as he is, may yet live to see the proud Emperor of Germany fall somewhat from his present lofty position. God having joined the temporal power of the Pope with His Supremacy, who will presume to separate them?

KIANG-NAN (CHINA.)

WE borrow from 'Les Missions Catholiques' the following interesting correspondence:—

Some time since, we announced the laying of the foundation-stone of the church of Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice at Zo-cé. This church, now completely finished, was solemnly opened on the 1st May, 1873. The details of this ceremony have been communicated to us in a letter from the R. J. Pfister, S.J., missionary in Kiang-Nan, and dated from Shang-hai, 5th May.

The new church, in the Grecian style, is in the form of a cross, with four equal arms. The principal arm terminates in a semi-circle to receive the high altar. A gallery, supported by pillars, reaches the whole length of the edifice and ends at each side in common halls—one for the men, the other for the women—and has two hexagonal chapels, dedicated to St. Joseph and to the Guardian Angel. Three principal entrances and three lateral gates, afford those who are out-

side an opportunity of following the ceremonies. On the right and on the left, two platforms, joined by an esplanade in stone, lead up to the gallery, which is reached by means of a monumental staircase in granite. On the brow of the hill is situated the residence, with a private chapel, hidden behind bamboos, firs, and other trees.

Between the residence and the church, an imposing "Way of the Cross" has been constructed; all the stations are in bronze, encrusted in niches and covered with a grating. A gradual slope leads from one station to another, and the "Way of the Cross," begun at the private chapel, terminates at a great cross fixed in the stone work of the esplanade. Round the mountain, canals flow in all directions through the rice fields.

On the 30th April, the Christians, though they got but a short notice, arrived in great numbers from all the surrounding districts; and, by five o'clock in the evening, I had counted upwards of 700 barks in the shady little canal which runs along the mountain side. Without exaggeration, I think the number of boats present the following day might be calculated at 10,200; and if we assign to each eight or ten persons, on an average, these barks represent 1,000 to 12,000 Christians, without counting those who came on foot. Adding to these the pagans, assembled from all the environs through curiosity, the number of persons who flowed into Zo-cé during those two days may be estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000. And when we consider that the vicariat does not contain more than 80,000 Christians, we have reason to look on this affluence as a solemn manifestation, hitherto unknown in China, of our Christians proclaiming publicly their religion and their devotion to the Mother of the Saviour. As soon as the barks arrived, all hastened to reach the mountain of the Holy Mother. It was not without emotion that one beheld men, women who had passed the day and night in rowing, fragile young girls, and little children, climbing, under the burning rays of the sun, the steep and winding path which leads to the private chapel. There, gathered in groups of from ten to forty persons, they commenced to repeat aloud the prayers of the Way to the Cross. These pious exercises continued from four in the morning till ten at night.

The following morning, 1st May, from three o'clock in the morning, the church was crammed. Masses commenced at the three altars in the church, at the private chapel, and at the village of Tchang-pou Kiao, where, for want of room, many had to pass the night at Kong Iou. There were about 2,000 communions.

At half-past six o'clock, the masses being ended, the long Chinese trumpets resounded, calling the pilgrims to join in procession; and at seven o'clock, a discharge of fireworks, accompanied with the beating of drums, announced that the triumphal march was about to commence.

The procession opened with six silver crosses and six trumpets. Then followed night banners of the different congregations, borne principally by the Christian confraternities, the streamers being held by the administering members. Each banner was followed by from twenty to thirty flags—white, blue, red, and violet—carried by youths in surplices, chosen from the different societies; then, four drums, the children of the choir, twenty torch-bearers, the cross and the clegy—The latter numbered twenty-two priestly, besides scholastics; Monseigneur Languillat, under a canopy, accompanied by twenty or thirty Chinese of high rank, all wearing rosettes of various colors peacocks' feathers, &c.

The way was lined with a multitude of banners of various shades, and waving from the top of each station was a white flag adorned with a red cross. The banners mounting slowly, the sun playing in their midst, the drums beating, the trumpets sending forth their prolonged sounds, all those Christians praying about and chanting the charms and litanies of the blessed Virgin, the noise of the wind agitating the banners, and the confused murmur of the multitude like to that of a troubled sea: that was a spectacle! And that upon a mountain, but ten years ago in the power of the demon; in front of an immense plain, almost entirely pagan: certainly this was a moving sight! The fathers felt their voices tremble and the tears fall from their eyes; Monseigneur Languillat sobbed aloud, and from the depths of all hearts, arose towards Mary, help of Christians, this fervent prayer: "Mother, save the Church, save France, protect us, convert China."

