

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 37.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

ALICENT 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
EXTRA-VAGANTLY 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, Miniiver, 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,
TWEEDS, 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 nu-
merous 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 Crispin's surgen healed my toes
M. Fleming
With Bunion's "Pilgrim" to the Goal
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.
Thanks, Fleming.
Princes Street, (next West's music shop)
Dunedin.

I. MARTIN
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.


H. PALMER,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;
South end Monumental works, (near the
Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone
Sinks Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and
Earth 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. BEISSEL,
By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.,
and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen,
K.C.B.,
PRINCES STREET.
For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cam-
tharadite Fluid.
For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene
Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON
BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.
Next to Gibb's Hotel. All orders
punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
Cheese Presses and 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.

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

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.

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

G. YOUNG has to arrive per "Wild Deer"

28 Cases New Goods

and per "William Davie"

20 Cases New Goods

and per Suez Mail

1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND

NEWS AGENT,

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,

Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

JOHN GARDNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. LAMBERT

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER,

AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail

CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,

WALER 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. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Ry:

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. McDough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch :

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, 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.

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.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,

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

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.

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 to insure to their comfort and improvement.

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

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, INVERCARGILL.

Patron—Most Rev. Dr MORAN.

President—Rev. J. CARDEN.

Principal—J. WOOD, Esq.

Classical Tutor—Rev. J. CARDEN.

Governess—Miss CARDEN.

Assistants—S. SHEPHERD, E. MCKAY, and S. GOOLEY.

TERMS PER QUARTER (payable in advance) :

Special Classes	...	...	£2	2	0
English (with one or more extras)	...	...	1	5	0
Grammar, Geography, and History	...	...	0	15	0
Reading and Writing	...	...	0	10	6
Reading	...	...	0	7	6

EXTRAS :

Latin, Greek, Singing, Algebra, Drilling,
Drawing, French, Music, Euclid,
Book-keeping, Elocution, &c.

The quarters will commence on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year, and payments made six weeks before the expiration of the quarter will be considered in advance. One quarter's notice will be required previous to the withdrawal of any child from school, unless parents remove to another district. The Teachers can be seen on business between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. only.

To be competed for in July next, by all Children who have attended the above School for six months previously, the INVERCARGILL SCHOLARSHIPS, consisting of two premiums of the value of £20.

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.

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

Princes street, south.

TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC.

J. A. MACEDO begs to intimate to the Catholic Public of Dunedin, and its suburbs, that in order to supply a long-felt want, he has determined to establish a CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY at his Book Depot, Princes street, where for the slight outlay of two shillings per month, the Catholic reader can select a variety of works from the most extensive collection of Irish and Catholic books in New Zealand.

J. A. M. would respectfully remind those who take an interest in the diffusion of Catholic literature, that they should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, the beginning of the New Year, to lend their patronage and support to this much needed institution—a Catholic Circulating Library.

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

PRAYER BOOKS.

Key of Heaven,	from	1s to 6s
Catholic Piety	"	1s to 3s
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	

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 WAGGOY

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, FARMERS, TRAVELLERS, SHEARERS, MINERS, And Others, compelled to drink either from necessity or gratification.

THE Devonshire Unfermented Draught Cider, obtainable only from the undersigned, satisfies thirst without intoxicating effects, and restores the constitution after severe drinking. It will be found of special value to those who suffer from gout, or from being too full-blooded and corpulent.

This Cider makes splendid Shandygaff, and mixes successfully with all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, and will keep four months on draught.

HUTCHISON & CO.,

DEVONSHIRE CIDERISTS AND IMPORTERS, Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

CHRISTMAS, 1873! THE NEW YEAR, 1874!

Arrangements for the above—

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET.

THE undermentioned Departments are now complete, and contain a beautiful assortment of New Goods suitable for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS and the NEW YEAR.

With regard to the prices at which the Goods are marked, Ladies will soon find upon inspection that A. R. Hay is satisfied with very small profits and is at the present moment holding out extra inducements in the way of First-class and really Cheap Drapery.

MANTLES. MILLINERY. UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies paying a visit to the Show Room will find the One Guinea Black Silk Jacket splendid value, as also the better goods—25s, 30s, 35s, 40s, to Seven Guineas. The Latest Fashions imported direct. Some pretty light styles in Millinery Bonnets at 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s—specially marked for the Holidays.

TRIMMED HATS.

All the New Shapes trimmed in the most Fashionable styles, with the New Colors—6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, to 42s. The 10s 6d Hats deserve special mention as being of very superior value.

BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS. DRESS MATERIALS.

It is important to announce the name of the Firm that the Black Silks are imported from—

C. M. TEILLARD & C^{IE}, LYONS.

(Medaille d'or, London, 1851; Medaille d'or, Paris, 1855)

It has lately been ascertained that several Manufacturers have introduced a large percentage of a kind of hemp termed jute into Silks, thereby causing them to cut and lose color. Teillard's Silks are known as one of the best makes in existence.

A. R. Hay can recommend the large and valuable assortment now being shown as second to none in the Colony, while superior to many.

Ladies should inspect this magnificent collection, as the prices demand consideration. A full Black Silk Dress from 55s. By the yard are Silks from 4s 6d to 21s.

THE COLOURED SILKS

are from makers as reliable as Teillard. The variety is very large indeed, and all marked with the smallest possible profit,

From 63s, 15 yards.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

contains many different materials carefully selected by the Home Buyer as being durable and moderate in price.

THE DRESS MAKING branch will be found very efficient, and all Orders executed with care.

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(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

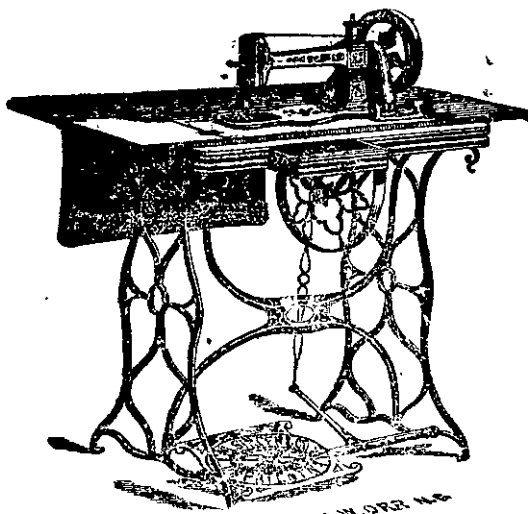
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

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 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.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAMST, NEW PLYMOUTH.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

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

BOOTMAKERS,
Near Caledonian Hotel, Walker Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

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.

THE Very Rev. W. Coleman will say Mass in Port Chalmers on Sunday.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

THE 'EVENING STAR'S' CHALLENGE.

IN our last issue we promised to return to the consideration of a leader in the 'Evening Star' of the 30th ult. The editor of this paper deserves scant courtesy from us; he charges us untruly with "distorting facts, asserting falsehoods, and substituting abuse for argument." Convinced that people capable of forming a correct judgment on the subject will acquit us of these grave misdemeanours, we shall abstain from any further comment on this part of his leader, and proceed at once to meet the challenge contained in the following sentences:—"In that article we referred to history to show that, judged by what they have done, neither of those churches has the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children."—"Had this assertion been false it would have been easy to have refuted it by citing the means proposed by these churches for the advancement of popular education."

Quod gratis asseritur gratis negatur. An assertion without proof may be denied without proof, is a principle of common sense as well as of dialectics. We have no recollection of any proof whatever being given by the 'Evening Star' of its broad assertions. In a general way history was invoked by our contemporary, but there never was any specific reference to an author, or age, or country. The writer in the 'Star' stated that such and such was the teaching of history, and there the matter was left. Under such circumstances is it fair, is it just, is it reasonable of the 'Evening Star' to demand of us a categorical enumeration of the means adopted by the Catholic Church for the promotion of popular education. Had this writer endeavoured to support his sweeping charge with even the semblance of proof,

we should and would have adduced arguments in detail to refute him; but as he did nothing of the kind, we contented ourselves with giving his assertion, gratuitous as it was, an unqualified denial. The onus of proof lay on him, as he made a charge which was *prima facie* against fact. For whatever popular education there is in the world is for the most part due to the Church; and that popular education is and has been widely spread no real student of history would dream of denying. When, therefore, the writer had the hardihood to make the sweeping assertions contained in the 'Star,' it was clearly incumbent on him to state his reasons; but having neglected to do this; having abstained from even the remotest attempt to advance an argument; having dealt in mere assertions, is not this writer carrying presumption too far to say that because we have not brought forward positive proofs of the untruthfulness of his unsupported assertion, we have not acted in a "straightforward way?"

An excuse, however, may probably be made in mitigation of the severe sentence which all real scholars must pass on the conduct and statements of the 'Evening Star.' It may be presumed that its conductors have never read any authorities on history, except those romances in the English language, which have usurped that name. Genuine historians, therefore, may be disposed to show them mercy, for they know not what they do.

But though the editor of the 'Evening Star' has not qualified himself logically to call on us to cite "the means proposed" by the Catholic Church for the promotion of popular education, we shall do so nevertheless. *ex abundantia.* We shall begin with the Roman States, where, up to a comparatively recent period, the Church has been free to educate the people. In the city of Rome there were in 1841, 27 institutions, and 387 schools for the instruction of the children of the poorer portion of the public. Of these, 180 were for infants of both sexes; 94 were exclusively devoted to males, and 113 to females. At that time 14,157 children attended the *Elementary Schools*; of these 7579 were educated gratuitously, the others paid a very small pension. Of these 387 schools 49 only belonged to religious communities, the rest were conducted by seculars. In addition, 2213 children received the rudiments of education in special conservatories and hospitals. It appears then that in the year 1841 there were 16,373 children out of a total population in Rome of 160,000, receiving an *elementary education*. To these must be added the students in the universities and higher colleges of the city. "Including these with the classes already mentioned," Macquie states that, "the student population of Rome as compared with the total population of the city was, in the year 1842, as *one in eight*."

But since then, up to the time of the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel, both schools and scholars had increased. And the Pope did everything in his power both by pecuniary aid, and impressing on the clergy the duty of urging parents to send their children to school, to promote the education of the people. "If then," concludes Macquie, "the educational standard were *one in eight* when Morichini wrote, it must have approximated to *one in six* in 1858." In Rome alone, he continues, 23,000 pupils or students of all ages and conditions, received public instruction in the year 1858; and with the exception of some trifling fees, the whole of the education, from that of the Roman University to that of the school for the ragged poor, was then *gratuitous*." To this we shall add the testimony of Mr. Kay, the travelling bachelor of Cambridge, who writing about this time,—1841—tells us there is a school in every street in Rome; and that Rome with a population of less than 200,000, had twice as many *elementary schools* as Berlin with 400,000; so that Rome, considering her population, had four times the *number of elementary schools* in Berlin, the model Protestant city in educational matters.

Before the Sarlinian invasion, there were in the Pope's dominions seven universities. In each was taught a course of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, medicine, and surgery, besides other branches. The universities of Rome and Bologna were of the first-class, and in these was taught, in addition, a complete course of mathematics. All these universities were supplied with museums of a comprehensive character, illustrating the various sciences; and also large and well selected libraries, in which were to be found works of great antiquity and rare value. Four of these universities possessed each a chair of agriculture and a model farm. With respect to *elementary education* throughout the provinces, the amplest provision was made for it. In all towns

containing from 2000 to 5000 inhabitants, there was a gymnasium. In the gymnasium were taught, besides other matters, reading, writing, arithmetic, elementary philosophy, and the principles of jurisprudence. Where the gymnasium did not exist, there were communal schools for boys, and similar schools for girls. These were to be found in every town, and even small villages, throughout the entire country. Into all these schools, gymnasiums, and universities, students were admitted without any charge whatever.

