

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 38.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

**EFFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.**  
**NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES**  
 Supplied to the Public without  
**EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS**  
**AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF**  
**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**  
 Who have done away with the  
**OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND**  
**EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,**  
 And have adopted a **NEW ONE**, pregnant of  
**BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings, Crimean Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Counterpanes, Fable 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.  
**FINDELS & 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-rore,  
 When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes  
 M. Fleming  
 With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal  
 Of "Despond's Slough" I used to stroll,  
 But Fleming ran to save my sole.  
 Thanks, Fleming.  
 Princes Street, (next West's music shop),  
 Dunedin.

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


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

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

**J. REANY,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER  
 Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel  
 street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.  
**ANDREW MERCER**  
 Family Grocer,  
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
 Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago  
 Hotel),  
 DUNEDIN.

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

  
**F. 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 Can-  
 tharide Fluid.  
 For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene  
 Hair Dye.

**WILSON AND MORRISON**  
 BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders  
 punctually executed.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

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

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**

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

**WHEREAS** by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the 'Patents Act, 1870,' Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intituled "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.*

**R E E V E S & C O.,**  
Manufacturers of

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

**I M P O R T E R S O F**  
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. Wholesale only from the

**MANUFACTORY AND STORES**  
MACLAGGAN STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**L O N D O N P I A N O F O R T E A N D M U S I C S A L O O N.**

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

**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,**

Stuart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

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

**J O H N H I S L O P,**  
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)  
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

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

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

**J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E**  
Wholesale and Retail**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND****NEWS AGENT,**

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,  
Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

**J O H N G A R D N E R,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,**  
Princes Street South.

**SHIPPING SUPPLIED.**

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

**R. L A M B E R T**

**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,**

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**

Wholesale and Retail  
**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**

Importers of  
**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE**

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

**A. M C D O N N E L L**  
**PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**

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. A N D J. M E E N A N,**

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

**M I C H A E L F L E M I N G**

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

**F R A N C I S M E E N A N**

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,**

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

**T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.**

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.

**G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E.**  
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 from claims 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. McDONOUGH, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARK, 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, &amp;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. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New 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.**

**P**REPARATORY 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. CARMEN.

Principal—J. WOOD, Esq.

Classical Tutor—Rev. J. CARMEN.

Governess—Miss CARMEN.

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.

**J O H N P E R R Y ,  
RETAIL CABINETWORKER,**

**GREAT KING STREET, Opposite**  
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 9s
Garden of the Soul	"	1s to 30s
The Path to Heaven	"	3s to 9s
Crown of Jesus	"	3s to 18s
The Mission Book	"	3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal	"	1s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum,	from	7s to 9s
The Church Manual,	3s	

**GROVES BROTHERS,****ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH  
MAKERS,****HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S W A L L S  
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.

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

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

**BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGON**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S 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, TEA-  
VELLERS, SHEARERS, MINERS,  
And Others, compelled to drink either from  
necessity or gratification.**

**T**HE 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<sup>ie</sup>, LYONS.

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

It has lately been ascertained that several Manufacturers have introduced a large per centage 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,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAMSTON, NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD &amp; CO., Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART AND Co. report as follows for the week ending January 14th:—

**Fat Cattle.**—90 head were yarded at the Kaikorai to-day, being fewer than have been offered for some time past. The quality, however, was not so good. At the same time, the whole lot were sold at prices equal to about our late quotations—say, from 21s to 22s 6d per 100lbs. We sold 30 head on account of Messrs A. M'Laren and Co. at full rates, and have placed 35 head privately at quotations. A large proportion of the cattle now offering are of only medium quality, and we do not anticipate an over-supply of really prime beef for some time to come.

**Fat Sheep.**—650 of all sorts were penned, of which 575 were sold at say, for merino wethers, 6s 6d to 7s, crossbreds, from 10s 6d to 12s 6d. We sold of various sorts 250, and have sold for forward delivery 500 half-breds and 400 merinoes. We quote present market prices, half-breds, say, 24d per lb; merinoes, 2d.

**Fat Lambs.**—About 250 were penned, which being an over supply, 100 had to be sent out unsold. Best quality realised from 10s to 11s; second do, 7s 6d to 8s 6d. We sold 60, and have placed 150 privately.

**Store Cattle.**—Although there is still a fair demand at our quotations for grown steers and heifers, we have no important transactions to report, as there are but few of this description offering. We have sold 150 head, half bullocks and cows, at £3 7s 6d each. We quote steers, 3-years old and upwards, £3 10s to £4; ditto cows, £2 10s to £3 10s.

**Store Sheep.**—There is a good enquiry for sound young sheep of almost every class. During the past week, several large lots have changed hands at our quotations, and we have almost concluded a sale of several thousand more. We quote cross-breds, say, 2 tooth, at 8s to 9s; do 4 to 6 tooth, 9s to 10s; do lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; do full mouth 5s to 5s 6d; merino ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, 6s to 7s; and full mouthed, 3s 6d to 4s 6d. We have sold during the week 10,500 of various sorts at above quotations.

**Wool.**—The attendance at our sale this afternoon was not large, nevertheless there was active competition for all the lots offered, the greater number of which were disposed of at prices full equal to last week's rates. Several lots were withdrawn for want of instructions, and others passed in, owners' limits not being reached. We are, however, in treaty for the sale privately of several of the latter, which will no doubt change hands during the week. The catalogue submitted comprised 943 bales.

**Sheepskins.**—Our sale of last week was held on Friday, 9th inst., when we disposed of 1280 skins at full rates, say Merinos at 1s 10d to 5s half-breds, 3s to 6s 3d, according to quality.

**Hides.**—We have sold about 200 at from 15s 9d to 22s 6d.

**Tallow.**—None offered.

**Grain.**—The market is without material change, and we make no alteration in quotations. There is comparatively little business doing either in wheat or oats.

**OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs:—**Business done. South British Insurance, 45s; Caledonian, £11 10s; City of London, 25s 6d; Tooke (double issue), £7 15s, £8 15s, £8 10s. Additional business: National Bank, 53s; Caledonian, £10 10s, £10 17s; Oriana, 2s 3d, 2s, 2s 3d; Tooke (double), £5 10s.

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.

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.

**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.

DEATH.

MELICAN, on the 14th January, at his father's residence, Hope Street, Tommy, only son of Mr John Melican, aged 4½ years.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in the TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLER, 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 Holiday at 8 and 11 a.m., Catechism at 3 p.m., vespers at 6 30 p.m.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

AT THE BANQUET.

EVERYBODY knows as much about what happened at the Vogel banquet as we do. It is not our intention therefore to give now a report or ever a resumé of the proceedings. Our only object in noticing the event is to put emphasis on some of its surroundings, de ails and omissions. The banquet was a political move, though it was stated to be merely complimentary, and a good many amongst Mr Vogel's political opponents were present. It appears to us to have been a remote preparation for the next general elections, which must take place at furthest after the next session of the Colonial Legislature. The Minister of Justice, it is most probable, will not again solicit the votes of the Dunedin constituency. Could the citizens of the commercial capital of the colony do better than ask the Premier to step into the shoes of their junior member? To represent Dunedin would no doubt strengthen the hands of Mr Vogel; and a numerously-signed requisition to him to become a candidate for one of the seats at the disposal of this constituency would be a triumphant answer to the carplings of his political enemies in Auckland. Mr Vogel is in the ascendant; even Dunedin falls down before him and worships the lucky and so far successful minister. We have not joined in the adulation and ovation, nor shall we help to make him one of the representatives of Dunedin; but we must say that he is as good as anyone else who would have the remotest chance of being elected.

Three of the speeches delivered on the occasion make the banquet memorable. The Superintendent of Otago presided; and in proposing the health of the Premier, spoke of him in such terms as would lead strangers to the conclusion that these two politicians had been always in accord, had never had terrible political conflicts, or been even opposed to each other on the political arena. Those, however, whose memory carries them back a few years, and who bear in mind the state of Otago provincial politics and parties not very long ago, will admit that there is some substratum of truth in the saying of some very wicked people—that so long as Mr Stafford is a possible Premier, Mr Vogel may count on the active and able support of the Superintendent of Otago. These wicked people say that the Superintendent of Otago does not hate the political Vogel less, but that he hates the political Stafford more. So much for the evidence of consistency afforded by the banquet.