Meanwhile, the procession drew up under the peristyle, and in the church soon the Pontifical high mass commences, chanted throughout in plain chant, with harmonious accompaniments. A Chinese Father recals in a few words to the assembled Christians the end and aim of the ceremonies. It is, he said, to honor the holy Mother, by fulfilling the vow made in the name of the vicariat by the Superior of the Mission, the R. J. Della Corte, in Tien-Tsin. The danger was great then, and the apprehension greater still. He promised to erect a church, if the holy Mother would protect the vicariat. It is also to thank her for her protection, for, thanks to her, the Kiang-Nau has had nothing to suffer from the consequences of Tien-Tsin. Finally, it is to re-establish the work of pilgrimages. [In effect, the Chinese are very much given to this kind of devotion; the pagans make frequent pilgrimages, and it is to afford a help to the devotion of our Christians to present them so noble and touching an end.]

After high mass and the chanting of "Te Deum," Monseigneur Languillat advanced to the esplanade, and there, standing in the midst of the re-collected crowd, and invoking from Heaven the benediction of the Father of the family, he bestowed it on all his children, present and absent, as also on the forty millions of pagans in his vast diocese.

As the procession returned in the same order, the Holy Communion was distributed anew, the Way of the Cross re-commenced with still more vigor, and towards midday, some poor women arrived fasting, having made a journey of fifteen or twenty leagues in order to have the consolation of receiving the Holy Communion.

The Christians showed themselves generous; they gave on that day more than a thousand piastres, that is to say, about 5,600 francs, for the Church.

In the afternoon, solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament. Again in the evening, as on the eve, the Way of the Cross was

illuminated. Lanterns, half hidden in the bamboos and firs, formed a train of light, ending in a great luminous cross upon the esplanade. By this glimmering light, "Way of the Cross" was repeated several times. I insist on this point because our Christians have a particular taste for this grand devotion; it is a general custom in each mission to perform this devotion in common every Sunday. Night being come, there arose from each bark the chant of the Rosary forming an uninterrupted concert, which no doubt penetrated the heart of the holy Mother and that of her divine Son.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

AUCKLAND.

It is a noteworthy fact that at our recent election for the Superintendent, a drunken man was scarcely seen. Whether this was owing to the circumstance that "Good Templarism" is greatly in vogue here at present I cannot tell. The Good Templars are very zealous in the temperance cause; there can be no doubt of that. I only wish I could say as much for the zeal of the Catholic people of this place in the same cause. But alas! and a lack a-day! They allow their Protestant brethren to outstrip them far in that good work. This is not to their honor considering they are the co-religionists and fellow-countrymen of Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance. King Drink is a shameless and masterful tyrant; and the Catholic people by the power of the Church ought to smite him down. Archbishop Manning advises the people to "strike" against the publicans, and lock them in. I think the Good Templars are organising a pretty extensive "strike" against the publicans, and possibly the result was the absence of any drunken men at last election. But no temperance movement will ever deserve the public confidence till it do what Father Mathew did—bring down the excise revenue one half, and cause large distilleries to "shud up."—Still the diminution of public drunkenness speaks well for the labors of the Good Templars in Auckland.

IMMIGRATION.

THE 'Southland Weekly News' says:—"The present effort should be made to secure the nomination of as many immigrants as possible, and to get them out at once, thus serving the double purpose of providing for an immediate necessity, and securing ourselves against the contingency of a suspension of the present exceedingly favorable terms for the introduction of immigrants. The satisfaction expressed by the new comers with the country, and their own prospects, is early bearing fruit, as is evidenced by the comparatively large number of nominations made by recent arrivals."

The following quotation from a circular lately issued by the Invercargill Immigration officer, Mr W. H. Pearson, may be of interest to your readers:—"The length of time this or any colony can afford to conduct so liberal a scheme is necessarily limited. If, therefore, you would take advantage of it, do it at once. It is unnecessary to wait to write to your friends, asking them whether they will come out—it is only loss of time. Nominating them at once will cost you nothing, not even postage. . . . If your friends do not choose to come under such favorable circumstances, particularly at a time when labor is in great demand, and wages for every class so very high, you will have done your duty in giving them a chance, and they will not be able to upbraid you hereafter by saying, 'You had the opportunity of bringing me out free of cost, and you did not.'"