Now let us see how many students were attending the great Universities and principal seminaries. Attending the Roman University the number was 1051; Bologna, 1050; Macerata, 1313; Perugia, 1137; Pesara and Urbino, 5178; Ferrara, 3706. Then Auconia had 2515 scholars of the higher grade, and Ascoli 2253; and so on till the gross number amounted to 28,899. And let it be borne in mind that the entire population of the Papal States did not amount to 3,000,000. Here we may ask, did all the principal seminaries and universities of Great Britain, with a population eight times as great as that of the Roman States, contain as many pupils of the higher grade? Again, compare the number of students attending the seven universities of the Papal States, before the Sardinian invasion, with the number attending the nine universities of Prussia in 1872. Prussia has nine universities for 24,000,000 of inhabitants, and these were attended by 7093 students in 1872. The Papal States had, thirty years ago, seven universities, attended by 13,425 students, for 2,900,000 inhabitants.

But, it may be asked, what was the character of the education given in these various Papal institutions? Some idea may be formed of this when it is known that even in many of the elementary schools even Latin was taught, in addition to the usual branches of primary education. In the colleges the curriculum was most extensive, and in the Roman university—the Sapienza—the most complete of any in the world. For example, in the Sapienza there were five colleges, besides the schools of the academy of St. Luke, and the school of engineering; forty-nine professors, who gave lectures during the academical year, to all of which admission was gratuitous, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldaic; in botany, chemistry, natural history, anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacy, and surgery; in algebra, geometry, physics, mechanics, hydraulics, optics, astronomy, mineralogy, archaeology; in sacred eloquence, dogmatic theology, and sacred scripture; in the law of nature, the law of nations, canon, civil and criminal law; in painting, sculpture, architecture, history, mythology, &c.; in veterinary surgery, &c. Further, in the Gregorian University, known as the Roman College, twenty-eight professors gave lectures, to which admission was gratuitous, in grammar, logic, metaphysics, ethics, philosophy of religion, natural philosophy, theology, canon law, history, Hebrew liturgy, &c. The museums of all the universities in the Papal States were of a “comprehensive character, illustrating” says Macguire, “the various sciences, such as zoology, mineralogy, anatomy, chemistry, mechanics, &c.; and the museums of the first-class universities rivalled these of any European capital in variety and value of their collections. Thus, for instance, the museum of mineralogy in the Roman University, as well as its collection of birds, excelled in their completeness and extent those of any other Italian city. The same may be said of the museum of the university of Bologna, some idea of the magnitude and value of which may be afforded from the fact that its anatomical collection contains 60,000 preparations.”

The ‘Evening Star’ has challenged us to cite the “means proposed” by the Catholic Church for the advancement of popular education, well, we have taken up the challenge, and by the facts stated in this article proved the wanton character of the groundless charge which our contemporary in a moment of apparent imitation has made against the Catholic Church, viz., that judged by what she had done, she has not the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children. Who has done as much, who has ever attempted to do as much for popular education? And only let the Church be free, and fairly weighted in the race, and she will do even more than she has already done.

But perhaps the ‘Evening Star’ would like some further citations of the “means proposed” by the Catholic Church for the advancement of popular education. The editor has only to let us know that such is his wish, and we shall be most happy to comply with his request. Might we not, however, be permitted to ask the ‘Evening Star’ to be good

enough to state some of the facts which in his judgment go to prove that history, as he has asserted, shows that, judged by what she has done, the Catholic Church has not the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children. We have gone to some trouble to gratify the ‘Star,’ and given our contemporary some very valuable information, which we have no doubt his candor will permit to enlighten his want of knowledge; and surely it is not too much to ask in return information so necessary for us, and which, of course, it can be no trouble to him to give; inasmuch as he must have had it all on his fingers’-ends when he wrote the strong words quoted above, as to the Catholic Church not having the *slightest claim* to be entrusted with the education of children. The writer of these words is, no doubt, an able, learned, and conscientious man; knows what he says, and why he says it, and the grounds on which his statements are based. It cannot give him much trouble, therefore, to write a few sentences, giving us the information we ask.

But we take the liberty of saying, in order to prevent misunderstanding hereafter, that we cannot rest satisfied with general assertions without facts and references, because without these it would be impossible to verify the assertions.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

It is stated that his Excellency the Governor will leave Dunedin for the goldfields and the lakes on Monday next. From Queenstown, he will make his way to Invercargill. He will then proceed by the West Coast northwards, arriving in Wellington about the end of the month. Lady Fergusson and the greater part of the Vice-Regal party will leave in the Luna for Wellington towards the end of next week.

It is rumoured in Christchurch that the Hon. Mr. Stafford is coming forward to contest the Canterbury Superintendency. Mr. John Oliver, Provincial Auditor, will be asked to offer himself as a candidate.

MR. JAMES MACASSAY, and his family, have returned to Dunedin, from England, by the ship City of Dunedin.

In the Canterbury Provincial Council on the evening of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Kennaway, the Provincial Secretary, after a three hours’ speech, moved that Mr. Marshman, the General Manager of Railways, be dismissed, as incompetent and insubordinate. On a division, the numbers were—15 for the resolution and 15 against it. The Speaker gave the casting vote with the Noes, on the ground that it was a question the administration of which the Council was not competent to entertain. The Government resigned on the following day. Mr. Marshman, the Manager of Railways, also resigned.

DR. S. BERGGREN, Professor of the University of Lund, Sweden, has arrived, at Christchurch, and intends remaining twelve months in New Zealand, investigating its botany for the Swedish Government.

At a recent meeting of the Auckland Harbor Board, Mr. Casey gave notice of the following motion:—“That with a view of preventing the enormous influx of cripples now arriving in the port of Auckland, the Chairman do direct the attention of the Government to this important public question.”

At the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, Wellington, there were six cases. His Honor Judge Johnston in his charge to the jury referred to the alarming increase of indecent assaults upon children. He attached great blame to parents, who neglected to watch over the chastity of their children. He further stated that he had reason to believe that the mischief was much more widespread than was generally supposed. He suggested to the Grand Jury that they should take action towards the alteration and improvement of the law upon the matter.

Mr. D. M. Luckie, M.H.R. in responding to the ‘Press’ at a public dinner at Auckland, said:—“Newspaper men, while having a true sense of their duty and responsibility, should have three characteristics. The three I’s, of course, we are necessary, but he alluded to the three I’s,—*honesty, fairness, and fairness.*”

The Bright Smile Goldmining Company, Thames, have stopped work, and 150 men are thrown out of employment. This action on the part of the directors arises out of the drainage question. It is expected that the stoppage will flood the adjacent mines, and compel contributions to the drainage from the neighboring claims without recourse to further litigation.

New Year’s Day being the great annual holiday of Dunedin, all business was suspended, and a good many of the business establishments—including the Insurance and Provincial Government offices—were not re-opened for three days. The main attraction for holiday makers was the Caledonian Society’s Annual Gathering. A larger number assembled on the ground during the two days than had ever before. It is computed that 12,000 were present on the two days 7,000 of whom attended on the second day. The Governor was present. The most notable event of the games was the plucky walking of a little boy named Scott, who competed with the men, but was disqualified for first place, having broken into a run.

An Auckland paper says that from returns recently published by the Board of Education of that Province, it appears that very little more than half the nominal strength of the schools is in regular attendance.

We learn from an Auckland paper that on Christmas morning his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Croke celebrated a Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral, at 11 o’clock. The Rev. Father Walter MacDonald acted as Deacon, and the Rev. J. Golden as Sub-deacon. There was a very large congregation present. The choir, under the able direction of Miss Shanaghau, sang the Mass in a very effective manner.

Lamp-lighters are associated in most people’s minds with ladders, but the man who lights the Wellington Harbour is a novel and easy

mode of doing his business (says the 'Independent'). Many a visitor to Wellington has been astonished and amused to see him ride smartly up to a post, jump on the saddle, and light the lamp, then sliding into his seat and cantering away on his round. In this way he must be able to do as much work as several men on foot carrying ladders. The whole arrangement is highly ludicrous, but one cannot help admiring the man's ingenuity, while laughing at the grotesque character of the performance. This is not news to dwellers in the city, but it will be most assuredly to other folks.

The offertories at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Oamaru, on Christmas Day, amounted, the local paper states, to about £80.

The Catholic Chapel, at Reefton, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on a Sunday lately, together with the buildings in the vicinity, owing to a quantity of brush and fallen timber having become ignited. When the former building became endangered, owing to the wind suddenly shifting, great efforts were exerted and relays of men came forward, who, by dint of great exertions, succeeded in partially subduing the conflagration. The wind also changed suddenly, and in a very short time the chapel was secured from danger.

A STABLE, the property of Mr Dennis Maloney, of the Junction Hotel, Queenstown, was burnt down on the 24th ultimo. At the time of the fire there were three horses in the stable, severally the property of three men named Magee, Devine, and Henderson, who were staying at the hotel on their way to the Arrowtown races. Mr Maloney estimates his loss at £120, Mr Magee £20, and Devine and Henderson £10 each, none of which were covered by insurance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Daily Times' says, of the recent appointment of Mr Adam as Otago Emigration Agent:—There is an impression abroad that before advertising the Government had fixed upon the man, and that his two chief recommendations were his being a Scotchman and a Presbyterian. I cannot credit this. It would be the very essence of dishonor, and I believe them to be honorable men. Nor do I object to Mr Adam, if he is, as the phrase goes, the right man in the right place. What I do object to is, that he is appointed solely for Scotland, which is unfair and unjust towards the people of England, Ireland, and Wales. This sort of class exclusiveness cannot and will not be submitted to; therefore the sooner the Government changes the orders to Mr Adam the better.

The Wellington which sailed from Wellington for the Manukau on Jan. 3rd, was detained till the last moment through the men refusing, on the very eve of her departure, to sign articles, without a clause being inscribed enabling them to leave at any time with 24 hours' notice. The wages of firemen have been raised to £12 per month.

The last Northern Escort which arrived in Dunedin brought down the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1421 oz 17 dwt; Cardrona, 539 oz 6 dwt; Arrow, 1165 oz 3 dwt; Cromwell, 4134 oz 19 dwt; Clyde, 350 oz; Alexandra, 663 oz 13 dwt; Teviot, 517 oz; Blacks, 2517 oz; St. Bathans, 1100 oz; Mount Ida, 3083 oz 8 dwt; Palmerston, 135 oz 10 dwt; Macraes, 151 oz 11 dwt. Total, 16,129 oz 7 dwt.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court were opened in Dunedin on Monday last. His Honor Mr Justice Chapman's charge to the Grand Jury contained no points of special interest.

The Victorian Eighteen won the cricket match against the English Eleven in one innings, with 21 runs to spare. The match, which caused a considerable amount of excitement amongst all classes of the community, commenced on the Melbourne Club's ground on Boxing Day, in the presence of about 20,000 spectators.

WRECK OF THE SURAT IMMIGRANT SHIP.