In Mr Vogel's speech there was nothing new, except some figures about land sales and the importation of cereals in Canterbury, from which he endeavoured to draw conclusions which could not be legitimately inferred. All that part about the indebtedness of the colony was only a repetition of the figures and inferences of his last budget speech in the House of Representatives. But this banquet speech, which our contemporaries regard as a great speech, was really remarkable for the absence of all mention of the education difficulty. And yet this is the most important question of the day, and the uppermost in men's mind. The public works policy is settled; in self-defence, even if there were no other reason—and there are many good ones in their favor—the colony is bound to proceed with railways and other public works to completion, and to persevere in introducing immigrants into the colony by thousands. These are settled points in the public mind, and it is a work of supererogation to discuss them at this time. As far as we remember, there were

only two other questions of public policy mentioned by the Premier—the raising of the price of land and the conservation of forests. The wisdom of the first proposal will be vehemently questioned. As to the second, the only difficulty is as to the details and machinery of a law for preserving the forests. As to the propriety and necessity of preserving them, there is no second opinion. But why did Mr Vogel omit all mention of the only question of great importance and interest at the present time? Certainly, he was not called upon to discuss any political question at all at this banquet; but, when he elected to make a political speech and discuss several social and political subjects, we are not doing anything illegitimate in asking how it came to pass that he omitted the most important and urgent of them all. Last session he carried an Education Bill through the House of Representatives, and considered it very necessary. Indeed, it was almost the only Government Bill of any great importance introduced by the Ministry. It did not become law owing to the unwillingness of the Government to accept it as amended by the Legislative Council. And yet no allusion was made to it in this “great speech” at the great banquet, at which three hundred noble Spartans sat down in the Thermopylae of the University to defend the works and immigration policy from the hostile attacks of imaginary assailants.

The third memorable speech is that delivered by His Excellency the Governor. In reference to this speech, we are placed in a difficulty. His Excellency's speech is not public property in the same way as are the utterances of the Hon. the Premier of the colony and the Superintendent of Otago. These two officials are the work of the people's hands; His Excellency the Governor is Her Majesty's making. We do not, therefore, presume to take such liberties with His Excellency's name and words as we consider we can, without irreverence, make use of when speaking only of the Premier and Superintendent. We regret that His Excellency advocated additional taxation for the purpose of providing grander school buildings in this province. Such buildings would hardly contribute to rendering the education system more effective than it is, and the additional taxation would become a very serious aggravation of the injustice under which we Catholics labor at present. If His Excellency's advice be followed, and we fear it will, the consequence will be that the minority, which is at present excluded in effect, will be compelled to pay for the support of schools from which they cannot derive any advantage. We are very sorry that His Excellency has given his influence to such an unjust system.

#### THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE BISHOPS.

THE study of newspaper literature in reference to the church is not devoid of interest. The sympathies of the gentlemen of the Press are everywhere against bishops, and in favor of their oppression by the civil powers. The Press would gag the bishops; the Press, whilst claiming unbounded license for itself, would deny liberty of speech to the pastors of the church. In England the leading journals are on the side of the persecuting German Government, and in some instances openly encourage, in others, defend the tyranny of Prince Bismarck and his party. In France, in Italy, it is the same. And the tone of European journals has infected colonial newspapers. These latter follow their leaders in the old world, as if they were infallible guides and prophets. According to the newspapers, the bishops are always wrong; they have no right to speak or write on any subject except at the bidding and with the leave of Prime Ministers and the gentlemen of the Press. Everybody, with the exception of ecclesiastics, may say or write whatever comes uppermost in the mind. It would be the greatest calamity to humanity to interfere in any way with the free expression of opinion when it is against the church, divine faith, Christian morality; but one word from the pastors of the church in defence of truth and justice is, according to the newspapers, an intolerable interference with man's liberty, and deserving of severe chastisement! Every beardless boy, every empty-pated youngster, every profane scribbler, is to have the right to publish every nonsense so long as it is directed against the church; but her learned, experienced, and eloquent pastors must not on any account dare to defend her interests!

Profanity, falsehood, and injustice are running riot, and the Press applauds the perpetrators. The pastors of the church in many places, notably in Germany and Switzerland,

are being robbed, banished, cruelly persecuted, by governments and rampant majorities, and the Press sympathises with and applauds the evil-doers. As an instance, the ‘Otago Guardian,’ of the 13th inst., treats us to the following: “The French hierarchy, in their zeal for the Pope, have transgressed the bounds of prudence. Several of their pastorals, contain attacks against the Governments of Italy and Germany, intended to excite the masses of Roman Catholics in these countries against the Governments of Kaiser William and King Victor Emmanuel. The President has been compelled to give the bishops ‘a warning.’ If they take it in good part, so much the better; if they rebel, the French Government, notwithstanding its sympathy with ‘religious pilgrimages’ to French shrines, will speedily reduce them to obedience.” We venture to affirm that the writer of this extract has not read one word of anyone of the pastorals of the French bishops, and that he does not understand the nature of the action of the French Government. But as it is Christianity and the church that are concerned, it is a matter of no importance in his eyes; the telegraphic message affords him an opportunity of making some flippant and insulting remarks as to the French bishops, and that is all he evidently cares about. He cannot conceal his joy at the prospect of the bishops being deprived of the freedom of speech by the tyrannical interference of power. He seems to forget that this power might interfere with the liberty of the Press, which he prizes so much, but he overlooks that in his eagerness to prove his love of freedom of speech by gagging Catholic bishops!

The ‘Evening Star,’ too, in its issue of the 12th inst., has given us another specimen of its intolerance of freedom for the church. It says: “We are told that the French Government has sent a circular to bishops concerning their pastorals. It now becomes a matter of curiosity to learn what there was peculiar in those ‘pastorals’ leading to notice by the Government, and what view the Government takes of their tendency. Judging by the style and matter of the pastorals occasionally issued in these colonies, they are most injudicious interferences by spiritual pastors with temporal and social arrangements. The spirit that led the crusades is not dead. In these lands we can afford to laugh at these displays of intolerance, being well assured that they usually defeat their own intentions; but in Europe, where religious liberty is struggling for mastery with wide-spread, soul-enslaving traditions, they are dangerous to the world's peace.” Just so; the ‘Star’ claps the persecutors on the back and says, in effect, “Well done, gag the bishops; liberty, freedom require that we alone, we, the gentlemen of the Press we, the enemies of the Church, shall have the right of speaking out our mind. Liberty demands that whilst we shall be permitted to slander tradition, the Catholic faith, the bishops of the Church, and, in fact, to say everything we please, the bishops of the Catholic Church shall not dare to open their mouths. We shall be entitled to write and speak on all social, political, and religious subjects, how, and when, and where we please. It is intolerable that holy, learned, eloquent, and experienced bishops, men full of years and labour, undergone to ameliorate the condition of mankind, should dare to exercise the common rights of citizens and men. Down with them, gag them, treat them with contempt. Misrepresent them, hold them to ridicule, strip them of their property, cast them out from their homes, prevent them from exercising the most ordinary duties of their office, and do all this in the name—the sadly abused name—of religious liberty.” This is in effect the language of the ‘Evening Star.’ It is the cant of the sacred societies, the shibboleth of the Lodges—which are sworn to destroy Christianity—and we regret to find that the ‘Evening Star’ has learned it by heart. The ‘Star’ says the spirit that led the Crusades is not dead. We think differently. The spirit that led the Crusades is, we fear, dead, and we regret it is so.

What are Governments and newspapers afraid of? Why are they terrified at the pastorals of French bishops? The Press is for ever telling us there is nothing like free discussion, freedom of itself. Why should it rejoice, then, when it hears that Bishops are likely to be deprived of the power of speech? If the Press were conscious of having truth and justice on its side, it ought not to fear the pastorals. This, at all events is in accordance with its perpetual boast. What, then, has it to dread? Can it be that the Press fears that if both sides of the great questions of the day be freely discussed its principles will be cast aside as worse than worthless, that the multitude as well as the accurately informed will be enabled to see through its misrepresentations and sophisms. Does not this invoking of the strong arm of



government to prevent bishops from speaking argue weakness and fear? Why should a few old men, without money, arms, worldly power, almost without even a press, be so much dreaded? How is it that a few sentences spoken by men, so much contemned by the 'Evening Star,' are more than a counterpoise for hundreds of thousands of armed men? These are questions we shall leave for solution to those who, even in the midst of their power and triumph and boasting, are ill at ease, and quake in the presence of French pastorals.