The Agent-General announces that eighty vessels, with 1,800 adults, will sail for the colony during December; that one will proceed to the Bluff; and that in January there will be a vessel from Belfast and one from Queenstown. That is the promise of Irish Immigration; we have yet to see the performance. It may be that these he will send are nominated passengers and others whom he cannot help sending.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. PARKES ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

RECENTLY (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), when Mr Stewart brought forward in the Assembly a motion which had for its object the crushing out of existence all certified Denominational schools at the end of the year 1873, Mr Parkes is reported to have made the following complimentary remarks on some of our Catholic schools:—"The motion met the fate of all Mr Stewart's motions, being negatived without division. The hon. gentleman rode his favorite hobby on the occasion, and abused, as only he and Buchanan can abuse, the ladies of St. Vincent's, and, in fact, all the teaching sister of the Catholic schools. Mr Parkes replied, and said that both the men and women in those Denominational schools were all trained teachers, who had won their qualifications by their merit after a severe examination. These ladies were all of high character and education. He had himself visited some of these schools. But how they knew the high character and education of these ladies was by the reports of the inspectors, who had no motive, whose views generally were not such as would incline them to give a favourable report of these schools, and of the attendance of these ladies. There could be no doubt whatever that some of these ladies who had not been examined were amongst the most competent school teachers. He had before instanced the case of the superior school at Bathurst—the Roman Catholic Denominational school—which was beyond all doubt the best school in that city. There was no doubt about it, that that school was most efficient in all its branches. And he remembered himself some years ago being present at the examination of a school of St. Vincent's Hospital, where the inspectors of the Council of Education made a most favourable report upon the public inspection of the school; and where, as far as he could judge, though he did not pretend to be a judge, as to the technical results, no inspection could be more satisfactory."

A church dedicated to St. John the Baptist has been opened in Sinigaglia, the birth-place of the Holy Father. It is a magnificent structure, designed by the Pope's architect, Innocenzi, and built at the sole expense of His Holiness.

FURY OF THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH.

It is appalling to observe the mad fury with which the enemies of Christ and his Church rush along in their efforts to destroy religion. Every best gift of God to man is turned into a powerful weapon for this work of blasphemy. Literature particularly is made a powerful agent. The Internationalist literature actually reeks with the most horrible utterances of blasphemous profanity. There is not a Christian in this country who will not read with loathing horror the following words, which we transcribe with a feeling of deep repugnance from this most recent of the abominations of the International? The writer is discussing the belief in the existence of God, and after some revolting excesses, he bursts forth as follows—"God! I have always denied you, and I deny you still. If you exist, I defy you to paralyse my tongue which insults you, or my arm which threatens you." In another of their pamphlets the vilest of outrages are heaped upon the priesthood of the Church, and it concludes as follows:—"Yes, the Kingdom of Heaven will be established upon earth when it shall have been reddened with hecatombs of priests." Such is the foe, such is the warfare against which Catholics have to stand in array in this generation. There need be no fear that in His own good time God will defend the right.

Our Supreme Pontiff, the Prisoner of the Vatican, sees and knows of all that is going on, both good and bad, and, may we not say it, much of what is to happen. Let us hear some of the latest words pronounced on the 2nd inst., before a distinguished assemblage of Cardinals and Bishops, in reply to an address from the Roman Youth. Referring to the efforts that are made to drive him out of Rome and so to deliver the city up to the horrors of the revolution, the Holy Father immediately added:—"Fear not at all, for the holy city is well guarded and I have the firm confidence that my enemies will not succeed in driving me from this last asylum, where I await aid from on high." Just before he had said with marked energy and emphasis: "In this moment of struggle God gives to His own and notably to His Vicar, to the Pastors of the various dioceses, an invincible force which makes them resist without fear all the attacks of hell." Finally, the Holy Father, inviting all the by-standers to look forward to the day when the Divine Mercy shall be manifested in the exaltation of the Church, pointed out one of the signs, the forerunners of this mercy:—"Confusion reigns already in the camp of revolution, in the same manner as it spread in the camp of the Midianites who, at the sight of Gideon and his 300 companions, armed with trumpets and lights, killed each other almost to a man, not recognising one the other." These are consoling words indeed from the lips of the Holy Father.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

CATHOLIC EDUCATION:—IRELAND.