On the morning of Friday, the 2nd inst., telegrams were published in Dunedin, announcing that the ship *Surat*, with 276 immigrants on board, had gone ashore at Catlin's River. The news created considerable excitement in town, as the ship carried a valuable cargo, and is the second to this port of the New Zealand Shipping Company's fleet. The statement that the passengers were safe allayed all apprehension for the lives of those on board. A few hours after the receipt of the telegrams, the French war ship *Vire* sailed from Port Chalmers for the scene of the wreck, having Captain Thomson, Harbour-master, and other gentlemen interested in the ship, on board. Captain Jacquemart deserves the greatest credit for the prompt offer of his ship to the Provincial Government for the conveyance to Port of the immigrants. It appears that about ten o'clock on New Year's eve, the *Surat* struck on a submerged rock some miles from Catlin's river, her speed carrying her over. When the *Surat* first struck, there was the most intense excitement on board. One of the passengers says that when the vessel bumped on the rocks a considerable shock was felt, and as the ship went over the rock a noise was heard resembling the rumbling of iron tanks being moved about. Some of the passengers state that the pumps were never sounded, in order to ascertain whether the ship was taking any water or not, until long after she passed over the rocks. The little bay in which the vessel anchored on the following morning is called *Bloody Jack's Bay*.

Nearly all the passengers' statements are to the effect that, after the *Surat* struck, and before she was beached, there was considerable confusion and disorder on board. Attempts on the part of the passengers to signal the passing steamer *Wanganui* were stopped, revolvers were produced, and violence threatened. The water gained, notwithstanding the working of the pumps incessantly by the crew and passengers, including the married women and girls, all of whom took their turn at the work. When it was determined to beach the vessel, and the boats were lowered, the men behaved most creditably, according to the accounts we have heard. The women, children, and old men were put in boats before the oiler men followed; there were no accidents. Pilot Hayward, who is also Harbour Master at Port Molyneux and Catlin's river, was of great assistance in pointing out the best place to beach the ship, and in landing the passengers and getting them together. The passengers also speak well of the ship's carpenter, whose name is Lodge, the sailmaker, and a seaman named Donovan. Dr Tighe also made himself most useful, both on board, during the time when great confusion and excitement prevailed, and

after the passengers were landed. At one time some of the women are said to have been almost frantic with excitement, waving their shawls and handkerchiefs, and making all the efforts in their power to attract the attention of those on board the *Wanganui*; and a few of the male passengers had a great deal of trouble to endeavor to calm them and get them below. The excitement did not last long, and when it was over all the passengers are reported to have become remarkably calm. There was no moonlight, and rain was falling nearly all the time. The passengers appear to have suffered a great deal of hardship. Very few of them managed to get ashore with more than the clothes they had on, and the majority of them were in bed when the vessel struck, and when the confusion began, a few had barely clothes to cover them. In landing, some of them ran a great risk of losing their lives, and most of them reached the shore cold, wet, and miserable. The scene on board the *Vire*, on her arrival at Port, was a curious one. The decks were crowded with men, women, and children, who all bore some evidence of the hardships they had lately gone through. The women and children were dressed in anything that could keep them warm, and most of the youngsters had pieces of grey blanket wrapped about them. Some of the girls had no covering for their heads, and a few of the men appeared to be wearing nothing but oilskins. On the passage up, every attention was shown to the passengers by the officers and men of the *Vire*. The *Surat* has been valued at about £25,000, and it is rumoured that an insurance had been effected over her for £15,000 before she left London. Her cargo has been valued at £100,000. The ship and cargo have been purchased at auction by Messrs Guthrie and Larnach, Dunedin, for £7050, and that firm with the fleet of steamers and lighters at its disposal, and having the advantage of a sawmilling establishment in the neighborhood from which labor, material and machinery, is procurable, is taking most energetic measures for the discharge of the cargo, and, if possible to get off the vessel. Large numbers of men and supplies of provisions have also been sent down from Dunedin.

The Mayor of Dunedin, Mr A. Mercer, promptly inaugurated a *Surat* Relief Fund, and a committee of which he and Mr S. Reeves, are chairman and treasurers, was appointed at a public meeting called by him.

Mr Paul has been appointed collector for Dunedin, and the up-country Mayors have been asked to co-operate with the city in the matter. The following subscriptions have been acknowledged:—Hon. J. Vogel, £20; Kennedy Family, £10 10s; Bishop Moran, £5; Rev. W. Coleman, £5; Messrs Concell & Moodie, £5 5s; Rev. Dr Stuart, £2 2s; Mr D. Pains (Christchurch), £5 5s; his Worship the Mayor (A. Mercer, Esq.), £5 5s.

The Sub-Committee which made the necessary inquiries reported they "did not think it necessary to include in their report the losses sustained by the single men and women, though they regret to say very heavy losses have accrued to most of them. The Sub-Committee had an interview with the heads of thirty-seven families, who have each sustained heavy losses, more or less;—in short, it may be said these people have lost everything they possessed. The loss by the married people we compute roughly to amount to £1800, and adding to this amount the loss of property of the unmarried immigrants of, say, £700, the total loss would amount to upwards of £2500. Your Sub-Committee cannot conclude their report without expressing their admiration of the prompt and straightforward statements made to them by the several persons examined. So far from desiring to exaggerate their losses, there was evinced a manly independence of spirit, and in one or two instances, a disinclination to accept assistance.

It is reported that at the official inquiry some strange revelations will be made.

THE BANQUET TO THE HON. MR VOGEL.

A BANQUET was given to the Hon. Mr Vogel, in Dunedin, on Monday evening last, and a sum of £500 presented to him. The Superintendent occupied the chair.

His Excellency, in responding to the toast of his health, showed the shortcomings of the Provincial Institutions of Otago, and hoped his remarks would be taken in a candid spirit.

The Hon. J. Vogel, in the course of the speech in which he responded to the toast of his health, said:—It is quite true, and it has been said twice already this evening, and no one feels it more than I do myself, that whatever success I may meet with in political life can never be dissociated from my connection with this Province and with this City. . . . The Native question is no longer the one absorbing question which takes up all the care and attention of those in whose charge the Government of the Colony is placed. It means that there is now time to look to other questions than that of the Native question—that there is time to look to those questions which really concern most those who have cast in their lots as colonists in New Zealand—that there is time to look to questions which affect their moral, their social and their material progress and prosperity. . . . I think we have cause to be very grateful to His Excellency in coming here not to utter flowery speeches, but to give the expression of his mature opinion upon your institutions as he finds them. You, Sir, have said that you cannot disguise from yourself the feeling that there may be a reaction from the splendid prosperity now prevailing in the Province and in the Colony. And I think you have very wisely said that such a reaction is likely to take the form of individual suffering rather than suffering by the Colony as a whole. I agree with you. Some may, from want of wisdom or over speculation, or from misfortune, have to go to the wall. But the material wealth created in the Province cannot and will not be destroyed. . . . I feel very much gratified to know that there are present, on this occasion, many of those gentlemen who at other times have not found themselves upon the same side in politics as myself, and who, politically, I may number as my opponents. Personally, I do not think I can say they are my opponents. Personally, I am not conscious of any reason why I should have occasioned any personal antagonism to myself; and personally, I am unconscious of this, that even in cases of political opposition I rarely found occasion to complain of want of personal consideration. . .

I can remember the time when Dunedin did not boast of the splendid edifices which it now possesses. I can remember the time when the city was very much smaller in dimensions and character. I can remember the time when there was not that settled condition in its affairs that there now is. I can remember the time when it had not attained to that position amongst the cities of New Zealand: which it now holds, and which it has not got to assert, but has readily conceded difficulties which the Government remained under—in the absence of an to it. . . . Since the last session of the Assembly, one of the greatest opportunity of making public utterances such as I am now able to make—has been the misrepresentations which have gone forth upon the subject of the indebtedness of the Colony. Now, I shall state very briefly the actual facts. Probably I shall state them so briefly that you will not catch the items as I state them, but if they find their way into print they will be of great use outside.—(Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, the amount of indebtedness of the Colony on the 30th June last was £6 466 000, and Provincial indebtedness £3,156,000, which would make a total of £9,622,000, after deducting the amount invested in New Zealand securities on account of the sinking fund. As far as Provincial indebtedness was concerned, it is no doubt primarily a Colonial liability—but at the same time, it is secured primarily also upon the land revenue of the colony. And of the immense nature of that revenue, you may perhaps gain an adequate idea, when I tell you that from the 1st July, 1872, to 20th December, 1873, exclusive of gold, the land revenue of the colony amounted to £1,370,000; and when you come to know that in a year and a-half £1,370,000 was returned as a land revenue of the Colony, you need not, I think, be very fearful of a liability of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 on account of the provinces with such a security as the land revenue at its back. Well, there remained on the 30th June, 1872, to be negotiated for £2,352,000 of loans already authorised, making altogether, with all the loans authorised up to date, which are negotiated, a liability of £11,974,000. Gentlemen, beyond that amount authorised to be raised, there was required to complete the railways authorised up to the end of the session of 1872—some 766 miles of railway—in addition to the amount already named, £1,886,000. Adding to that the previous liability, we have a total of £13,860,000; not by any means as the present debt, but as the debt which will exist when the 766 miles of railway are made and some millions of money have been spent on works, £200,000 spent on Native lands, £400,000 on roads in the North Island, and £300,000 on works on goldfields. When these amounts are expended, and when you have 766 miles of railway made, then your total liabilities may be estimated at £13,860,000.

NASEBY.

THE half-yearly meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 74, was held in the Roman Catholic Church, Naseby, on Friday, 26th December.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The books and accounts, etc. of the Branch were audited by Bros. A. O'Connell, and J. Clancy. The auditors have found the books and accounts, etc. correct. The Secretary read the balance sheet, which shows £22 5s. to the credit of the Branch in Bank. The following sums were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Bonus to Secretary for keeping his accounts correct	1	0	0
Executive Directory	0	11	2
Secretary, for stamps	0	2	6
Total	£1	13	8

NASEBY, MOUNT IDA.

December 31st, 1873.

MR EDITOR, as a correspondent, I must confess I am very slow. In future I think I will take a lesson from the spider, and "drop a line by every post." It is not at all times one can get interesting matter. This time I have to write about dead men feasting.

On Sunday last, I happened to be near the cemetery, and perceiving a party of Chinamen coming towards me, some of them having baskets heavily loaded, curiosity caused me to wait and see what they were about. They made their entrance into the cemetery and marched towards the Chinese portion of it, and there presented to their dead countrymen the contents of the baskets. The baskets were charged with roast pork, beef, mutton, and boiled fowls, together with a bottle of gin for each dead Chinaman, and also rice, apples, nuts, and cakes and an opium pipe. Another of the Chinamen carried a large parcel of candles. The lighting of the candles was the first of the proceedings. Around each grave they lit twelve candles, and beside each grave they burnt a large pile of paper carefully laid over each other, each piece of paper differently colored, the persons in charge of the paper were most careful that none of it should escape without being consumed. I thought they would throw the ashes on the graves, no they left it where it was. They next placed two pieces of paper nearly in the form of a cross at the head and feet of each dead Chinaman. But I observed before any of them took any part in distributing the good things of the table, they had a little ceremony to perform. It was done in this way, he would place the fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand, and perform a sort of swinging motion with both in the direction of his head and feet. Next came the carving part, there were seven plates carefully arranged with a spoon laid on each plate, and the carver was most punctilious in placing a foot, or a bill, or a wing on each, sometimes he used to cut the head in two. The plates in rotation were also served most carefully with a little of the pork, beef, mutton, rice, apples, cakes, nuts, and a glass of gin, the contents of the plates were thrown on the graves, and after that they were presented with a large opium pipe. I observed the carver when dividing the good things, putting a large quantity of pork on one plate in particular, and my suspicions being aroused, I thought to myself that either the carver must be a friend of his, or he must have a greater appetite than the others, and my suspicions were well founded, as one of the Chinamen informed me that particular Chinaman was very fond of pork, big man big appetite too." And the same

happened when presenting the pipe, it was left longer to one than to the other, I also inquired the reason of this and my friend told me "he very fond of opium," I was anxious to know what they intended to do with what was left, and I was informed they were to have a feast on it when they would go home. And what is the reason, said I, you brought so much when you did not intend to give it to your friends, when he quickly replied "brought it to worship." And now to give John his due, when he had done the honors of the table towards his dead friends, he did not forget the live ones, he also invited me and my companion to a share of the feast, and if we did not help ourselves it was not John's fault. As some of your readers may have seen a similar ceremony before, this may not interest all, however, I venture to say, some of them have not seen any such thing, for these I write.