### WEEKLY EPITOME.

"*Dios Patria, ¡V. Rey.*" When the telegraph places the Carlists in a favorable light, their situation must be very good indeed. Spanish intelligence of the 30th of last month states that a crisis has occurred at Madrid. We next read—"Madrid, Jan. 3. General Mariones is marching in Bilbao; 20,000 Carlists are concentrated in its vicinity." "Jan. 5. Serrano [the new chief of the Spanish Executive] has suspended constitutional quarantees, and disbanded the Republican volunteers. Serious fighting between the Carlists and Republicans has taken place at Saragossa. General Mariones being unable to advance his army in the direction of Bilbao, re-embarked at Santona." This reads very like a Carlist success. If the serious fighting was in favour of the other side, we would have been duly apprised of the fact.

THE enquiry into the circumstances attendant on the wreck of the immigrant ship *Surat*, which had been going on for several days at the old Police Court, MacLagan street, Dunedin, was at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night postponed till to-day. Some of the witnesses gave evidence that the captain and first and second mates got drunk in the time after the ship struck, on the night of the 31st ult., and before the ship was beached and they landed on the following morning; others, that the officers were drunk and excited; and some that they merely noticed a change in their appearance. The captain denied he was drunk, but said the first mate was. The third mate was young and too excited to be of service, and the fourth officer it appeared did his duty; but, as the passengers and crew considered, the sailmaker was the better man, the management of the ship was given to him. The sailmaker deposed that he saved the ship, the captain standing by and not contradicting his orders; whereas the captain alleged that he had charge of the ship, and gave orders during the whole time. Evidence was given which showed that the officers produced revolvers, and threatened to fire on the passengers on the latter signalling a passing steamer, and also on their lowering the boats; and that the mate attempted to stop the working of the pumps, and threatened that if he were at the wheel he would send all the passengers under the water in ten minutes.

A COUNCIL House for the Maories, 60ft. by 30ft. has just been constructed at the Maori Kaik, Otago Heads, and a gathering of the Natives will be held at 2 o'clock on the 22nd inst., to petition the General Government for compensation for unfulfilled pledges made to them relative to the purchasing of the Middle Island, for which they claim £2,000,000. It is expected that 200 natives will be present, as well as a number of Europeans, and, at the time of meeting, a Union Jack bearing the name of the house in large Maori characters, a present by the Hon. Julius Vogle, will be hoisted over the building. The Government have sent a number of presents for the occasion, and a grand spread will be provided, the whole affair winding up in the evening with a ball.

TELEGRAPHIC advices have been received from London announcing that a steam collier of 1500 tons has been purchased for Mr Frank Fulton, of Dunedin, to trade between Port Chalmers and Newcastle. She will replace the *Fidela*, which was wrecked the south coast of Africa on her voyage out.

THE total amount of gold obtained from the Inangahua reefs during the year ending on the 24th December last, was 11,129 ounces, which was divided among 13 companies. Of these, the Golden fleece Co. heads the list with 3341 ounces, and the Boulder Stone Co. brings up the rear with the very modest total of 71 ounces.

WE ('*Times*' Advertiser) learn that the several banks now doing business at the Thames have come to an agreement regarding the purchase of gold, and that standard tables have been drawn up, fixing the price in accordance with the assay value.

THE General Government sale of Waikato lands excited immense interest. High prices were realised.

THE employment of windmills by gold miners, both for pumping out mines and quartz-rushing batteries, is advocated by the '*Tuapeka Times*.' Mentioning a company in want of a cheap motive power, it says—"Water is a long way off; steam is too dear. Why not think of the wind?"

THE Wellington Inspector of Sheep, in an official report, estimates the number of sheep in that Province at the end of November last at 130,000.

MR REDWOOD has purchased from Mr Watt the famous racing stallion Totara, by Diomedes out of Wamea, for the sum of 500 guineas. Mr Redwood takes the horse to Nelson for stock purposes. A combination also has been effected between these large owners of race horses, by which Mr Watt purchases half of Mr Redwood's stock, with a two-year-old by Ravensworth; also half the horses in training. This arrangement has been effected, as it is intended to enter horses for the Victorian races.

THE Marina claim, at Lyell, for the first crushing, has yielded 1364 ounces of gold from 300 tons of stone.

PROSPECTING for quartz reefs is being steadily carried on at Pelorus Sound. The prospectors are sanguine of finding a payable reef.

MR W. C. DALBY, in a letter to the '*New Zealand Herald*,' states that the kauri timber trade of Auckland represents a capital of at least £150,000, and gives direct employment to 600 men, and indirect employment to as many more.

24 HOTEL KEEPERS of Wellington, have agreed, under penalty, to

abstain from selling liquor on Sunday, except to *bona fide* boarders. They are also endeavouring to secure the compliance of other publicans.

THE Wellington Gas Company have reduced the price of gas 20 per cent., or 14s per 1000ft.

THE Provincial Council of Canterbury, have voted £500 for the importation of insectivorous birds.

THE compensation money to the Natives (5000) for the Princes street (Dunedin) reserve, has been forwarded to Mr I. N. Watt for distribution.

THE following is the official declaration of the poll for the Superintendency election of Westland:—Bonar, 534; Kennedy, 383; White, 223; Hoos, 50.

AT a meeting of the Christchurch Central Boating Club, it was resolved that all champion races may be rowed with or without a coxswain. The prizes have not yet been fixed for all the events, but they will be on a liberal scale. Three Canterbury boats will probably contend for the big event.

AN explosion of foul air has occurred in a sunken cylinder or shaft at the new railway bridge, near the Reliance Hotel, Otakia, by which two workmen were severely burned. The explosion occurred on a match being lighted.

THE steamer *Pretty Jane* is running her last trip, so far as Dunedin is concerned. She has been sold to an Auckland firm, and is to run in the trade between that port and Poverty Bay. The loss to Otago of so smart and handy a little steamer is to be regretted. The Harbor Company have obtained a very fine price for her, over £7000.

MR HENDERSON has been returned as M.P.C. for Clutha, by a majority of four votes over Mr Thomson.

THE annual interprovincial cricket match between Otago and Canterbury was played in Dunedin this week, and resulted in a victory for Otago by one innings and 28 runs. Lynch, of Oamaru, was the top scorer in the match.

THE American whaler *Abraham Barker*, has arrived at Mongonui with 1000 barrels of oil, the result of a ten months' cruise.

A MEETING of the Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was held on Monday evening, the President, Bro. E. Carroll, in the chair. The chief business was the election of Bro. J. Toal, as Treasurer. It was resolved that the Hon Secretary write to Dr Bakewell, the medical officer informing him that his services would be dispensed with in three months from date—that being the shortest term of notice allowed by the agreement. The reason of this is a certain advertisement for a servant which appeared in the '*Evening Star*,' and which was construed as meaning "No Irish need apply." Dr Bakewell subsequently wrote to the '*Star*' characterising the action as "delicious."

### THE OTAGO HIGH SCHOOL.

A LARGE deputation waited on the Superintendent on Friday the 9th inst objecting to the removal of the High School.

The Ven. Archdeacon Edwards of St. Pauls (Anglican) Church Dunedin, said that the only one of the children's parents who was in favor of the removal of the High School had said it was a step in the right direction to the abolition of the School. The removal of the High School to the Rectory would be attended with a great deal of inconvenience. The position of the Rectory was awkward and inaccessible. Then again, there were parents who at present had children at the High School, would remove them if the proposed change was made. He asked that nothing should be done till the next meeting of the Provincial Council.

The Superintendent: In the face of such a strong and unanimous manifestation of opinion the Government will pause in the matter, until the Council meets.

A member of the deputation said it would not be bad thing if the High School were sold by the Government. It might lead to the formation of a good priory school. The formation of one or two of these schools would help to ease the High School, and take some of the pressure off. There was too much of an impression abroad that the High School was to be a select school, and not for the mass of the people for whom it was established. The establishment of a few good private schools would lead to the High School falling down to its proper place.

The Superintendent: I quite agree with this, for it would prevent a number of boys being sent out of the Province.

The deputation then withdrew.

### THE GOVERNOR SHAKES HANDS WITH MR J. L. GILLIES!

SUCH is the news that comes from Tokomairiro, and, we believe, out of the reliable columns of the '*Bruce Herald*.' An able and amusing paragraph in the '*Guardian*' founded on an incident of the all-absorbing topic of the Governors visit to Tokomairiro, shows the cleverness of the children attending the Tokomairiro Grammar School in general, and of Mr Gillies in particular.