THE resolutions adopted by the venerable and illustrious Hierarchy of Ireland at the meeting of the Presbytery, Marlborough St., Dublin, on the 15th and 16th October, were made public the following day. Every journal in the kingdom, Catholic, Liberal and Conservative, has commented upon them. The Catholics exult with joy. "The Irish Bishops have acted like faithful pastors and sound statesmen. The complete success of Catholic education is assured, if the programme of their Resolutions is carried out with vigor and perseverance." This is what the 'Tablet' says, when announcing this new plan of operations laid down by the Bishops.

1. That, with a view to the improvement of Catholic education, and in order to make our University a great centre of Catholic education throughout Ireland, we will take immediate steps to affiliate to it the several colleges, seminaries, and higher schools of our respective Dioceses; that we approve and adopt the scheme proposed to our meeting relative to examinations for matriculation and degrees in arts, philosophy, and theology; and that we sanction the arrangements for the creation of Bourses and exhibitions, and authorize the University Council to complete and carry out this scheme in all its details.

2. That we pledge ourselves to have the prescribed collection for the Catholic University made every year on the third Sunday of November, in every parish of our respective Dioceses, giving it precedence of all local claims.

3. That, whilst earnestly exhorting our flocks to support the Catholic University by their generous contributions, and to sustain by their influence our Catholic educational institutions, we renew our most solemn admonitions to Catholic parents to keep their children far away from all condemned colleges and schools.

4. That, whilst we sympathize with our people in every legitimate effort to ameliorate the condition and to promote the temporal welfare of our common country, we, as Bishops, call upon them to use all constitutional means to uphold the cause of Catholic education, and we pledge ourselves to support, and exhort our people to support, as candidates for Parliamentary honors, only those who will, in Parliament and out of Parliament, strenuously sustain our educational rights, which are inseparably bound up with the best interests of religion.

5. That the administration, financial and disciplinary, of St. Patrick's House of residence, Stephen's green, be confided to the Jesuit Fathers.

6. That the erection of a new school of Medicine and University Hall, on the University site in St. Stephen's-green, shall be commenced without delay, the plans to be previously approved by the University Council; and that a Committee be formed by the Rector to aid in collecting funds for that purpose.

7. That the Rector be authorized to engage the services of competent gentlemen as lecturers on the following subjects for the present year, eight lectures to be delivered on each subject, viz., English language, English literature and poetry, fine arts, geology, Irish antiquities, evidences of the Christian Religion, Modern Irish History.

8. That we will use our best efforts to establish and maintain classical schools in the principal towns of our diocese.

9. That we earnestly call upon our clergy throughout Ireland to exert all their vigilance and zeal in repressing drunkenness, which is one of the great evils of the day, demoralizing and impoverishing the people and destroying in thousands the souls which Christ died to save.

Amongst the means which may be usefully employed we recommend the "Association of Prayer," and the establishment in every parish of Temperance Societies, based upon the principles of the Catholic Religion.

10. That we see with deep sorrow the continued sufferings of Our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., and the persecution to which Religion is subjected in Rome, the centre and capital of the Christian world; that we also deplore the evils by which in Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy the Bishops of the Church, their clergy, and Religious Orders are afflicted; and, therefore, exhort our flocks to put on the spiritual armour of faith, and to approach the throne of God in fervent prayer, that in His mercy He may look down upon His children, and restore peace to the head of His Holy Church and to its members.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Religious institutions are springing up in Ceylon, giving solid proof of the activity of the clergy all over the island. Sunday, the 5th inst., the foundation stone of a new Benedictine monastery was laid at Kandy by the Rev. Dr. Cingolani; the stone bore the following inscription:—*hujus monasterii nomini SS. Benedicti ac Silvestri abbatum nuncupati lapidem posuit adm: Rev. Leo Cingolani d. d. Silvestrinæ Congregationi adscit us die 5 Octobris anno salutis 1873.* After the stone had been lowered, Dr. Cingolani addressed the audience speaking of the benefits which would be derived from the monastery. The plan of the structure is by Father Tabarrani and has been most tastefully done.