I am, Sir, yours truly.

(Correspondent.)

AUCKLAND.

(From Auckland papers.)

THE annual examinations of St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Select School took place on last Wednesday. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Croke presided. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Walter McDonald and J. Golden, and a number of the parents of the children. The teacher of St. Peter's is Mr B. Hamill. The attendance in this school is regular and good—numbering about 70. During the examinations, which afforded much satisfaction, Master M. Kirby recited a piece from Mr. Shiel, which drew forth considerable applause, more especially from his fellow-pupils. The pronunciation was good, and the emphasis correct. One of the gentlemen present was so well pleased with the manner in which the boy acquitted himself that he presented him with a valuable book as a mark of his appreciation. The boys were examined in catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.—St. Patrick's Select School, teacher Mr. J. Plunkett, was afterwards examined in the higher branches of education. The pupils gave satisfaction in the manner in which they answered. The teacher read a very detailed account of the school duties during the year. At intervals some songs and hymns were sung, with an excellent effect, both in this and St. Peter's school. At the conclusion of the examination the Bishop spoke strongly on the necessity of children attending regularly to school, and congratulated Mr Plunkett on the marked improvement in his school since last examination. The school buildings looked admirably.—The Newton School (teacher Mr Griffin), and Miss Frass's school (Seafield View), were also examined. In the latter, notwithstanding that many children are of tender years, the result of the examination was satisfactory. On Thursday the prizes were delivered to the young ladies attending the select school of the Sisters of Mercy in Auckland by the Right Rev. Dr. Croke. A large company of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, among whom were the Revs. Fathers W. Macdonald, and Paul, and Messrs, Joseph A. Tole, Horman, J. Plunkett, Bloom, W. G. Connolly, A. Moyle, B. Hamill, W. Clifton, and Drs. Wood and Grey. Previous to the distribution of the prizes, some of which were valuable and handsome, two dramatic pieces were performed by the young ladies. The first founded on some well known romantic incidents in the life of Alfred the Great; the other was a laughable farce; both pieces were well performed, and gave satisfaction. The dresses and scenery were really good. From the spirit with which the several parts were gone through, the young ladies seemed to enjoy the fun quite as much as their audience. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Bishop expressed himself much pleased with what he had witnessed on the occasion.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO IV.

My first feeling on seeing the Basilica of St. Peter, was not wonder nor admiration, I think it was something more like disappointment. It may seem incredible in these days of photography when the aspect of the great buildings and great men of the world are almost as familiar to us as our parish churches and the faces of our dearest friends; but nevertheless it is a fact that my ideal St. Peter had no definite form; I had often pictured it to myself, but always differently according to what I had been reading or thinking most of. Sometimes I imagined an ecclesiastical Aladdin's Palace gleaming with gold, silver, and precious stones; sometimes I dreamed of a stately building of fair white marble, round which were to hover angel forms, which were to be so beautiful as to almost make the beholder believe that they had flown down from Heaven to guard the world's cathedral; and sometimes I liked best to think that St. Peter's would resemble some of the ivy-grown churches of my native land, and that its best riches would be the faithful worshippers who would throng its aisles. For a moment the great Dome which, standing on the Pincion Hill I saw in the distance, did not entirely satisfy me; but this feeling did not last long, and as I gazed its beauty grew on me till I could not tell what I had expected or wished for that had not been realized. And when I came near and stood in the Piazza San Pietro, with its sparkling fountains and magnificent colonnades, and looked up at the most sublime edifice ever raised by man for the worship of his Creator, I was more than content to give up my misty, intangible ideal, for the marvellous reality which stood before me. Well may Michael Angelo, whose genius planned this church of churches, have exclaimed with the Psalmist:—"The beauty of thy house I have loved, O Lord, and the place where thy glory dwelleth."

I dare not attempt to describe in a technical way the noble facade, nor the colossal statues of the Saviour and the Apostles, which from the topmost story keep watch over the city, lest I should lose myself in a string of architectural terms, which I only half understand. My memory for details is very faulty, and I can only tell you of what I best recollected. Perhaps, however, this is not altogether to be regretted, as the treasures of St. Peter's are so inexhaustible that, supposing I succeeded in getting through the entrance (which would take a considerable time if the immense exterior were to be first described)

and then give a minute account of each altar, statue, and mosaic in the Basilica, the editor of the *TABLET* would possibly grow weary of my reminiscences and tell me that a bore who has been sent to Rome is very much more to be dreaded than a bore who has stayed at home. One has to see St. Peter's many times before it is possible to realize its immensity, as everything in it is on such a large scale, and in such just proportion, that the eye becomes accustomed to a false standard, and groups of marble cherubs which do not strike one as being larger than human infants, prove on examination to be the size of grown men. I remember being amazed when I touched what looked like a dimpled little marble hand, to find that the angel fingers were much longer and plumper than my own. The Basilica is built in the form of a Roman cross, and the high altar, at which only the Pope or a cardinal with special permission may officiate, is erected where the lines of the cross meet; it is immediately above the crypt containing the relics of the Apostles. Over this rises the Baldacchino, a magnificent canopy of bronze, which is supported by columns covered with exquisite designs in foliage, the gilding of which is said to have cost twenty-two thousand pounds. A hundred lamps are burning day and night around this altar, and close by is the famous bronze statue of St. Peter. Of the lesser altars one of the most admired is in the *Capello della Pietà*, so called from the celebrated group by Michael Angelo of the Virgin with the dead Christ resting on her knees. This is a most touching and lovely image of the holy grief. The features of the blessed Mary are by many critics considered too young, and it is perhaps more like the face of the Virgin to whom the Angel announced that she was to become the mother of God, than of the same Virgin, who, thirty-three years later, received the body of her Divine Son from the cross; but Michael Angelo wished to represent Mary to us as the model of purity, and the Queen of Heaven; and very few Catholics are disposed to find fault with him because he has made her so beautiful in spite of the years she had spent on this earth.

The catholicity of the Church which is to last till the end of time and be spread over all nations, is nowhere so clearly portrayed as in St. Peter's. There one sees confessionals inscribed with the names of all European languages, and many languages which are not European, where penitents from every land may in their own tongues seek the consolations of religion.

I find it impossible to describe for you the Dome of St. Peter's, as I do not know how its marvellous beauty is produced. I only know that as it mounts towards the sky it seems to have the power of drawing the soul heavenwards with it. Beneath its shelter is the spot of all others where I would choose to pray, as nowhere have I felt so strongly the necessity of gaining heaven, whose mansions are to exceed in beauty everything that the heart of man has conceived.

It is a curious fact that St. Peter's possesses a climate of its own, with an equable, delicious temperature which is not affected by the heat or cold outside. One can examine the statuary in St. Peter's without a shiver during the winter months, when it requires almost the endurance of an Arctic explorer to pass many hours in the freezing galleries of the Vatican.

I was astonished at first to see how much people live in St. Peter's and the other great churches of Rome, as well as pray in them. Men and women talk, walk about, and amuse themselves; beggars beg, children play, and tourists wander from picture to statue, criticising everything, and reading aloud from their guide-books; and yet no one seems disquieted or distracted. When I had seen two cardinals converse for a long time in St. Peter's, when I had been spoken to by Dr. Burke and other grave Dominicans in the Lateran, I began to think such conversations could not be very wrong, and my last scruple vanished when I had been addressed in St. Paul's (outside the walls) by Dr. Polding, the venerable Archbishop of Sydney. This seeming want of reverence may be accounted for in two ways: firstly, the churches are so immense that although there are several masses going on together at different altars, there is always a large part of the church at a sufficient distance from any service where one may talk without disturbing those who are at prayer; and secondly, the Roman people and others who live much in Rome do not divide their religion from their everyday life so much as we do. They are accustomed to think of God while they are at work, and to keep themselves always in His presence, so that they do not feel the same awe in church, which to them is the house of their loving Father, whose goodness and mercy they daily remember, as we do who only go to church from time to time to render homage to a Master whom we fear to disobey.

As I come to the limits of my space, I remember that I have told you nothing of the ceremonies of St. Peter's—nothing of the tombs nor the mosaics. But as Rome was not built in a day, neither can St. Peter's be described in one short sketch. Like a sensational novel, this description "will be continued in our next." S. G. D.

BISHOP COWIE, AND TRACT DISTRIBUTING.

THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT PRESS.

WHEN Catholic principles or practices are publicly misrepresented, as they often are, by obscure, vulgar, or illiterate persons, we have not much reason to complain; but it is different when this is done by persons of education, and who from their office or social position are likely to possess considerable influence on the public mind. In this behalf I beg to submit for publication the following statements:—

Some months ago an Anglican clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Ashwell, Taupiri, Waikato, left at my residence a certain "tract," written by a clergyman, the Rev. M. Taylor, M. D., in which it was stated in the most positive and unqualified terms that the Church of Rome prohibited the laity from reading the Bible or Word of God. As a lay Catholic I was annoyed at seeing a statement so grossly at variance with the truth circulated in my neighborhood, and I wrote a note to Mr. Ashwell, pointing out the inaccuracy of such an assertion, and the injury such a misrepresentation was likely to do to his Catholic neighbors. He had thus wronged us publicly, and it was to be presumed undesignedly. He was therefore bound as a man of honor to make reparation; but he had not even the common politeness to notice or reply to my note. I therefore brought the matter to the notice of his

superior, Bishop Cowie. The Bishop wrote me a very courteous note. He could not be responsible for Mr. Ashwell's "opinions." In reply I took the liberty to say that I did not presume to question the correctness of any of Mr. Ashwell's "opinions"; what I complained of was that he had circulated as matter of fact what was diametrically opposed to fact. I wished to know if Mr. Ashwell was doing this with the knowledge and consent of Bishop Cowie, his ecclesiastical superior. I received no reply to this note; there the matter dropped. I must say I expected better things of Bishop Cowie; of Mr. Ashwell I did not expect much and I was not greatly disappointed.