"Clever Children.—The youthful journalist in our employ, who made that discovery the other day about a dust played somewhere or another by one girl, sent in notice of resignation yesterday. In doing so he said, 'I should like to leave you for a while, and go to school at Tokomairiro.' In reading your exchanges this morning, I find that the school children at Tokomairiro presented Sir James Fergusson with a lovely address, in which they said, 'We have also read, and heard our fathers speak, of your own virtues, and of your many and outspoken sentiments in your public speeches and actions, which form a marked contrast to the general tone of society in these colonies.' I feel that my duties on the *Guardian* will never teach me to write so beautifully as that, and will keep me in that tone of society which these clever children so much despise. The want of candour which calls my writings 'rot,' and myself a 'slab-head' in this office, I am sure I shall not find in the many outspoken society of Tokomairiro. But this is a secondary consideration: my first desire is to get to write like the

child who wrote that address, and I think I know how to do it. I notice that, after the address business was over, Sir James Fergusson shook hands with Mr J. L. Gillies, and the Mayor and Town Councillors of Tokomairiro. Well now, Sam Slick told the Duke of Wellington to sleep with his son, young Sam, and so learn to say smart things. Something in that line in my notion. I will go to Tokomairiro, if you please, and shake hands with Mr J. L. Gillies, &c., and then perhaps I may be able to write like that school school child."

His Excellency's visit, it is to be hoped, will have an elevating effect on the general tone of society at Tokomairiro.

### ARRIVAL OF THE s.s. MIKADO.

THE unexpected appearance of a large steamer off Otago Heads late on the afternoon of the 10th inst. excited a great deal of surprise and curiosity, no vessel of the class of the stranger being expected. She loomed up over the Spit, and showed four masts and a huge smoke stack, and was altogether different in appearance to any boat that had ever visited these waters. She was the Mikado, one of the line of steamers for the new European mail service, via California. The Mikado had a considerable cargo, and 536 Chinese passengers from Hong Kong for this port. They have arrived here the one in presumed good condition, and the other healthy, and, to all appearance, none the worse for their voyage. Only three European passengers arrived in her—one being the son of the Hon. John Bathgate, of this city. The Mikado is a magnificent vessel, brand new, having only left Liverpool on her first voyage on the 31st of August last. She belongs to Mr John McGregor, of Leith, from which port she sails. The Mikado has proved herself to be a fast boat by making the quickest run on record between Liverpool and Hong Kong via Suez, doing the distance in 35 days 8 hours, her average speed being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  knots. The Mikado is a steamer of 1992 tons register, and 3034 tons gross measurement. She is 386ft long over all, and 36ft main beam, with 26ft depth of hold. She is of iron throughout, even to her 'tween decks, which are laid with that metal, and is fitted up with the latest improvements in gearing, fittings, &c. She is fitted with one pair of compound vertical direct acting surface condensing engines, nominal power 400 horse, but capable of working up to nearly 1500. She has accommodation for 108 saloon passengers, 87 second-cabin passengers, and 666 free-cabin passengers. She is provided with 11 boats—two of which are life boats. The engineer's staff numbers 31, viz., the chief engineer, three assistant engineers, a boiler maker, and 26 firemen. The engines are ponderous pieces of machinery, and yet by the aid of skilful contrivances are managed with wonderful ease and exactness. The telegraph by which orders are conveyed from the deck to the engine-room, is so constructed that an order from above can be replied to, so that if an order to stop her or go ahead, as the case may be, is misunderstood, the mistake is discovered at once, and the order repeated. The ship is fitted with Brown's patent hydraulic steering apparatus, which so far as the ships movements are concerned, it worked by a tiller no larger than that of a ten ton yacht. The steering house is situated at the fore part of the hurricane deck, and is elaborately fitted up with compasses, barometers, and other instruments. The consumption of coal is from 24 to 30 tons per day for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  knot speed and from 38 to 40 tons for 13 knots. She can carry 900 tons of coal in her bunkers. She is also provided with a patent windlass capstan, worked by steam, and the main shafting of her engines is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. The Mikado, which while in port was visited by large numbers, has left for Sydney.

### PRESENTATION TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE VIRE.

On Tuesday last, presentations were made to Captain Jacquemart of the Vire, on board that vessel, from the City Council of Dunedin, of a handsome album containing 80 views of Dunedin and neighborhood; and from the Provincial Government of a handsome silver tea and coffee service and eggstand, for his action in going to the relief of the passengers by the Surat. The captain replied in feeling terms, toasts were drunk, and a pleasant time was spent in the cabin of the Vire. The vessel has left for New Caledonia.

### THE DUNEDIN SAVINGS BANK.

The following figures show the business transacted by the Dunedin Savings bank during 1873:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount deposited during the year ended Dec. 31st.	27,656	9	0
Do withdrawn	20,129	18	7
Amount at credit of depositors	49,860	1	5
Interest credited to depositors during the year	2,142	13	10
Rate of 5 per cent.			

### REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The time for the registration of voters comprises the three months of January, February, and March. Persons registered during these months will have a vote from the 1st September.

The qualifications are that the applicant must be a natural born or naturalised subject of the age of 21 years or upwards, having a freehold estate of the clear value of £50, situate in the district for which the vote is claimed, and to which he has been entitled for at least six months before the 30th April; or having a leasehold estate in possession of the clear annual value of £10, held upon a lease which on the 30th April shall not have less than three years to run, or of which he has been in possession for three years or upwards before 30th April; or being a householder, occupying a tenement and residing therein six months previous to the 30th April, if within the limits of the city, of the clear annual value of £10, and if without the limits of the city, of the clear annual value of £5.

Forms of application are to be had, and claims to be placed on the roll may be made, at the registration offices of the several districts.

### HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

A SUMMONED meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, was held in St. Joseph's schoolroom last Monday evening—the President (Bro. R. Carroll) in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs Gallaher, McEwen, and Hoffman were proposed as fit persons to become members of the Society.

A clearance transferring Bro. James Dooling from the Thames Branch to St. Joseph's, No. 73, was read by the Secretary.

A ballot was taken for the office of Treasurer, which resulted in election of Bro. Toal, who was duly initiated into his office.

It was resolved that all members requiring sashes should give in their names to the Secretary, and that he be instructed to write to Melbourne for them forthwith.

It was also resolved that steps should be taken to obtain two flags for the branch before St. Patrick's Day, and a committee—consisting of the President, the past President, and Bros. J. J. Connor, M. Dormer, and J. Moylan—were appointed for the purpose of fixing upon the designs, &c.

Bro. J. J. Connor proposed:—"That in consequence of an advertisement appearing in the 'Evening Star' for a servant by Dr Bakewell, in which Irish girls were prohibited from applying on account of their nationality, the Secretary be instructed to write to inform Dr Bakewell that the members desire to cancel his agreement after the expiration of three months, the time bound to be given." Bro. J. M. Halinan seconded the resolution. Many members spoke, each of them warmly supporting the resolution, and strongly condemning Dr Bakewell's conduct. The resolution was then put by the President and carried unanimously, there not being one dissentient vote. The result was enthusiastically cheered.

Bro. Fred. J. Bunny gave notice that he would move at the next meeting:—"That it is desirable to establish a 'juvenile contingent' in connection with this branch, as provided by a clause added to rule LXXV, and passed at the 'Annual Moveable Meeting' of the Society held at Sandhurst last February."

Other business of a routine nature being disposed of, the meeting closed with prayer.

We trust that the members of St. Joseph's Branch will see fit to pass Bro. Fred. J. Bunny's resolution regarding a "juvenile contingent," as we are confident it will be conferring a great good on the Catholic youth.

For the information of parents we publish below the rules and regulations by which the contingent would be governed, as it will be necessary to obtain their hearty co-operation in order to make the movement a success.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*For the Juvenile Contingents of Branches in the H.A.C.B.S.*

Preamble.—Any Branch may establish a Juvenile Contingent subject to these rules, to be called by the name of the Branch by which it may be organised, and the officers of a Branch shall have charge of the contingent thereof.

The Contingents shall consist exclusively of Roman Catholics, and shall be governed by the Annual Meeting of the Executive Directory Districts and Branches.

The objects of the Contingents are to raise funds for the payment of the initiation fees of the members thereof as members of the H.A.C.B.S., on arrival at the age of seventeen years, to foster and maintain the principles of the Society, to cherish the memory of the land of their fathers.