On the same day, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bonjean blessed and opened the new Convent at Kurunegala, in which is to be established a school, for the purpose, as the Bishop said in his discourse on the occasion, of imparting a truly sound and christian education, and of founding an Orphanage for Buddhist children of either sex, by means of which he hoped to raise a number of solidly professing Catholics and thus effect a means of spreading our Holy Faith throughout the stronghold of Buddhism.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Religious and Secular Education.—The result of the examinations that have just taken place in the different schools of Paris are altogether in favor of the Religious-taught Schools over the Lay Schools:—In the drawing competition 35 schools have competed, 24 of which are taught by lay masters and 8 by Christian Brothers. Out of 9 prizes awarded, the Christian Brothers' pupils take 8. In the competitions for burses at the higher schools, the number of candidates was 907; of these 269 had been the scholars of lay masters, and 238 came from the Christian Brothers. 165 were successful of whom 109 belonged to the Christian Brothers, and 36 to the lay teachers. The last quotation is the most satisfactory of all; out of 20 "first-places," the Brothers' scholars take 16; and out of 100 "first-places" they take 70. The revolutionary papers carefully abstain from copying these facts and figures.—*Advocate.*

Speaking of the new education law in Victoria, the 'Advocate' says:—In the meantime the Minister of Education is exerting himself to provide school accommodation for all the Catholic children in the Colony to be taught free. The difficulty of maintaining Catholic schools will therefore be much increased. Now for the significance to Catholics of the enormous preparation and expense. What is the object of it? Is it to make of the youth of this country such well instructed and intelligent people that Victoria shall be pre-eminent in sciences, arts, power, and wealth? No! the means are not adapted to the end, because the schools belonging to the religious bodies have beaten the secular schools in secular results. Is it in order that faith and revelation being ignored, the youthful generation may become a community of Atheists? Yes! for the means are adapted to this end. Secularism is a mask, under which is Atheism. If secularism gain more adherents, Atheism will show in the ballot-box, and in a new law of public instruction. What means, in the present state of public opinion, better calculated to promote Atheism could the State adopt? Atheism is a denial of God's existence, and the State opens free schools on condition that nothing about Him be taught during school hours. Let Catholics learn the value of their children's faith from secularists. These wilfully commit a plain injustice in order to strike at the faith of Catholic children; but if Catholic parents, though poor, think of the real significance of sending their children to a State school, they will shrink with horror from the suggestion, and gladly testify their fidelity to God and His Church by doing their best to support a Catholic school. "But one thing is necessary." Learning is a good thing, but its value depends on the use made of it. Consider the ever-increasing number of criminals who have received good "secular" schooling. Forgeries and embezzlements by gentlemen and clerks are common; so are darker crimes. Ladies' vices are known in every circle, and sadden many families. Mere "secular" education leads to infidelity, and infidelity to the indulgence of the passions. Religious instruction, on the contrary, subjects the passions to reason. If in a Catholic school prayers be said and catechism be taught merely, the children will better understand their duty to parents and the authority of the master, and will learn better. Let not Catholics parents be disturbed at the incessant "cracking up" of State schools by the Press and the passionate unreflecting multitude. If they simply try to do what they think is right, although at some sacrifice, they will never repent it.

The result of one man's alms has given a church to the town of Stokeley, in the Diocese of Beverly, England, where heretofore the holy sacrifice has been offered in a miserable loft, as in the days of persecution. The church has been dedicated with interesting ceremonies, and furnishes another illustration of the rapid recovery from the "Reformation" manifest through England of late years.

The Catholic Church which is to surmount the heights of Montmartre, in France, will mark the scene of the martyrdom of St. Denis, and also the founding of the Society of Jesus of St. Ignatius and his companions, who took their vows in the Subterranean Chapel.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

§ VII. GENEALOGY OF JESUS CHRIST.

33.—DIFFERENCE OF THE TWO GENEALOGIES OF ST. MATTHEW AND ST. LUKE.