I need not inform your Catholic readers, though it may be necessary for the information of Protestants, that the Holy Bible—Douai version—is publicly sold for Catholic use, in the Catholic bookellers' shops, throughout the United Kingdom and America, as well as elsewhere; nay, even in Auckland itself, in Protestant shops, with permission of the authorities of the Catholic Church; that under the same authority English Bibles are supplied officially to Catholic soldiers in H.M. army whenever they may wish to have the book; a fact of which Bishop Cowie as an ex-army chaplain could not well be ignorant. Moreover, in a certain manual of devotion in general use among English speaking lay Catholics, there is an express exhortation to read a portion of the Bible daily. If Mr. Ashwell and Bishop Cowie did not know of this they might have known and ought to have known it. Their ignorance seems culpable. On the other hand, if they were acquainted with it how are we to explain their publishing what I complained of, or refusing to retract or make reparation for the public wrong done. I shall send a copy of this number of your paper to Mr. Ashwell and Bishop Cowie, so that they may have an opportunity of explaining themselves, if they see fit, through your paper, or otherwise. I shall, moreover, send a copy to some Protestant friends of mine, neighbors of Mr. Ashwell, and who know of the correspondence referred to, and were at a loss how to account for Mr. Ashwell and Bishop Cowie's line of conduct on the occasion. The 'Daily Southern Cross,' and 'Waikato Times,' for reasons best known to themselves, declined to publish the particulars. Mr. Ashwell, Bishop Cowie, and the newspapers named, are, or ought to be, the best judges of their own conduct, and best acquainted with their own motives. I censure them not; but leave the whole matter to the judgment of "those whom it may concern" among the public.

I should have said also, that in the English version of the Douai Bible, is prefixed a missive from one of the popes, not only permitting, but actually urging Catholics to read the Bible. This may be news to Bishop Cowie, Mr. Ashwell and others, members of the Bible Society. In common fairness they should announce the fact on the platform at the next general meeting of the Bible Society in Auckland, and through their "tracts" circulated in the district.

The above incident furnishes one of the many proofs of the necessity of our having a Catholic press here, as elsewhere. Protestants in England and the British colonies, up to the present date, have had all the power of the press in their own hands. They have used it most unsparringly, often most unjustly and craftily, as in the present case, to injure the credit of the Catholics. This state of things is drawing to a close. But as it is we must yet suffer much at the hands of the Protestant press. Our Protestant neighbors have at present wealth and numbers on their side, and thousands or millions who now see the labored—often wilful—calumnies and misrepresentations of the Protestant press against us will never see the replies in the Catholic press. We may say the Catholic press as an instrument of power and for training purposes among English speaking Catholics is, in our day, yet in its infancy. It is advancing, however, to a giant's estate, and rapidly too, and will ere long use a giant's strength. The press, we know, is by birth a Catholic institution; and the present Pope is a great patron of sound Catholic newspapers. "Circulate correct Catholic information," is his constant advice to the newspaper press, an advice which the great London bully of the press, in Printing-house square, might condescend to follow with advantage to his own credit for veracity.—Correspondent.

THE INVISIBLE WORLD AND THE 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'—MODERN PILGRIMAGES.

Auckland.

To me the revival of the practice of religious pilgrimages seems to indicate a very healthy and hopeful state of religious sentiment throughout Christendom. These pilgrimages are a sort of public and emphatic protest against the prevalent rationalism of the period. The very circumstance of their being treated so often with rude and flippant levity by anti-Catholic writers, such as some of those who contribute to the pages of the 'Otago Daily Times,' shews that they must be strongly influencing in some way the public mind in favour of Catholic principles. Do these comic writers really believe in an "Invisible world?" If they do, and if they be possessed of common sense and politeness (not to speak of Christian faith), they would regard and treat the subject of Christian pilgrimages rather as affording matter of curious and sober investigation than of profane and senseless merriment. Dr. Joseph Hall, who was Protestant Bishop of Exeter in 1641, and who was as much opposed to the Catholic religion and its practices as any writer in the 'Otago Times' can be, relates in his work on "The Invisible World," the following fact, which occurred to a pilgrim who had visited the shrine of St. Madern in Cornwall, in the hopes of being cured of an infirmity in his limbs, under which he had laboured for years, and which, to all appearance, seemed irremediable by any human means whatever. Bishop Hall assures his readers that he had made personally a strict judicial enquiry into the circumstances of this case, and he was well assured of their truth. A man named John Trelittle, who for sixteen years was forced to walk on his hands by reason of the close contraction of the sinews of his legs, was, on visiting St. Madern's well and bathing in its waters, and as a pilgrim, suddenly restored to the perfect use of his limbs, "so that," says Bishop Hall, "I saw him able to walk and get his own maintenance. I found there was neither art nor cohesion. The thing done; the author invisible." In reference to this case the good Pro-

testant Bishop makes the following reflection:—"The commerce we have with good spirits is not now discerned by the eye; but is like themselves, spiritual." Were John Trelittle and Bishop Hall now alive, and to appear in the editorial sanctum of the 'Otago Times' and tell their story about this case as it has been recorded, they would doubtless be treated by the "enlightened" and comic writers who resort there as a set of lunatics, or deluded fanatics at the very least; for Bishop Hall, bigot Protestant though he was, does not hesitate to say that he regarded the cure as "miraculous." Is the arm of the Almighty shortened, or his inclination to listen to the prayers of the Saints above diminished, that he cannot or will not now do for others, and by similar means, what he did for John Trelittle at the well of St. Madern, in Cornwall, as Bishop Hall tells? If He deigned in that way to remove bodily infirmities such as John Trelittle's, where all human aid was obviously hopeless, is it too much for Catholics piously to believe that he will in our day grant the prayers of pilgrims at other shrines who come to ask Him in this way for spiritual favors, in behalf of themselves, their friends, and their country. Let the comic writers in the 'Otago Times' and others sneer at these pilgrimages as they please; there can be no doubt that they are doing much to revive and quicken Christian faith in many quarters where it had become cold and languid. With the revival of Christian faith will come an improvement of morals. One thing is certain, these pilgrimages are creating an interest in the present and future position of the Pope, such as has not been felt till now in modern times.

CORRESPONDENT.

THE CARDINAL.

[The following song, we understand, has become a great favorite in the Orange Lodges, and in some other "Ultramarine" circles. There is some doubt as to whether the author is Mr Frederick Falkner, Q.C., or Mr William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. Perhaps it is the joint production of these gentlemen. We recognise in it many of the ideas which both have recently expressed in public—and which, indeed, are to be met with every day in the columns of the Irish Tory press.—Ed 'Nation.']

I.

An Irish Protestant am I,
One of a bold and fearless race,
Sustained by favors from on high,
And gifted with especial grace.
Our faith no power can overthrow,
Our hearts no dangers can appal,
We fear no mortal, high or low,
Except—except The Cardinal!
O Lord! the awful Cardinal!
The dark and dreadful Cardinal!
Our knees grow weak
When'er we speak
Or think about the Cardinal!

II.

'Tis we who wield, through all the land,
Its mortal and maternal pow'rs;
By right of busy brain and hand
Its wealth and wisdom all are ours:
Such qualities as we can show
Will bear us up whate'er befall—
At least those things would all be so
If 'twere not for The Cardinal!
Ah, yes, the potent Cardinal,
The daring, daring Cardinal,
Our cheeks grow pale,
Our spirits fail,
Where'er we name the Cardinal!

III.

The Irish Papists, far and wide,
Are speaking fair as fair can be;
They bid us cast our fears aside
And help to set our country free:
But fast to England's skirts we'll cling,
For, though she kicks and cuffs us all,
If we let go her apron-string
We're captured by the Cardinal!
The great gigantic Cardinal,
The fierce and frantic Cardinal,
We wake with screams
From horrid dreams,
Each night, about the Cardinal!

IV.

What would occur, full well we know,
If with such men we risked our lives;
How very hard the world would go
With us, our babies, and our wives!
Through all the land we soon would be
Cut up in pieces very small,
Then made into a fricassee,
And gobbled by the Cardinal!
The huge voracious Cardinal,
The wild outrageous Cardinal,
There's nought, we feel,
But English steel,
Can save us from the Cardinal!

V.

But still, of course, we're very brave;
Each heart of ours is freedom's throne:
We wish to see no land a slave
To foreign bayonets—but our own.
And here we might be patriots too,
Erect and prompt at freedom's call,

But that our very souls turn blue
With terror of the Cardinal!
The towering, lowering Cardinal,
The long-armed, strong-armed Cardinal;
O! England dear,
Stand firmly here,
Between us and The Cardinal!

THE MOST REV. DR. MANNING ON IRELAND.

"AN IRISHMAN WITHOUT FAITH IS A SHAME TO HIS MOTHER AND TO IRELAND."

THE following important letter of the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster, the Most Rev. Dr Manning, has been addressed to the Most Rev. Dr M'Gettigan, Lord Primate of All Ireland:—

MY DEAR LORD PRIMATE:—I can say with truth that among the disappointments which have befallen me in events of this kind, I can remember none greater than that of failing of my promise to be with you at the dedication of the Cathedral of Armagh. When your Grace first invited me, I answered that I could refuse nothing to the successor of St. Patrick. Any such invitation from Ireland would come in his name; but an invitation from Armagh comes with his authority. It speaks from his own See as Metropolitan and Primate of Ireland. I felt also that your invitation was not only a personal and private kindness, but that it had a wider meaning. It was a bidding to me to come and to greet once more the Bishops of Ireland, among whom I spent so many happy hours during the Council of the Vatican. I may say still more, it was an invitation to the Catholic Church of England to come and join with the Catholic Church of Ireland in a solemnity which bears witness to the indissoluble unity of the Faith. It seemed to me very fitting, and in those days very timely, and in every way very good and full of meaning, that the Primate of Ireland should have by his side a representative of the Catholic Church in England. I know also from certain sources that among the clergy and people of Ireland many kind hearts wished to give me a welcome.

Therefore, I do not think I failed in any way to appreciate the reasons which now make my disappointment greater. Your Grace will believe me, then, when I say that no light cause would have made me deprive myself of so much pleasure, and disappoint so many kind friends, and frustrate so many kind intentions. I may also add that no light cause would have made me even seem to be wanting in respect to your Grace, and the Bishops, and to the clergy and people of Ireland. But in truth I had, as I wrote last week, no choice.

Our Provincial Council, which I thought would be over in ten or twelve days, took two-and-twenty; and, after it closed, it laid upon me many more days of work. The dedication of the church at Rathkeale was fixed for the 17th. I could not leave St. Edmund's college, where the Council was held until the 16th. It was then impossible to reach Rathkeale in time, even if I could have travelled night and day; and I did not know till the work was over how completely unable I was to travel at all, still more to fulfil the promise I had made of preaching in Rathkeale, and in Dublin, and Armagh, and of accepting the many kind tokens of welcome which were, as I knew, prepared for me. Those that were then with me know that I do not often break promises of work. Between the conviction that I ought not to undertake any work at that time, and the pain of disappointing so many known and unknown to me, I was in real anxiety. I can, therefore, assure you that your Grace's kind and considerate letter, and one equally kind and considerate from his Eminence the Cardinal, have given me a sensible relief and consolation. I will now, therefore go on to fulfil my promise to give you in print what I should have said in words. Your Grace need not be afraid lest I should send you the sermon I was to preach. My purpose is more merciful. I wish to write what I would have said about the Catholic Church in Ireland, and also in England, their mutual co-operation and support; and somewhat about the witness we have to bear, and the work we have to do in our country at this strange crisis of the Church in all nations of Europe.