Objects.—All monies received on account of annual contributions shall be placed to the credit of the Contingents in the Incidental Fund of the Branch to which they belong; and when any member of a Contingent be initiated as a member of the Branch to which it belongs, the Secretary shall pay the Sick and Funeral Funds the sum of ten shillings from the Incidental Fund. In case a juvenile be initiated in any other Branch, the branch to which his Contingent belongs shall pay the sum of one pound as his initiation fee.

The Contingents shall be under the authority and subject to the guidance of the officers of the Branches to which they belong.

Each Contingent shall elect a President, Vice-President, Assistant Secretary, Warden, and Guardian, who shall hold office for six months, and the election shall be conducted as in a Branch.

Meetings.—There shall be four meetings at least in a year (contingents may meet once a month if the Branch thinks it necessary), at which the officers of the Branch shall attend and assist in transacting the business.

Contributions.—Each member shall pay to the Secretary the sum of 2s 6d, on his entering his name in the books, as his first year's contribution, and on or before twelve calendar months shall again pay a like amount, and so on for each year until his age be seven years, when he shall be entitled to join the Branch, by paying a sum that, when added to his contributions while in the Contingent, will make one pound two shillings and sixpence, and producing a certificate from the Medical Attendant of sound health and constitution.

Candidates.—Any person desirous of joining the Contingent shall be recommended by at least three members of the Branch, who shall be responsible for his previous good conduct and fitness to become a member, and he shall be more than seven and less than seventeen years.

Regalia.—The regalia to be worn by the Contingents must be in strict conformity with the laws of the Society, and similar to that worn by the officers and members of Branches. Members shall be entitled to march in processions where the Branch may attend in regalia.

Penalty.—Any member neglecting to attend the funerals of deceased members on two occasions shall be fined sixpence, and for a third offence he shall be suspended for twelve months.



## A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

A FUNNY little misunderstanding occurred on board the steamer Golden Age at Port Chalmers on Saturday last. The steamer had been engaged to convey the Governor and those who were with him, including the Hon. the Premier and Mrs Vogel, and His Honor the Superintendent, on board the Mikado, and the Custom House boat was ordered to attend the steamer to take the party from the one vessel to the other. Now the name of one of the crew of the Golden Age happened to be James Fergusson, and when the Custom House boat ranged alongside, the coxswain sang out, "Hi, Jimmy Fergusson, catch hold of this painter." Much to the confusion of the coxswain the response to his call came from an unexpected quarter; the Governor heard the cry, coupled with his own familiar cognomen, and casting ceremony to the winds rushed to the side of the steamer and seized the proffered rope, and then recovering himself without an effort, he quietly handed it to his abashed namesake, who was standing at his elbow.

## JUSTICES DOING JUSTICE.

THE following is an instance of the sad amount of ignorance of the way to perform the common judicial duties, on the part of a very large number of J. P.'s in this colony.

Lately, in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, two estimable citizens, whose names appear on the Commission of the Peace, were endeavoring to the best of their ability to administer justice in place of Mr Strode, who has been called upon to take part in the enquiry respecting the wreck of the Surut. The defendant, in a case which was called upon, was charged with having obstructed a highway by erecting a fence across it. Evidence was taken on behalf of the plaintiff; at the conclusion of whose case the Magistrates intimated their intention of delivering judgment. Counsel for the defendant, however, made the happy suggestion that the defendant's case should be heard before any decision should be arrived at. The hint was taken, and an apology was tendered by one of the magistrates for the contemplated irregularity of procedure on the part of the Bench, with an explanation to the effect that the Bench had not been accustomed to deal with cases of that kind.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S, AUCKLAND, CATHEDRAL.  
(Herald, Dec. 3.)

ON Sunday last St. Patrick's Cathedral was thronged with an unusually large congregation to witness the interesting and imposing ceremony of the administration of the sacrament of confirmation to the large number of one hundred and forty children. At the nine o'clock mass, which was conducted by the Bishop, they had all received holy communion to prepare them for the devout participation in the solemn ceremony which was to take place at the conclusion of the last mass. The unusually large number of candidates, and the graceful manner in which they were attired for the occasion—the girls wearing white dresses and veils descending from wreaths encircling their heads, the boys also being appropriately attired, bearing sashes and other emblems of sodality,—gave an animation to the scene which was at once most edifying and affecting. They were arranged by the members of the Christian Doctrine Society, and occupied that portion of the church immediately in front of the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the mass (the Rev. W. McDonald being the celebrant), His Lordship the most Rev. Dr Croke, vested in stole, mitre, &c., and holding his crozier, preached from the altar a sermon of magnificent eloquence and powerful impressiveness. Considering that it exceeded considerably over an hour in delivery, it would be simply impossible, however inclined one might be, to give within ordinary limits a developed account of it; but suffice it to say, that it was one of great diocesan importance; embracing first the present steadfast religious and Catholic condition of the Auckland diocese; and secondly the means to its steady progress in the future; both aspects being exhaustively treated, and in a manner, with practical force and eloquence, for which the learned and gifted prelate is remarkable. It might, however, be mentioned that His Lordship alluded appropriately on this occasion, in terms of earnest pleasure, to the prosperous condition of the Catholic schools, and enjoined parents to insist on home study of lessons, and regular attendance by their children. He also commended the recent establishment of the Catholic Temperance Society, and spoke most effectively on the question of intemperance. In the course of his remarks His Lordship indicated the various classes of persons to whom respectively the "pledge" is either essential, or who should take it, by reason of the numerous resulting benefits. His Lordship then addressing himself especially to the children, discoursed to them in his wonted manner of happy simplicity, and suited to the occasion in which they were engaged—describing the history and nature of the sacrament they were about to receive, its necessity and efficacy, the preparation requisite for its worthy reception, and finally, by whom and how the ceremony should be performed. After this introductory discourse, His Lordship then and there personally, and, as is customary, interrogated the children (first the boys and then the girls) on their Christian knowledge, and submitted them to a very searching examination in the catechism taught them respectively by the clergy and nuns and the members of the Christian Doctrine Society. They all stood the test admirably. The sacrament was then administered by hands of the Bishop in the usual form, after which, and a slight interval of prayer, the whole of the children proceeded in gay procession to St. Patrick's school-room, where they sat down to a splendid breakfast that was spread for them by the Sisters of Mercy and the members of the Christian Doctrine Society.

## HAWKE'S BAY.

THE 'Napier Telegraph,' in describing the examination of St Mary's School, Napier, says:—"Previous to the prizes being awarded, Mr Rearden the able and energetic master of the boys' school, made a few vigorous and kindly remarks to his pupils, telling them that the school

to which they belonged had earned a character for being the best in the province; the prizes that would be given them were awarded to those who had worked the hardest during the year. Since the last annual examination, many boys had gone into the world, and were occupying situations of trust, and were maintaining by their conduct the honor of the school in which they had been educated, and also the high characters they had earned when in that school. Major Withers then presented the prizes, saying to each boy a few appropriate words. The prizes, consisting of a handsome collection of books, included three special gifts, two of which had been given by W. Colenso, Esq., for the best letter writers in the upper and lower classes, and the third to be awarded to the boy who had learned his lessons best throughout the year.

## CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN AUCKLAND.

YOUR "own" correspondent will no doubt keep you well posted up in what relates to Catholic interests, and other public affairs of colonial interest here. I may say generally, that Catholicism gets on swimmingly here; could not do better hardly. The Cathedral fund now amounts to a large sum; and I hope ere long to see a stately and graceful Catholic Temple adorning this city of Auckland; a city which for picturesque beauty is perhaps unrivalled in any part of the world. The convent of the Sisters of Mercy and their handsome little church adjoining to it, already add not a little to the beauty of our town. Our good and ever active Bishop has purchased a modest "palace" near the convent, and paid for it too. The grounds and building command probably the finest view among the many fine views in the town or vicinity; and he is getting the property improved with great taste. It must be borne in mind that we have raised our cathedral fund out of our poverty and not out of our abundance. We have not the rich cattle-squatters and other millionaires, but there are a few "lucky diggers" among us, and only a very few. If we are not good Catholics it will be no fault of our Bishop and his clergy. There is one thing that keeps us back, I believe, more than anything else, and that is the prevalence of intemperance among us. Not that in this respect we are worse than our neighbours, and probably we are something better—our young men especially. A finer or better behaved class of youths generally, the town does not contain. This in part, I believe is owing to the Catholic Literary Institution, and the Christian Doctrine Society. The latter has been lately established among us under the Bishop's auspices. It has a good though yet small library attached, where Catholics and enquiring Protestants may find many books of a useful kind. Talking of enquiring Protestants, I was glad to see a pretty good sprinkling of Protestants in our Cathedral last Sunday evening. Whatever the motive which brought them there, the conduct of some who sat immediately before me was most reverent and edifying. This is not at all times the case when Protestants come to a Catholic church. There have been whisperings of a coming Auckland Catholic Total Abstinence Society. The subject is full of difficulties at all times. It may not be "opportune" to attempt to establish such an institution among Auckland Catholics at present, however much it may be needed; yet when so many in public as well as in private are working to seduce Catholics into intemperance or at least into wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of their hard earned wages on drink, to the great injury of themselves, their frugal wives and innocent children, it does seem almost a duty to form some public Catholic institution which should at least protest against such seductions, and try cautiously, yet openly, to work in an opposite direction. But any Temperance Association among Catholics can only hope for success in so far as the clergy take the lead. To them we of the laity naturally look for instruction and guidance in matters of that sort. They will no doubt act for the best. We can hardly take up a newspaper but we find the account of some fatal accident or sudden death through drink. Many of the unhappy victims are Catholics. The idea of any member of the Catholic Church dying "a sudden and unprovided death," is inexpressibly painful to every Catholic heart. This consideration alone if there were no others, should induce all good Catholics, I think, to co-operate in the formation of some public temperance league, which should undertake a spirited crusade against the worst of public enemies—drink. To Christendom in modern times, drink is a far more terrible enemy than ever the Moslem was in bygone ages. I hope yet to see many temperance "crusaders" in Auckland "the cross" to use Cardinal Wiseman's words, "not in their hearts only, but on their garments too." A badge of total abstinence is often a passport to good employment and good wages. It is notorious that total abstainers as a rule are the best and most trustworthy men—in railway duty especially.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Your readers will perhaps take some interest in the following little anecdote illustrative of the working of the Government system of education in this Province. I give the tale exactly as 'twas told to me, premising that the source from which I had it precludes doubt as to its authenticity. A little boy, receiving instruction in the Government school at Kuapoi, in the Province of Canterbury, gave, to the persons who repeated the words to my informant, the following as the substance of part of a lecture; we will suppose on "sacred history," by one of the teachers in that school:—"Martin Luther was a very good Catholic priest. He looked into the Bible and could not find where it was written that the Pope could open and shut hell and heaven. A bishop made wafers and said it was the body of Christ, and then he took wine and said it was the blood of Christ." The boy, on being asked why he did not say that all that was false, replied he was afraid of the cane. He was afterwards questioned by my informant, to whom the words, taken down from the boy's lips, were reported, when he repeated not indeed the *ipsissima verba*, but the substance of them.—Yours, Mr Editor,

CATHOLICS.

Christchurch, New Zealand, 5th January, 1874.

## RECEPTION OF THE MOST REV. DR. VAUGHAN, COADJUTOR OF IRELAND.

TWICE only have we had in Australia an opportunity of giving a welcome to an Archbishop, once to the venerable prelate who is still our Archbishop, and again to his chosen Coadjutor, who comes to sustain the authority of his high office and share with him the almost awful weight of its duties. For Catholics at least these events mark important epochs in the history of this country.

Dr Vaughan's reception was a grand one, and took indeed as he rightly interpreted it, the character of a great demonstration of Catholic loyalty. It was certainly not so magnificent as that given to Archbishop Polding; but he was greeted by a multitude of friends who knew him, while Archbishop Vaughan is welcomed by a multitude of friends who did not know him. First receptions too are usually the best, perhaps, because they are the first, and Sydney is the first and only archiepiscopal Australian see. The demonstration of Tuesday was not quite so enthusiastic as that which took place on the arrival of the Suffragan Bishops, but it was, however, a more general one, and it showed no lack of spirit. The day was emphatically a day of expectation, and the expectation does not end with the day. The people wanted to honor Dr Vaughan, and they wanted to see and hear him—their determination to do this manifesting itself all day, from the time when the city bells rang out their signal-call in the morning until the concluding notes of the *Te Deum* were, in the evening, smothered in the impatient crush at the Pro-Cathedral. The realistic forces of these scenes (upon the wharf and in Church) must certainly have dissipated any notion that might previously have settled in the mind of his Grace—under the glamour of the Australian sun, and sea, and shore—that in entering Port Jackson he was sailing straight into fairy land.

It is very wonderful how soon on an occasion of this kind the bishop is forgotten in the man. Even the best of Catholics feel the common spell of humanity. But Dr Vaughan soon disarmed criticism by his manner and speech. If first impressions be true his Grace will be a most popular prelate. There has been no disguise here of the feelings that there would have been more general satisfaction had our Coadjutor Archbishop been chosen in accordance with the precedent of nomination established in Ireland and America, and adhered to for very many years without a breach until this precedent has been hardened into a rule—a precedent too established in England, but not there undeviatingly adhered to. Even the chairman of the first public meeting called to take steps to receive his Grace suitably, took the opportunity of proclaiming that he, himself, would wish the choice had fallen in “another quarter”; and the principal speaker, who was “neither an Englishman nor an Irishman,” apparently concurred in this view, as a matter of justice. We mention these facts to show that there was no “spurring up” for the recent demonstration, and we think the manner of his reception will convince Dr Vaughan that principle not prejudice was involved in the aversion shown to his appointment. Had there been any personal or national prejudices at work he would certainly not have been received as he has been. Dr Vaughan could not hide his nervousness upon this point notwithstanding his marvellous tact and judgment, and a less adroit elocutionist would certainly have blundered over his beautiful allusion to the ties of sympathy between the old Catholic families of England and persecuted Ireland. But his reception, which he himself designates as “princely,” is the most practical proof that could possibly be given that his fears in this respect are groundless. His Grace has a pleasant way of putting himself *en rapport* with the Catholic laity, and we take it as a happy augury for the future.—*Freeman's Journal*.

## D'ARCY MCGEE AND GAVAN DUFFY.

### WERE THEY RENEGADES?

THE ‘Boston Pilot’ and its correspondents have been discussing this question. In the course of an article on “Irish hero worship,” in which the ‘Pilot’ showed how such popular leaders were often gods of clay, chosen on the impulse of the moment, and often the coarsest picked and the softest baked it passed from men of that class such as James Stephens to D’Arcy McGee and Duffy. Of the latter it spoke as follows:—

For more than twenty years an Irish exile and gentleman has been carving a name and fame in Australia, that must redound and that does redound to the credit of his countrymen. He recognises the fact that the men of Australia have interests separate from those of Europe: that the Irishmen in Australia owe a duty to the land of their adoption as well as to the land of their birth. And because he has taught this doctrine for twenty years, Charles Gavan Duffy has been commonly called “a traitor” and a “turncoat” by the masses of his people. And a few months ago, when the Government of his adopted country acknowledged his great Australian services by conferring on him the honor of Knighthood, a foolish howl was raised by thoughtless Irishmen at what they called this “payment for his treachery.”

A correspondence ensued on this article, and the ‘Pilot’ next came out with an article headed “D’Arcy McGee and Gavan Duffy.—Were they Renegades?” The article (which contains the pith of the correspondence) is as follows:—

The manner in which the masses of the Irish people judge the course of their public men calls for examination and, if need be, reformation.

Six out of ten Irishmen in America and in Ireland have formed an opinion, or rather have taken up an opinion that some famous people formed for them, with regard to two able Irishmen as this century has produced—D’Arcy McGee and Charles Gavan Duffy. These men are commonly spoken of as “traitors,” “renegades,” and “bad Irishmen.” Why?

The reason commonly given is simple and brief: because “they accepted office under the English Government.” An intelligent reader of ‘The Pilot’ wrote to us last week, and we published his letter saying amongst other things:—

“I shall pass over your allusions to D’Arcy McGee, and those

who found fault with his acceptance of office under that government, the ruin of which, he so often told us, his days should be dedicated to. In a word, why do you not defend the O’Donoghue of the Glens, just now when you take us to task for saying that D’Arcy McGee and Sir Charles G. Duffy should have despised English gold and English honors?”