THE structure of the Gospel does not need so many foreign supports in order to conciliate our faith. It suffices to us that it has a being; its existence alone proves its veracity; and according as each new century rolls over its venerable stratum, leaving undisturbed its every stone, the sum of evidence, in proof of its authority, goes on increasing even with the progress of ages. We know that the two Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke give, each, the genealogy of our Lord Jesus Christ. St. Matthew traces his from Abraham to Joseph, the spouse of Mary, through the family of David, following the royal line of Juda, from Solomon to Jesus Christ. The genealogy shown by St. Luke, follows an inverse order; it commences from Jesus Christ, and traces back the course of ages, through David, Abraham, Noe, and the antediluvian patriarchs up to Adam, "who was of God." Now, these two genealogies, running in parallel line up to David, and beginning from that king, have but two points of contact: Zorobabel and Salathiel. All the other intervening degrees are different. The genealogy of St. Matthew traces the descent of Jesus Christ, from David, by Solomon; the genealogy of St. Luke traces the descent of Jesus Christ from David by Nathan. "The inexactitude and the contradictions of these two genealogies, says rationalism, lead to the belief that they were the result of popular ideas operating at various points, and that none of them were sanctioned by Jesus." (1) Never was such nonsense written. If the two genealogies were the result of "popular ideas," executed at a distance from each other, care would have been taken, above all, to make them agree—to do away with the apparent contradiction which rationalism discovers in them—the explanation of which, all the fathers, Greek and Latin, from Irenæus and St. Justin, have given us. None but a Jew—and a Jew, contemporary with Jesus Christ, could have traced these two genealogies. The united science of the academies of the world could not invent them in our day. And for this reason—

34.—IMPORTANCE OF GENEALOGIES AMONG THE HEBREWS.

Among the Hebrews, genealogies were sacred. The original records of these—confided to the Scribes, placed under the charge of the priests, were deposited in the archives of the temple, and the study of them constituted an essential part of education. The people were divided into tribes, and each had its own territory; and time was measured for the purpose of genealogies, by the number seven and its squares. There was in this essentially Jewish practice—an example of which occurs in St. Matthew's genealogy—not only a mechanical practice for helping the memory, but an application to the series of human races, of the grand septenary law, which we have seen applied to days, weeks, years, men, animals, fields and inheritances throughout the entire Hebrew history. How insert such usages as these as an after thought! At each period of seven weeks of years, that is to say, at every half century, when the trumpet of Jubilee sounded the deliverance of captives, the restitution of sold estates, the extinction of debts, and the restoration of each family, of each individual, to the primitive order; it was the genealogical lists, preserved in the archives of the temple, and in the domestic sanctuary, which presided at this great revolution. Alliances even, exacted on the part of the family and of the state, the scrupulous observance of the law of genealogies, the religious hierarchy, the civil constitution, the national existence of the Jewish people, rested solely on the tables of genealogies. It would not be possible then, among the Hebrews, to fabricate for oneself a genealogical tree, at will. The archives of the temple would have immediately confounded the imposture. Josephus, too, in his "Autobiography," (2) takes a certain vanity in exposing to the eyes of the patricians of Rome—themselves proud of their origin—the antiquity of his own race; and he adds that the official and public lists, proved to a certainty each degree of his genealogy. "This order is observed, says he, not only in Judea, but in all the places where my compatriots are dispersed; in Egypt, at Babylon, everywhere. They send to Jerusalem the name of the father of her whom they wish to espouse, with a memoir of their genealogy, certified by witnesses. Should a war break out, the priests prepare, on the ancient tables, even registers of all the women that remain of sacerdotal origin; and they will not espouse one who has been a captive, lest she may have had commerce with strangers. Can anything be more calculated to hinder all mixture of races? Our priests can, by authentic documents, prove their descent, from father to son, for two thousand years. Should any one fail in the observance of these laws, he is separated for ever from the altar." (3) With such an assemblage of formalities surrounding the Hebrew genealogies, a supposititious genealogy for Jesus Christ was impossible, so long as the temple of Jerusalem remained standing. But after the ruin of the Holy City by Titus, this was not only a moral but a physical impossibility. Fire had consumed all the archives of the temple, and, from that time, the dispersed Jews remained without a genealogy, confounded indiscriminately under the name of sons of Jacob, ignorant themselves to what tribes their ancestors formerly belonged.

(1) Vie de Jesus, pag. 239, 240.

(2) Joseph., Autobiogr., cap. i.

(3) Joseph., Respons. ad Appion., cap. ii.