If I had been able to be among you, I should have expressed as far as I could, some of the many motives of veneration with which I regard Catholic Ireland; for

I KNOW NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

More truly Christian, nor any Catholic people that has retained its faith and traditions more inviolate. The one only exception I know is, indeed, out of all comparison—I mean Rome. It is true, indeed, that the immutability of Rome is thrown out into higher relief by the fact that the city has been submerged, times without number, by every form of anti-Christian enmity; and that it has been the centre of all the warfare of the world against the Faith; but it has been sustained by its exceptional divine prerogatives, and, therefore, remains inviolate. Ireland has not the special support of either "Tu es Petrus," or of "Ego rogavi pro te;" nevertheless it remains to this day, for fourteen hundred years, as St. Patrick left it, unstained and inviolate in Catholic fidelity. I know of no other province in the kingdom of our Divine Master of which this can be said. Every other country in Europe has had its heresy, and its periods of obscuration. Some have risen and fallen again, and have been restored once more; some after centuries of light and grace have apostatized utterly, and lie dead to this day; but Ireland is the Ireland of St. Patrick to the present hour. I am well aware that nibbling critics and historical scavengers may rake up from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries of Irish history, but this still more confirms my assertion. Even in those dark days the faith of Ireland never failed. It was Catholic and Roman as St. Patrick taught it. I note this, not only because it is a great glory, which has been won by centuries of suffering even unto death; and Ireland may indeed be truly inscribed in the calendar of the Church as both Confessor and Martyr; but I note it because it seems to me to be related to other great truths. If England had been less prosperous in this world, it might have been more faithful to God. If Ireland has had an inheritance of sorrow, it has received, in the order of grace and life eternal, the recompense of a great reward.

In this I see some explanation of the unexampled spiritual fertility of Ireland. What other race since the Apostles has so spread the Faith on earth? There is at this hour an Irish and Catholic population in England and Scotland, Canada, Australia, and the United States, double in number as compared with the whole population of Ireland.

THEY ARE MULTIPLYING BEYOND ALL OTHER RACES; founding churches and episcopates, building cathedrals; raising everywhere altars, schools, colleges, convents; and covering the surface of new countries, I may say new continents, with the Catholic faith, as fervent, fruitful, and pure, as in Dublin, Tuam, Cashel, and Armagh. I know nothing else like this in the world, I may say in Christian history. When I remember how this faith has been preserved, through what sorrows and sufferings, with what a prolonged martyrdom of generations, I must believe that our Divine Master has called the Irish nation to a great mission and a great destiny. And this comes out all the more visibly in this age of national apostasy. The nations have fallen away one after another from the unity of the Kingdom of God. Germany and the North fell first; France, and Italy, and Austria, and now Spain, have followed. By anti-Christian revolutions and public rejection of the Vicar of Jesus Christ they have as nations ceased to be Catholic, and seem bent on ceasing to be even Christians; but Ireland, in heart, and soul, and will, in its private life and public opinion, in its popular voice and political action, is Christian and Catholic; with a noble pride and manly indignation at the apostasy and cowardice of the nations who are hiding their face from the Redeemer of the world, and disowning His Vicar upon earth. With all my heart I love Ireland for this apostolic fidelity, for this chivalry of Catholic fortitude and Christian love. Your Grace is at this moment, while I am writing, surrounded by the bishops and clergy of Ireland, dedicating the cathedral at Armagh. I am consoling myself for my privation by writing these words, and praying that the promise made to St. Patrick may be abundantly fulfilled in all the world, and with a special benediction on the province of Ulster, and upon the faithful, fervent, generous people of Ireland.

Edmund Burke said that, with some changes, the Catholic Church of Ireland, to his mind, bore the closest resemblance of any church on earth to the Church of the Apostles. I fully believe this; for it is the most Pastoral Church in the world, where pastors and flock are in the closest bonds of confidence and love. Where this is Christianity is in its primitive purity of life. I am not going to dwell on these topics now. Ireland, its adversaries being both judges and witnesses, is at the head of the nations for purity and morals, and freedom from ordinary crime. For years I have declared my belief that Ireland is the most Christian country in the world. Its Christian traditions are universal and unbroken; its people know their religion; the intelligence of Ireland has been illuminated, quickened, enlarged by the inherited faith of fourteen hundred years; to your flocks Christian and Catholic are convertible terms.

AN IRISHMAN WITHOUT FAITH.

is a shame to his mother and to Ireland. The laity of Ireland, as I well know, are as prompt and clear when Catholic doctrine or principle is at stake, and speak as authoritatively and logically in defence of the Catholic religion, as if they had been trained in a seminary. The whole action of Irish homes, Irish public opinion, and the social life of the nation, moulds them, not by constraint and unwillingly, but insensibly and spontaneously, to the instincts and character of Christians. May God preserve this inheritance of His grace to you. In England it has been shattered and wasted; every year mutilates more and more the remaining Christian traditions of public life and opinion among us. We can test this comparative difference under our own hands. The difference of Catholic formation between those who come to us from Ireland and those who are born of Irish parents in England is sadly marked. The atmosphere of Ireland unfolds and ripens the Catholic instincts of faith; the atmosphere of England, like untimely frosts, checks and cuts them off.

I could have wished also to say to my Irish brethren what, as one looks at Ireland from a distance, may perhaps be a mirage or an illusion; but it may also be a truth and a reality, more promptly seen by those who look from a distance than by those who live in the monotony of every day and the importunate presence of the common life which surrounds them. Perhaps no one is so quick to perceive the growth of the trees about a friend's house as a visitor who comes only from time to time. One conviction, then, is strongly impressed upon my mind. I do not believe that Ireland was ever so full of life, power and resource as at this day. I can fully understand how the constant sense of the many evils and wrongs you daily see, may make it hard to realize this fact; but I believe it to be the simple truth.

1. First, was there ever any time in the history of Ireland when its people were so completely united? There have been in past times many interests of races, families, and classes, which have hindered the fusion of the people into one whole. At this day they are as solidly united as the people of Scotland or Yorkshire. The moral importance of this fact will be estimated by all who know the past history of Ireland.

2. Next it may with certainty be said that the people of Ireland were never so well or so universally educated as at this day. The College of St. Patrick's, at Maynooth, has now, since the beginning of this century, wrought its effect throughout the Catholic clergy; a number of lesser colleges throughout the provinces has powerfully affected the Catholic laity.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

which for the last thirty years has covered Ireland with national schools, has diffused education through the whole body of the people. Popular education in Ireland is more widely spread than in England. What was intended to undermine the Catholic religion in Ireland has turned to the confirmation of the Faith. The mass of the people at this day are an intelligent and educated Catholic nation; all the more Catholic because all the more intelligent; and thereby able to appreciate explicitly the grounds of their faith, the notes of the Church, the history of heresy, and the emptiness of all anti-Catholic systems which after ages of pretension are visibly dissolving every day before their eyes. Firm and invincible as Ireland has ever been in its faith, it is

more so now than ever. Everything has been tried against it, from martyrdom and pitchforks to soup and secular education; *merges profundo pulchrior essent*. I am old enough to remember the high days of Exeter Hall, and Irish missions at Dingle and the like, and Priest Protection Societies, and the new reformation in Connemara, of which the great public oracle of England declared that, if its progress should be long maintained, Roman Catholicism would one day be as extinct in Ireland as the worship of the Phœnicians in Cornwall. But all these things have gone to the limbo of the South Sea Bubble; and the people of Ireland are rising and consolidating every year in vigorous intelligence and immutable faith.

3. To this I may add one more sign of prosperous growth in Ireland. Since the day when its people were put out of their inheritance in the soil there was never a time when so much land had returned again into Catholic hands. Famine and fever, and the exodus have indeed done their mournful work in assuring to those who survive or remain a better remuneration for their industry; but, apart from this, there never was, I believe, a time when more industry was at work in Ireland, when more capital was invested, more activity of production and exchange was in motion, and when, therefore, better returns were secured to the employers and better wages to the employed. Of this I lately had an unlooked for and trustworthy proof. A very intelligent Englishman, who had raised himself, as he told me, from the plough's tail, went over last autumn to Connemara to see with his own eyes the material condition of the peasantry in Ireland. On his return he assured me that in abundance and quality of food, in rate of wages, and even in the comfort of their dwellings,

THE WORKINGMEN OF CONNEMARA

are better off than the agricultural laborers of certain of our English counties. It is, therefore, to me beyond a doubt that the Catholic population of Ireland is at this moment forming to itself a social organization in all its conditions of industry and commerce, labor and capital, and filling up the unsightly chasm between the richest and the poorest with a gradation of social classes, which must every year indefinitely increase the resources and power of the country. I know, indeed, that the last census shows once more a diminished population; but when this descent has touched a certain point, emigration will slacken, if not cease, and the population must increase again.

4. And lastly, I must say that no one without a foresight almost prophetic could have foretold, in 1823 and 1829, to how high a share in the public life and power of the Empire Ireland has been lifted by the last five and forty years. On this let me speak out of my own observation. I was just entering upon life when the Catholics of these kingdoms were admitted into Parliament. I well remember the political conflicts from the time of Mr O'Connell's election for the County of Clare. From that day to this many events and reasons have made me note somewhat closely the course of our legislation; and my clear and firm conviction is, that at no time in the history of the English Monarchy has Ireland had so wide, so various and so powerful a share in the Legislature, in the public opinion, and the public life of the Empire. The justices of Englishmen has admitted Ireland to the same legal privileges and powers as England and Scotland; and the intelligence and energy of Irishmen are every year converting what is potential in the statute book into actual exercise and possession. It is not my intention now to enter upon political matters; but I must say in passing that I do not forget the inequalities which still

DEPRESS THE CATHOLIC POPULATION

of these kingdoms. They are not, however, inequalities of the law, which is the same for all; but inequalities of social and personal conditions, which still weigh upon the posterity of those who were a generation ago under penal laws. Who would have believed that, after five-and-forty years—to Parliament—there should not be a single Catholic returned to the House of Commons by any constituency in England or Scotland? And who would believe that, of the hundred and five Irish members in the House of Commons, the Catholic members should be only one in three to represent a people of whom the Catholics are nearly four to one? Nevertheless as I am aware, the Protestant representatives of Catholic constituencies are men of honor, and through them, also, Catholic Ireland makes its just claims felt, so far as they are felt in the Imperial legislature. Your Grace will correct me if I be in error; but am I not right in affirming that Ireland has a public opinion of its own, which has matured and strengthened in the last forty years beyond all example in the past history of the country? And has not that public opinion a powerful action, through an extensive and active press, upon the public opinion of England and upon the Imperial Legislature? And let me add that, in all the great cities and towns of England and Scotland, there is response to this public voice of Ireland which carries home both to the ear and to the intelligence of this country. My belief is that there is a great future for Ireland. If less than fifty years have brought about what I have hardly touched in outline, what may not another fifty years with the accelerating ratio of improvement accomplish? When I look on foreign nations, and I may say also upon England, I see cause for grave foreboding. Everywhere I see change, or what men call progress, without stability; Governments and nations are marching into the unknown, without a base of operations and therefore without a line of retreat; without communications open for resource, or means of reforming in case of a disaster; States, I do not say monarchies, for they have sold themselves and are morally gone, but States without faith and therefore without God; and States without God have no stability, because they have no vital coherence. They may hold together by the force of custom for a while, or by the tenacity of interest even for a long time; but they have no source of life or curative resources in themselves. All these things I see in Ireland. You have a people pervaded by faith, openly serving God by every form of private and public duty. You have a religious unity in doctrine, worship and communion, which resists and casts off all modern expedients of latitudinarianism or godless legislation.

To be concluded in our next.

An ancient Christian church has been discovered in the interior of Japan.

IRELAND AND THE WELLINGTON DESPATCHES.