And another writer on the same subject, in last week’s ‘Pilot,’ says:—

“Thomas D’Arcy McGee honestly thought out the question of his country’s destiny, and came to recognise, as must all men do who think clearly and honestly, that Irish independence could not be obtained by force of arms. But he did more, and by no means what necessarily followed the result of his maturer conclusions. He accepted office, practically, at the hands of those from whose justice he had once fled, and displayed what always seemed to me a very super-serviceable devotion in their behalf. He could have served his race quite as well, if not more effectively, without following the dictates of his personal ambition, and enrolling himself among the prominent supporters of a government which had cursed his land with its blighted rule. For me the moral of his life is a disappointing one. It affords another illustration of the fact that there are few men great enough to avoid extremes.”

This is the case against McGee and Duffy, clearly enough stated. Is there any force in the charge?

Is it a crime or a treason for any man who is a Young Irelander, or a Fenian, or an Irish “rebel” in any way, to live in Australia or Canada? If it be, McGee and Duffy, and hundreds of thousands of Irishmen must be regarded as criminals and traitors. If not, the whole objection to their course is mistaken, and is based on false grounds.

D’Arcy McGee might be called a traitor and a renegade had he “accepted office” in Ireland from the English Government. It was against the English rule in Ireland alone that he rebelled. He never dreamt of rebelling against the English Colonial Government of Canada, which has always been warmly supported by the Irish population. Gavan Duffy, when a rebel in Ireland, calling on his countrymen through the ‘Nation,’ never dreamt of calling on the Irishmen of Australia to rise against their governments there.

When D’Arcy McGee became a resident of Canada he went there in good faith as a law-abiding citizen of Canada, though he might still preserve his old animosity to the English Government in Ireland. He had no reason to be a rebel to the Canadian Government. “But he accepted office,” urge the objectors.

Let us see: what office did he “accept?” One would think from the phrase that an office must have been offered to him by the Government: else how could he “accept” it? What was the office or the offer?

Half the truth may be a lie in the absence of the other half. McGee had been struggling in the United States for years, and had not succeeded to his wishes or to the wishes of his friends and fellow-countrymen. He had earned for himself the admiration and esteem of the Irishmen of Canada, and they urged him to take up his abode amongst them, in a country where the increasing Irish-Catholic population stood in need of his services, and had the power and the will to advance his interests. It was not the Government that asked him to Canada: it was his own countrymen—the Irish Catholics.

They asked him to take up his abode in Canada because they wanted a good representative in their Parliament—a representative who would earn respect for them whilst protecting their rights. Was this a crime or a treason to Ireland? and if so, which side was criminal—the Irishmen of Canada or D’Arcy McGee?

He went to Montreal, and started a paper there. Before the end of the first year his friends and countrymen, against all odds, returned him to the Canadian Parliament as one of the three members for Montreal. Was this a crime or a treason to Ireland? It was not the Government then, that induced him to take part in the Canadian Legislature: it was his own friends and countrymen. And if it was not a crime to represent his people in Parliament, was it a treason, being there, to show that he was the ablest man it contained? Had D’Arcy McGee not risen to be a distinguished man he would never be called a renegade.

The same is true of Gavan Duffy in Australia. He found himself in a land far from Europe, with totally different ends, aims, and resources. He found thousands of his countrymen there, who had cast their lot for life with the new country. They wanted an able representative, and they went to him and asked him to take that place. Once in the Government his own genius made him the best man there, and he rose to the highest place in the colony. Had he been a clod, unable to rise, he never would be called a criminal. He never deserted the interests of the men who elected him; his course never displeased them. He was raising them as he raised himself. His clear mind saw the needs of the young country; he set about his work like a statesman. The colonists, of all classes, soon owned his superiority, and placed the reins in his hands. They made him Chief Secretary of Victoria, and finally Premier. The English Government, in acknowledgment of his great services to the colony, offered him the decoration of the Order of St. Michael, which he declined. Then they offered him a knighthood, which he accepted. At a public dinner in Melbourne, on last St. Patrick’s Day, Gavan Duffy made a speech, from which we take the following extract, having reference to this acceptance:—

“Upon that question there was the very strongest feeling amongst two sections of my friends. My own countrymen were of opinion that, having been four times a Cabinet Minister, and having been among the first men of my race and creed who had won that distinction, in any British community since the Revolution, I was bound to accept this permanent testimony that I had performed the duties I undertook with integrity and discretion. And some English and Scotch friends, to whom I owed constant and steadfast support in public life, urged that if I declined it, the very persons who were bursting with spite and disappointment that the very honor had been proffered to me would misrepresent my refusal, and use it to provoke,

and, if possible, to alienate my English and Scotch friends. I accepted, and I have since received letters of congratulation from every section of this community; and I am not sure whether I felt more satisfaction at the congratulations of representative men among the Protestant democracy, who gave me such generous support when I was last in office, or the congratulations of Irishmen who would have renounced and repudiated me if I had accepted any distinction on the terms of forgetting my allegiance to my native country. I may remind you that when the present Mr Justice Fellows levelled a vote of want of confidence against the Government, I told him that I would not desert the fortunes of my native country for anything that Parliament or Sovereign could bestow."

These words no not savor of the traitor or the renegade. On one occasion, when a narrow-minded bigot taunted Duffy in the Parliament House with having once been a "rebel," he arose and declared that he was proud of having been a rebel when he lived under a bad government. On a similar occasion, in reply to the same taunt in the Canadian Parliament, D'Arcy McGee calmly said:—

"It is true I was a rebel in Ireland in '48. I rebelled against the mis-government of my country by Russell and his school. I rebelled because I saw my countrymen starving before my eyes, while my country had her trade and commerce stolen from her. I rebelled against the Church Establishment in Ireland; and there is not a liberal man in this community who would not have done as I did, if he were placed in my position, and followed the dictates of humanity."

This was not the tone of a traitor or a renegade, but the manly tone of an honest and far-seeing man. In 1865, McGee's countrymen in Montreal showed their appreciation of the man and his services by presenting him with a handsome residence, suitably furnished, in one of the best localities in the city he so ably represented.

But, it will be said, McGee did wrong to desert the cause he loved in his youth. Who says he deserted it? Surely nobody who has followed his course. Instead of deserting it, he only tried another and a surer means of helping it. Mrs Sadler, in speaking of the 'American Celt,' which McGee began to publish in 1850, says:—

"During the first two years of the 'Celt's' existence, it was characterised by the same, or nearly the same, revolutionary ardor; but there came a time when the great strong mind and far-seeing intellect of its editor began to soar above the clouds of passion and prejudice into the regions of eternal truth. The cant of faction, the fiery denunciations that, after all, amounted to nothing, he began to see in their true colors; and with his whole heart he then and ever after aspired to elevate the Irish people, not by impracticable Utopian schemes of revolution, but by teaching them to make the best of the hard fate that made them the subjects of a foreign power differing from them in race and in religion; to cultivate among them the arts of peace, and to raise themselves, by ways of peaceful industry and increasing enlightenment, to the level even of the more prosperous sister-island. Who will say that he was less a patriot, less a lover of Ireland after than before this remarkable change from out-and-out radicalism to that calm conservatism which was the result of no selfish motive, but simply of matured thought and the sage counsels of such profound Christian thinkers as the late most eminent Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston? As this change in Mr McGee's principles has been, and still is, grossly misrepresented by the revolutionary party, whose ranks he quitted then and forever, and as many even of those who most admired his genius and his poetry have accepted the views of his unscrupulous enemies, I think it my duty to dwell at length on this particular point."

It is a sad reflection that McGee and Duffy are condemned by many Irishmen—condemned not for a fault, but for a virtue. It is unworthy of the Irish people so to judge. There was no man living who loved Ireland better than McGee. He was one of the few Irish political leaders who grew wise from experience. He began, naturally, as a radical revolutionist: he lived to see the utter folly of that course, and he had the manliness not to hide the change. He thought it better to be true than to be merely consistent. His altered policy displeased those who had not reached beyond the point where he had started from. One of their hands took his life; and that hand should be for ever held accursed by thoughtful Irishmen. McGee was a man of great mind and great heart; and to the end, these were used for the honor of his native land. Long before he died he expressed his policy in a beautiful poem—"To the River Boyne," from which we take two stanzas:—

"Our trust is not in musket or in sabre—

Our faith is in the truthfulness of labor,

The soul-stirred, willing soil;

In homes and granaries by justice guarded,

In fields from blighting winds and agents warded,

In franchised skill and unumitted toil.

Grant us, O God! the soil, and sun, and seasons!

Avert despair, the worst of moral treasons,

Make rousing words be vile;

Grant us, we pray, but wisdom, peace, and patience,

And we will yet re-claim among the nations,

Our fair, and fallen, and forsaken isle.