The Lazarists in Persia.—While the Lazarist Fathers are being expelled from Germany—their house at Reuss has just been shut up—they are being thanked and complimented by the Shah, with whom some of the Fathers have had an interview in Paris. The congregation possess several establishments in Persia, at Tabriz, Ourmiah, and other towns, and several thousand children are educated in the schools attached to them. The Shah is said to have expressed his satisfaction at their labours and his admiration of their devotedness; and to have promised them his continued protection.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

"Prepare His way!" This was the Baptist's theme To listening crowds, By sacred Jordan's stream.	Give him thy soul, Washed clean from every stain.
"Prepare His way!" Cast off the slough of sin! Repent the past; A better life begin.	"Prepare His way!" Rest not your hopes on earth; All it can give Is but of little worth.
"Prepare His way!" Make straight the crooked path, Cleanse the foul heart— Near is the day of wrath.	"Prepare His way!" Joyful His presence greet. Lift up your hearts! These are an offering meet.
"Prepare His way!" Pass through the saving flood; Arise new-born Adopted sons of God.	"Prepare His way!" Heed not the worldling's scorn; Think but of Christ On happy Christmas morn.
"Prepare His way!" The Saviour comes on earth. Angelic choirs Loud herald the glad birth.	"Prepare His way!" At His own altar kneel. To the wrapt soul He will Himself reveal.
"Prepare His way!" Not as a conqueror comes— He bringeth peace To all His children's homes.	"Prepare His way!" Banquet on heavenly food: Sweet Sacrament! His very flesh and blood.
"Prepare His way!" Born of a Virgin pure— God in the flesh— Man's sorrows to endure.	"Prepare His way!" Drink in the founts of grace. Find in the Faith A sure abiding place.
"Prepare His way!" The powers of evil fly. Be strong in faith! Jesus our strength is nigh.	"Prepare His way!" Triumphant peans raise; Let censers wave— The lights symbolic blaze!
"Prepare His way!" Cast out all things profane;	"Prepare His way!" Rejoice! His Church on earth. High Festival— The day that gave Him birth. C. E. H.

WHO COULD DESCRIBE IT.

SPEAKING of the English pilgrimage, the London correspondent of the New York 'Times' says:—"Occurring, as it will, at the dullest moment of the dull season, the proposed pilgrimage of British Catholics to some holy shrine near Paris, of which I at this moment forget the name, cannot fail to enlist a considerable amount of attention. I already hear it asked whether correspondents will be allowed to accompany the religious excursion: but it seems impossible that any direct encouragement will be given the scoffers. If Mrs Brown will join the pilgrims, I think she might write an account of the journey as amusing as anything else that proceeds from that lady's prolific pen. But Mr Arthur Sketchley, to whom the said Mrs Brown owes her existence, is a devout Roman Catholic, and, in connection with religious matters, will hold no one up to scorn except the infidel. Who could produce a more thoroughly humorous description of a modern religious pilgrimage by express from London to Paris, with fifteen minutes for lunch at Boulogne, and half an hour for dinner at Amiens, than Mr Burnand, the author of "Happy Thoughts," and a constant contributor to 'Punch'? But Mr Burnand is as devout a Roman Catholic as Mr Arthur Sketchley—a pseudonym, by the way, which conceals the name of a former clergyman of the Church of England. Mr Clement Scott, an excellent descriptive writer, and accustomed to notice theatrical representations, might be thought of as the historian of an event too remarkable to be allowed to pass without record or comment; but Mr Scott is also a Roman Catholic. Mr Gilbert & Beckett, one of the authors of the "Happy Land," and editor at various times of various satirical papers, has plenty of variety, and might be expected to see the grotesque points which must be presented by so anachronistic a performance as a pilgrimage from London to no matter what shrine in the latter half of the nineteenth century; but Mr & Beckett is also a Roman Catholic."

THE ABSCONDER O'FARREL.