The "Times," in reviewing the fifth volume of the "Wellington Despatches," says:

"The most interesting part of this volume is that which refers to the Irish question, then in one of its most important phases. At this juncture O'Connell had joined the whole Catholicism of Ireland in a league to demand the grant of their claims, and the Catholic Association, sustained by the force of Liberal opinion in England and Europe, and with an organisation which made it supreme in three at least of the four Irish provinces, had just struck down, at the Clare election, the authority of the Protestant landlord, and baffled the Executive in its feeble attempts to cope with its enemy and rule the country. The influence of the Government has been reduced to nothingness throughout the island south of the Bann; and though, as has often happened in Irish history, agrarian and social disturbances merged for the moment in the political movement, and Ireland wore a look of ominous peace, the terror of the Protestants was extreme, and order, in fact, was maintained by demagogues who knew that an outbreak would mar their projects.

The Duke himself, though not an alarmist, wrote:—

"No man can answer at present for rebellion or no rebellion. The collision at Ballybay, if not prevented by the officious but fortunate interference of General Thornton, might have occasioned the murder of every Protestant in the Province of Munster.

He tells me that he knows that the Roman Catholics in Clare are so well organised, and the Protestant gentry, as well as the others, are so well watched, as that with the notice of a very few hours the whole of them could be seized and massacred. . . . The state of society in Ireland is daily becoming worse. In the South the worst evils, excepting actual civil war, exist. . . . Every effort has been made to bring to bear against the association the existing laws, but in vain."

A rising, however, against the Protestants was not the real danger of Ireland, and was never contemplated by the Catholic leader. The aim of O'Connell and the association was to supersede and checkmate Government; and in attaining this they were completely successful. This is acknowledged in a number of passages in the correspondence between Wellington and Peel. We cite the following from the Duke to George IV.:—

"It is quite obvious that those who conduct the affairs of the Roman Catholics of Ireland do not propose to commit any breach of the peace, or other act which can occasion a conflict with your Majesty's troops. Everything is done by their leaders to excite hatred and contempt of the Government, and their influence over the people of all ranks of the Roman Catholic persuasion is unbounded. I do not suggest an impossible hypothesis to your Majesty when I state the possibility—I might state it more strongly—of the Roman Catholic tenantry of the country refusing to pay tithes or rates. . . . The carrying on of the Government is now a most melancholy task. The execution of our orders and instructions depends upon this self-constituted body, the members of which pay their shillings at the door."

The manner in which the people were organised is thus described:—

"This year the priests have appointed collectors in every townland; the collector is supplied with a book, in which is a particular form of schedule; he is to insert the number of the houses in the townland, and the names of every individual in each house—men, women, and children, even to the new-born infants—Protestants as well as Papists, with notes and observations as to their means and circumstances; and he is to make himself acquainted with their individual disposition and feelings towards the cause of 'Civil and Religious Liberty' (words substituted for Roman Catholic Emancipation), and which are partly to be judged by the amount and punctuality of the payment of the rent."

The Catholic Association thus formed a complete *imperium in imperio* in Ireland, and backed as it was by the huge masses of a people always on the verge of want, and directed by a man of singular powers, who swayed the old Irish priesthood, it was the most formidable embodiment of national discontent which modern history has perhaps witnessed. Yet it was not this organisation, menacing as it was, which really alarmed the Duke and the Cabinet; what chiefly moved them, and, in the long run, determined the purpose of their resolute chief, was the attitude of Parliament, which made the hope of resistance for any length of time vain, and the false position in which the Irish gentry had been placed since the Clare election had revealed their weakness and destroyed their influence. This appears abundantly from such passages as these:—

"You are quite mistaken about Parliament; and the truth is that the mischief is there and not in Ireland. They will not put down the association, they will not even put down the rebellion should it occur, unless concession should be made. You must not compare Ireland with Manchester. The majority think, or pretend to think, that there is a remedy for Ireland besides the measure of coercion. For Manchester nobody thought there was any other remedy. . . . I confess that what has moved me has been the Monaghan, the Louth, the Waterford, and the Clare elections. If I could believe that the Irish nobility and gentry would recover their lost influence, the just influence, of property, without making these concessions, I would not stir. . . . Have we any resource, but concession in the existing state of men's opinions in as well as out of doors? If we have, I would willingly adopt it."

The state of foreign opinion was also a motive:—

"There is an evil still remaining behind which well deserves the consideration of a man in your position in this country; and that is the new and growing interest taken by foreigners in the state of this question. In every Court of Europe it is the subject of the most anxious solicitude and inquiry. The interest is not confined to Courts and Cabinets. In France, as well as America, there are large subscriptions to the rent, which, I hear, no law can reach and no diplomatic art prevent."

These considerations made the Cabinet resolve that things in Ireland could not remain as they were; and that, as continued resistance was hopeless, the only alternative was concession.

DISCOURSE OF THE POPE TO A DEPUTATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The following is the full report of the discourse spoken by the Holy Father, as given in the "Journal of Florence," to the representatives of the Catholic Societies of Rome, who, in their own name and in that of their constituents, have made the vow to erect a church in honor of the Sacred Heart.

The Holy Father said:—

I fully approve and I accept, in the name of God, the vow which you have just uttered in your own name and in the name of a great number of others not now present, but who share in your sentiments.

At the present moment there presents itself to my mind the idea of the rapid progress made by the human family in certain sciences which I will call "utilitarian," because, not only in the development of material well-being and conveniences of life. Yes, the human family has thrown itself into this pursuit, it is going after it with sure and rapid steps, and it is gaining ground. Man cultivates ardently all those sciences that promise him enjoyment on this earth: and they constitute, so to speak, the special boast of the age.

And yet, among all these sciences, the science of pauperism, although much cultivated theoretically—although treated of in books—although talked about by speakers—although discussed by learned societies—this science, I say, so much cultivated in theory, gives but very scanty results in practice. While material progress is advancing pauperism advances too, and unhappily the neglect to apply any remedy increases in the like proportion.

Look around you, and consider the evils that assail us on all sides. Physical evil and moral evil; evil sent by the anger of God and evil produced by the wickedness of men, and therefore constituting what I call artificial evil. It is unnecessary to go over in detail the history of so many evils: their mere enumeration is almost too much for us to bear.

Thus, speaking of physical evil, you find the doleful spectacle of inundations, earthquakes, of destructive storms and other public calamities. Speaking of moral evil you see presented to your view the infernal picture of immorality triumphant, of blasphemy unrestrained and unpunished; of heresy publicly maintained; of the bad liberty of teaching; of persecution—so much relished by the impious in Italy and out of Italy—of the ministers of the sanctuary, and of all those who keep the Catholic Faith in its fulness. Lastly; speaking of that evil which is produced by men placed in authority, you find taxation, acts of injustice, and legal vexations; facilities afforded for exacting and hoarding up money, and of slowness in paying that which is due; many things going to destruction, and little or nothing done unto edification. After all this, tell me, have we not reason to cry out with the Psalmist—*Adhaesit pavimento anima mea?* Is not Our soul sunk in the mire and in the dust under the weight of such an oppression?

But you—you have found the remedy for evils so great and numerous. O yes, my children, you have found it. You have remembered that there lives in heaven a Divine Heart that can console, help, and comfort you. Ah, yes, let us draw near to that Heart, and let us stay before that wound which was opened by the soldier's lance and meditate with love and with faith: *Prospiciens per cancellos*. Let us observe how that Heart, according to our manner of comprehending, desires ardently to spread abroad that fire which burns it interiorly; that fire which would set the whole earth on fire with love and with charity. Let us draw near to that Heart; and, filled with admiration, let us observe the celestial economy with which the Church was formed, and how she went forth vigorous from that divine source, supporting herself on the seven pillars which represent the Sacraments. Let us approach, filled with humility and respect, to that Heart, and we shall hear those sweet words: *Erant oculi mei ibi cunctis diebus*. They mean that the Heart and the eyes of Jesus Christ will ever turn towards His Church, which is spread over the face of the globe; but particularly will they turn towards this city of Rome, because here has been established the seat of Truth, and the centre of Catholicism. Hither was sent the Prince of the Apostles, whatever the impious and satirical enemies of the true Church of God may say to the contrary—hither did St. Peter come, fearing not to adventure himself in that forest of fierce wild beasts, preaching intrepidly the truth in the midst of the crowd of errors of the Roman nation, which after having conquered many other nations, itself embraced and fell into servitude to all the turpitudes and aberrations of the other peoples. After the blood shed by so many sovereign Pontiffs and by so many thousands of martyrs, this highly favored city, which had been the disciple of error, and enslaved to abominations, became by the merits of that blood, and by the Divine will, the mistress of the truth.

From this chair of holy doctrine proceeded lessons to instruct, counsels to enlighten, decrees to define, from the very beginning of the Church down to the *Syllabus* and to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican.

Blessed then be that Divine Heart, the origin of so many goods, and the source of consolation and of solace in affliction. Blessed also be you, who so far from going to seek distraction in the frivolities of mankind, come on the contrary to seek peace and happiness at the source where alone they are to be found. I know that the impious blaspheme even that Adorable Heart. But the time will come when God Himself will curse those blasphemers. *Redebit et subannabit eos*.

As for us, let us approach to that holy refuge of our souls, let us present to it the protestations of our love, and let us beseech that Divine Heart to encourage us by its Benediction. Let us say to it with Jacob: *Non dimittam te, nisi benedixeris mihi*. O Most Holy Heart, filled with love, and source of all graces—bless us; and may Thy benediction give us courage in the conflict, firmness in good resolves, and may it accompany us even to the last days of our life.

Meanwhile, I raise my feeble hand, and I bless you, I bless your friends and your relatives. Be you the echoes by which this benediction may extend over all the faithful of the Catholic Church, may it give you the needful courage, and may it keep you constant to the latest moment of your life.—*Benedictio Dei, &c.*

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

35.—SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION OF THE TWO EVANGELICAL GENEALOGIES.

THUS the existence of the genealogies given by St. Matthew and St. Luke, is sufficient, in itself alone, to establish clearly that their Gospel was composed before the destruction of Jerusalem (70). The discordance apparent in these Gospels is even a further guarantee of their authenticity. The foreign nations, to whom the Apostles bore the good tidings of the Word made flesh, knew nothing of the Jewish customs. If, as rationalism supposes, "popular ideas operating at various points," had been invented, later on, relative to the Saviour's origin, the apocryphal writers, far from taking pleasure in drawing up two contradictory lists, would have come to an agreement, in order to present precisely the same account in the narratives, which they wished to pass off as being the work of St. Matthew and St. Luke. Here again, the Gospel, in its immutable and august simplicity, baffles all the suppositions of rationalism. Of all the Jewish genealogies, that of the family of Jesus Christ ought to be one of the best preserved; since it represented, on the one side, the royal descent of David, and on the other, it was related to the sacerdotal race, by the affinity of Mary with Elizabeth, descendant from Aaron. But Jesus Christ, in his divine person, presented to the Hebrew genealogists a type without precedent in history. Legally, he passed for the son of Joseph of Nazareth; in reality, he was the son of Mary, and had no father, among the children of men. This is why Jesus Christ has two genealogies; the one through Joseph, going back to Solomon and David, as given by St. Matthew; the other, through Mary, daughter of Heli or Joachim, going back to David by another line, as described by St. Luke. And it would be well to observe that the name of Mary does not occur at the beginning of the genealogy of St. Luke. An apocryphal writer, unacquainted with the Jewish customs, would not have failed to inscribe it. To avoid this snare, it was a positive necessity that the Evangelist should be perfectly conversant with the Hebrew customs. In effect, the name of a woman never appeared in the Hebrew genealogies, unless it might be, to call to memory a foreign origin, or an alliance, illegal in its source, but set right afterwards, by exceptional circumstances. It is thus the genealogy of St. Matthew mentions Thamar, whose union with Juda, the eldest of the sons of Jacob, recalled a remarkable episode. It records besides, the name of Rahab, the heroine of Jericho, whose devotedness had nationalized her in Israel; that of Ruth, the Moabite, and finally that of Bathsheba, wife of Uriah, becomes the mother of Solomon, under circumstances known to all. With the exception of these unions, so dignified and exceptional, the genealogy of St. Matthew which embraces a period of three thousand years, does not mention another woman. For this reason, that, following the root of the Hebrew word (*Nessim*), (1) women were always passed over in silence. Man alone (*Zkar*), (2) had the privilege of perpetuating memories, as well as races. From the day on which Mary was legally espoused to Joseph under the pen of the genealogists, the name of Joseph was substituted for that of Mary; so that, according to the expression of a recent exegetist, "we find in the genealogy of St. Luke, precisely what ought to be there. Woman is kept out of sight; she is not mentioned, even at the risk of disadvantage to the divinity of Christ. This genealogical line bears the stamp of robust authenticity."

36.—CONCLUSION.

And now, had we not reason to say that all the academies in the world, bringing together their lights, and the historical statements at their disposal, up to the present day, could not succeed in writing over again the two genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke, if these two monuments should happen to be lost? What mean the "popular ideas operating at various points," to which rationalism wishes to give the credit of such a result? The Gospel is a living miracle of exactitude, of reality, of striking authenticity. It would seem as though providence had set itself to the task of multiplying around this divine monument the most inextinguishable guarantees. Jerusalem will be effaced from among the nations, as soon as the genealogy of Christ shall have been registered in the eternal book. The Hebrews will lose the remembrance of their ancestors, as soon as the patriarchal flower of the Old Testament shall have blossomed. It would not be in the power of any human hand to add an iota to the book of the Lamb, sealed up until the consummation of ages. And there are men who aim at wresting from the world its faith in the Gospel! But, let them take the best authenticated historian, and attempt to submit his works to as minute a control, as severe an examination, as exaggerated a criticism. There is not one that could withstand it. A page of Titus Livius, taken at random from one of the fourteen or fifteen volumes of his works, could not, without rude cheeks, sustain such a trial. And yet the Gospel still holds its ground. Origen expounded it to Celsus the philosopher; St. Justin explained it to Trypho the Jew; St. Irenæus, to the Gnostics; St. Augustine, to the disciples of Manes. Kepler, Leibnitz, Newton, Bossuet, the most powerful geniuses that the world has ever known, have fallen on their knees before the marvel of the Gospel. And we, who scarce know how to lisp the first letters of a science, the secrets of which these men possessed to the full, we are to be deprived of the right to adore, in its evangelical manifestation, the radiant divinity of Jesus Christ! A few paltry sophisms, some tattered shreds of contradictory erudition, pillaged through the course of ages, from heresies long since dead—this is all that the decreed rationalism of the day opposes to the grand old Catholic tradition, with its two thousand years of light, glory, and faith! To impose an eternal silence and oblivion on these miserable accents, it suffices that the voice of the priest be heard repeating at the corner of the altar, the first page of the Gospel: *Liber generationis Jesu Christi*. A thrill runs through the whole course of history; all the dead of the Old Testament arise, and come to adore the son of Mary at the crib of Bethlehem. Adam, "who was of God" recog-

nises the promised seed, which will crush the serpent's head. Noe salutes the new ark of the covenant, which the deluge of impiety shall never more submerge. Abraham sees the son, in whom all nations shall be blessed; Isaac, the true victim of Mt. Moriah; Jacob, the lion sprung from Juda, who takes possession of the sceptre; Rahab, the Canaanite, congratulates herself on having transmitted her blood to the divine hero; before whom the walls of the infidel Jericho shall fall; Ruth, the Moabite bows down before the sheaf gathered in the fields of Boaz; Jesse, before the flower blossoming on the summit of the ancient tree; David resumes his *kinnor*, in presence of the immortal King, who inspired his prophetic songs; she who was the spouse of Uriah, has merited by her repentance, the glory of being numbered among the ancestors of the Redeemer; Solomon bows his majestic diadem before the spouse of his Canticle, he salutes the Immaculate Virgin, "beautiful as the evening star, radiant as the sun, terrible as an army in battle-array;" Achaz recognises the sign which he asked of Isaias. "Behold a virgin has brought forth a son whose name is Emmanuel (God with us)." The brethren of the Babylonian captivity take down the harps which hung suspended from the willows of the banks. They understand that henceforth the Canticles of Sion will resound through every shore, because the God of the universe has the entire world for his dwelling place. Zorobabel no longer regrets the sumptuous edifices of Solomon. The divine Victim, who comes to cover with his glory, the majesty of the second Temple, effaces all the shadows, takes the place of all the figures; accomplishes all the prophecies; consummates all the sacrifices, and reconciles man with God. Behold the splendours which the evangelical genealogy causes to shine forth upon the crib of Bethlehem. The humble Christian, brother of Christ, in reading this page, touches with one hand, the first dawn of time, with the other, reaches even to the final period of the world; the two shores of eternity meet each other, in the person of Jesus—beginning and end of all things—and the form under which these ineffable wonders are about to be presented to us, is "a little child, wrapped up in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger!"

(1) *Nessim*, (to forget).

(2) *Zkar*, (to remember).

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Father Horner, Director of Missions in Zanzibar, has given to the French Missionary Society a very flourishing statement of the progress of Catholicism in that country and on the Western Coast of Africa. He declares that the natives are exceedingly open to conversion, and that, however much the Sultan may disapprove of the abolition of the slave trade, he is by no means inimical to Catholicism and its missions. He has granted vast tracts of land to the Fathers for their schools and farms, on which they have already built novitiate houses, and school-rooms for both sexes.

Lancashire, as of old, has become a refuge for exiled Jesuits. Those who have been driven from Germany by the recent edicts promulgated at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and who have dispersed themselves through France, England, Belgium and the United States, have definitely settled their English novitiate at Dillon Hall, about nine miles from Liverpool, the use of which was granted them some months ago by Mrs Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill. Here about 100 priests and students, all Germans, are located, and the course of their studies is being pursued by the Jesuit novices as if in their own country. Others of the exiled German Jesuits are settled at Stonyhurst College and St. Buenos, near Rhyl, North Wales. Daily communication is kept up with Germany.

It is a remarkable fact in connection with the reign of Pope Pius IX. that he never promoted one of his own relatives. Of his two nephews, he told one that he should remain in the very same state where he was, and never come to Rome; and he declared to the other, a young officer in the Pontifical army, that no promotion would be accorded to him but what was due to his rank and his merit. The two greatest religious events which have characterised his reign are first, the definition of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

The great event for English Catholics has been the holding of the fourth Provincial Council of Westminster, which took place with circumstances of unusual splendour at St. Edmund's College lately. The work of the Council will be divided among four congregations, of Ecclesiastical Life, Liturgy, Discipline, and Education.

The most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Catholic Bishop of Salford, England, in a speech lately delivered before the Blackburn Catholic Club, expressed himself as strongly opposed to the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in England, on the ground that the only party that would be benefited by it would be the unbelievers, the secularists, and infidels of the present day. A strong effort is being made to unchristianize the country by making education unchristian. He believes the great contest will be between Christianity and Paganism.

Herr Frölich hits off the Jesuits in a masterly manner:—The Jesuits fight the world with its own cherished weapons. The world is very clever, crafty, and enlightened; and the Jesuits are very clever, prudent and enlightened; only the difference is this—the Jesuits use those qualities for God which the world use chiefly for the devil.

If Prince Bismarck can have his way, the priesthood shall be a department of the police, and religion a branch of German philosophy. But Prince Bismarck will not have his way. To-morrow or the next day they will put him in a grave, and he will be standing alone, with none to help him, before the face of Him who said to the Church, and has kept His promise: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

France and Italy.—It appears that the Governments of France and Austria have addressed "observations" to the Italian Cabinet on certain provisions in the new law relating to religious corporations and ecclesiastical property: but the Italian papers are anxiously endeavoring to prove that these "observations" are not "protests."

Preston, Liverpool.—Procession of Catholic Guilds.—The annual procession of guilds in connection with the Catholic churches of the town was this year revived on a scale quite equal to, if not surpassing, the displays of former years, both in point of number and attractiveness.

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

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

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Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).**O. T. A. G. O. D. Y. E. W. O. R. K. S., G. E. O. R. G. E. S. T. R. E. E. T., D. U. N. E. D. I. N.**

Opposite the York Hotel.

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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.

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

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON Proprietor.**N. A. T. I. O. N. A. L. I. N. S. U. R. A. N. C. E. C. O. M. P. A. N. Y. O. F. N. E. W. Z. E. A. L. A. N. D.**

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Also,

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

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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.

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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.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel street.

J. A. M. E. S. C. O. U. S. T. O. N.,PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH, ZINC-
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TAILOR, CLOTHIER,
AND HABIT-MAKER,

(Next door to Athenaeum), OTAGO,
Has a large and varied assortment of Trunks
for Spring and Summer wear

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6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manu-
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All Hats made to order of the best material.

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 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
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 N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and
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 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

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 W A L K E R S T R E E T .
 Successor to A. LAWSON.

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,
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 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
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 Co., and is now prepared to offer the best
 accommodation that can be had in New
 Zealand.

Under his supervision, the Shamrock has
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Suite of Rooms for private families, and large
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 (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).
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 The above Hotel having recently been en-
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 and convenience for the accommodation of
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PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
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 The bar and cellar are stocked with the
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 always in attendance.

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

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 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Private Rooms for Families. Charges
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 Tables.

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JAMES HUTTON is to be found at Home at
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 ing his up-country friends, and the public in
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 Visitors patronizing him will find themselves
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 the best brands.
 Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold,
 and shower Baths.

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

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 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per
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 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and
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 The oldest and best Boarding Establishment
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GOOD STABLING.
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N O T E D for the superior quality of its
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G O O D accommodation for Boarders. All
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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.
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 Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
 Good accommodation for Boarders at
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 One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

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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-
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 unequalled accommodation to visitors from
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Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

C A L E D O N A N H O T E L
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All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality:

Good Stabling.

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MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
U P - C O U N T R Y Travellers will find Com-
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 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
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G E O R G E J E F F E R Y ,
C H E M I S T , D R U G G I S T , B O O K S E L L E R ,
A N D T O B A C C O N I S T .

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B U I L D E R , W H E E L W R I G H T & U N D E R -
T A K E R ,
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All Orders punctually attended to.
VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

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B E G S to inform the Miners in and around
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 the most reasonable terms at her old estab-
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 (Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads
C H R I S T I A N L O N G , - P R O P R I E T O R ;
 First Class Accommodation.
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Pa llock.

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D R A P E R , C L O T H I E R , & O U T F I T T E R ,
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
 Premises.

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Ross Place, Lawrence.

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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.

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GOOD STABLING.

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

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

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Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
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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.

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

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.
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ARTHUR'S POINT.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR
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Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.
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Proprietor.

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

RELINCE 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.

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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.

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A Night Porter always in attendance.

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Main North Road, Waikouaiti.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers,
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Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.

Superior Billiard Table.
Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

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

HARPOURIN HOTEL,
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A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.
All drinks of the best quality.
GOOD STABLING.
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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,
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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,
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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence.

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirit of excellent quality.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
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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.

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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.

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MARSHALL & COPELAND,
Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

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COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

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HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
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(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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