A LATE Melbourne Police Gazette is enlivened by the following neat little thing in the descriptive line of business:—"Hugh J. Vincent O'Farrel is charged on a warrant with embezzling upwards of £2000, the money of the Victorian Government, since October, 1870. O'fender is a native of Dublin, and speaks with the accent of that city; thirty five to forty years of age, 6ft 1in or 2in high; dark complexion, hair, whiskers, beard, and moustache; wears his hair long and thick behind; small features, stooping shoulders, slovenly gait, unbecoming manner, slight mixture of Hindoo blood in his veins; dresses carelessly in tweed suit and low crowned dark hat; fond of dogs and sports. He was employed as a clerk in the Crown Lands Department. The person thus graphically sketched is supposed to be at present in New Zealand, where the police are on the look-out for him; and whither detectives have come from Melbourne to search for him.

Toleration in Russia.—The 'Gazetta Narodnaya' (local official organ) states that at Minsk, 28 Catholic priests have been imprisoned and sent to Grodno, for refusing to use the Russian language in their churches.

TO FELLMONGERS, BREWERS, COAL-MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

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

W M. BACON AND SONS

QUEEN'S LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

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

OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the York Hotel.

MESSES ROBERTSON AND CO.

DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSERS,

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

Town and Country orders punctually attended to.

Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

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

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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

Note the Address—

FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DOBSON Proprietor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

PAID-UP, £250,000.

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,

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

A. HILL JACK,

General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT

MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Princes street, Dunedin.

MISS WARD is now exhibiting all the Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, to which she would respectfully invite inspection.

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

T. J. L E A R Y.

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

M R. B. T H R O P.

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial

Teeth at greatly reduced charges.

Please Note the Address.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

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

WELL PARK BREWERY,

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Office adjoining Shamrock Hotel street.

JAMES COUSTON,

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

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

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

HATS OF ALL KINDS

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

BISHOP'S HAT

TASSELS FOR BISHOP'S HATS.

Note the Address—

V. ALMAO & Co.

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand.)

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER

BOTTLERS.

THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, conducted by Mrs Gardner.

The course of instruction includes English in all its branches, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Day Pupils . . . Two Guineas.

Boarders . . . Ten Guineas.

Mrs. G. has had considerable experience in the charge and education of boys, and Parents who may entrust their children to her care are assured that nothing will be omitted on her part conducive to their comfort and improvement.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. M. C. Canning, St. Mary's, Wellington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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

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

G L O B E H O T E L,
 Princes street
 (Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
 vate Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D
R E S T A U R A N T,
A B B E Y L E I X H O U S E,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
 Octagon.
 Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and
 Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.
 Accommodation for Boarders second to none
 in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
 Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

A L B I O N H O T E L,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per
 week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals,
 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and
 Stout.

S C A N D I N A V I A N H O T E L,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 The oldest and best Boarding Establishment
 in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

N O T E D for the superior quality of its
 Liquors. Cheap and comfortable ac-
 commodation for Boarders.

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS MCGEATH - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
 REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

F I R S T - C L A S S accommodation for Travellers.
 Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
 First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

D. P. CASH,
 Proprietor.

E U R O P E A N H O T E L,
 George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

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

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.
U P - C O U N T R Y Travellers will find Com-
 fort, Civility, and Attention at the
 above Hotel.
 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
 Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

V I S I T O R S to Lawrence will find Comfort
 and Civility at the above well-known
 establishment. None but the finest brands of
 Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

J A M E S H A R R I S,
 WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

L A W R E N C E.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

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

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

J O H N N I X O N,
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-
TAKER,
L A W R E N C E.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

R E G S to inform the Miners in and around
 Wetherstones that they can purchase Gro-
 ceries and Provisions of the best quality on
 the most reasonable terms at her old estab-
 lished Store

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - PROPRIETOR;
 First Class Accommodation.
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

O A M A R U H O U S E.
D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
 Premises.

C A R R I E R S A R M S H O T E L
 AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

KERIN CLOFFEY,
Storekeeper,
MACRAES FLAT.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEVILLS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACEIOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSRS 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.

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant,
ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JUNCTION HOTEL.
ARITHUR'S POINT.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR
TRAVELLERS.

Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.

D. MOLONEY,

Proprietor.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

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

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - Proprietor.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

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

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

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

HARPOFERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN M'BRIDE,

Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First-class Stabling.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirit of excellent quality

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE
Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions

Private Rooms for Families.

The **WHITE HART** is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND
LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

J. CAHILL'S
BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

This house is in the very centre of Oamaru, within three minutes walk of the Post Office.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY
COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre)

Orders punctually attended to

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of Messrs DICK & CO., Stafford Street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company the 3rd day of January, 1874.