We extract from 'Les Missions Catholiques' the following correspondence of Mgr. Sparacietra, Archbishop of Smyrna.

"The 24th of April last, I made, in company with eighty-four persons—priests, religious and laics—a pilgrimage to Ephesus. Our design was, in the last trials which overwhelmed the Church and its beloved Head, to go to implore the assistance of Mary, help of Christians, in the very place in which her Divine Maternity was solemnly proclaimed.

"Formerly it took two days to go on horseback from Smyrna to Ephesus, across an arid desert plain. At present the journey is performed in an hour and a-half by the railway from Smyrna to Aidin.

"The pilgrimage was an easy one. The weather was everything that could be desired; not a cloud, not a breath of wind; the beautiful sun of the east shone upon us, and the soul raised itself naturally

to Him who has deigned to style himself *Deus ex alto*, and bowed down before the dazzling beauty of the works of God. The road traverses a plain bounded on the right by the heights of Corax and Gallerus, and on the left by Teoulus, whose lofty crests and granite flanks trend majestically towards the east. In the middle of the twelfth century the valiant and unfortunate army of the French crusaders, commanded by Louis VII the young, traversed this plain. It halted at Ephesus to celebrate the feast of Christmas. The place is still pointed out where the Knights of the Cross first encountered the Saracens and defeated them.

"We arrived at Arga-Salouk, at present a poor village inhabited by Turkish and Greek families. Its origin dates from the thirteenth century. Ruins everywhere, and ruins whose stones were brought from the more ancient ruins of Ephesus. At the foot of a hill, on which is seen the remains of a castle of the middle ages, there is a very grand majestic old mosque. It is supposed to have been originally a church dedicated to the Apostle St. John. It is in the Moorish style, which indicates that it was not built by the Christians. But perhaps the mosque was constructed on the site, and from the ruins of the Christian basilica, raised by the Emperor Justinian, of which Boeopius, a great historian of the sixth century, speaks. Quite close to it, on the side of the hill, are the ruins of another church. May it not have been that dedicated to St. John? The Greeks believe it was, and within the last five years they have built a little chapel on the spot. I make no positive affirmation on this matter, I state a simple probability.

"When we were in the midst of the ruins of the mosque—some on horseback, the greater number on foot—I prepared to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice. An altar was arranged on a block of marble under an arch.

"Before commencing, I addressed a few words to the pilgrims. I reminded them of the ancient glories of the city, converted to Christianity by the preaching of the Beloved Disciple, and of the apostle St. Paul, who was near receiving the crown of martyrdom there, when the populace exclaimed—'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' I recalled to them that it had been for some time honored by the sojourn of the Immaculate Virgin; that there her divine maternity was solemnly proclaimed against the impious Nestorius. I spoke of the numbers of martyrs who were immolated within its wall. What has become of all her glories? 'You have,' I said, 'but to look around you; ruins on all sides. No other inhabitants than venomous reptiles. Can we fail to recognise the cause of this desolation? Is it not that fatal schism which separates this beautiful land from the centre of Catholicity, from the Apostolic See of Peter? Behold in it a sensible commentary of the words of the Gospel. *Si quis in me non manserit, mittatur foras sicut palme et arsecat.*' (Joan, XV, 6.)

"I recalled to them the solemn words of Pope Nicholas V to the Emperor Constantine Paleologus, in 1451, on the miserable state of the empire of the east. '*Tantum nationem quæ olim abundabat innumerabilibus sanctissimis et doctissimis viris, in presentiarum ad id miseriam de venire permiserit (Deus) ut sit miserrima omnium gentium.*' This was the last warning of the justice of God. Two years after Mahomet II entered Constantinople as a conqueror—'Alas,' I added, 'Italy is drawing on herself the same fate in trampling under foot the immortal crown which Jesus Christ has placed on her head, the primacy of the See of Peter. I need not speak to you of the impious, savage, parricidal war, which is waged against the vicar of Jesus Christ, our common father. We know that the gates of hell shall never prevail, because there is no power that can prevail against the power of God; neither is there any brute force which can overcome the moral force of that sublime sentence, *Non possumus.* But, in the combat, how many scandals! What evils! How many sorrows for the father! What apprehensions for the faithful! Let us pray, then, let us pray. It is for the triumph of the father and the happiness of the children that I am about to offer the holy sacrifice. Unite your prayers and supplications to mine.'

"During the Mass the pilgrims chanted the *Magnificat* in beautiful harmony. Surely the titular angels of the place must have exulted with joy, on hearing those hymns of praise addressed to their Queen, in the midst of the ruins of ages and the ravages of schism and heresy. May she receive our prayers for the glory of truth and the triumph of that beloved Pontiff who has added the sweetest flower to her immortal crown.

"The ceremony terminated with the episcopal benediction.

"Having thus accomplished the chief end of our journey, we visited the debris of the grandeur of the ancient city.

"The remains of a magnificent temple have been discovered. Mr Wood, a learned English engineer, who for the last three years has superintended the explorations, believes them to belong to the celebrated temple of Diana, burned by Erostratus, who desired to attach his last celebrity to his name, and which was afterwards rebuilt with so much splendour by the Ephesians. The learned archaeologist supports this conjecture on a text of Pansabius, and on the vicinity of the great way of the tombs, which led from the Magnesian gate to the temple. But other illustrious antiquarians do not admit his reasonings; and, indeed, it is not easy to form a certain judgment on the matter, since even the ancient authors do not agree in their description of the different parts of the great monument.

"Mr Wood had the kindness to accompany us, and to be our guide through the ruins. Our attention was attracted by another monument which is near the temple of which it forms almost a continuation. In it we see well sculptured crosses on the capitals of the pillars; which would lead us to infer that it had been a Christian church. May it not have been the very church in which the divine maternity of Mary was solemnly proclaimed?

"Amidst the ruins near the Magnesian Gate, we admire a marble sarcophagus, on which are sculptured a cross and the heart of an ox. Some suppose this to be the tomb of St. Luke. This opinion seems to contradict the most common tradition, which points out other places for the martyrdom and tomb of this Apostle. The Bollandists have not settled the question. However, we read in Calmet's 'Dictionary

of the Bible,' that Dorotheus (who lived in the seventh century) says, in his synopsis, that St Luke died and was interred at Ephesus. St John Chrysostom lamented the want of certain memoranda on the Apostle and disciples of our Lord. It is so, because the Apostles *quaerant non quae sua sunt, sed quae Jesu Christi*.

"I left my companions to continue their way and to visit the antiquities which I had already seen some years ago, and I awaited them reciting my breviary, in the place where I had celebrated mass. When the pious pilgrims returned, the scene of the desert, where our Lord multiplied the loaves, was renewed in the shadow of the ruins. All seated in groups, not of fifty, as the Gospel says, of the multitude who followed the Saviour, but in groups of from twenty to twenty-five, we refreshed ourselves and restored our exhausted strength. Provisions had been brought in abundance from Smyrna, for no one attributed to me the power of multiplying them.

"The hour of departure being come, each one sought his place in the waggons, and we returned to Smyrna, bearing with us that salutary sadness which the spectacle of the nothingness of earthly greatness naturally awakens, and holy joy at having accomplished a duty.

"I have now to tell you of the blessing of the new chapel which the Rev Fathers, Minors of the reform, have built at Magnesia, where the mission is confided to them. This town must not be confounded with another of the same name near the Meander, of which there remain only ruins. It was to the faithful who dwell there that St Ignatius, martyr, addressed one of his letters. Our Magnesia, built on the declivity of a mountain, is called Magnesia of Syphile. This mountain, where the loadstone, in Latin *magnes*, abounded, and perhaps still abounds, has, they say, given it its name. Before the conquest of Constantinople, several Sultans made it their residence. The Hermes winds majestically through the plain, where one of the Scipios, having gained a celebrated victory over King Antiochus, took the name of Asiaticus. The railway which passes close to the city and which is to be carried on to Constantinople, renders it every day more flourishing and increases the population. The same cause will probably increase the number of Catholics, which is at present small.

"The chapel is dedicated to St Leonard, of Port Maurice, one of the Saints lately canonized by our Holy Father the Pope. It is under the protection of Austria. The Consul-General at Smyrna, M. de Schergen, a Protestant, and distinguished savant, attended the ceremony, attended by the entire consular staff.

"I performed the consecration according to the Roman rite, and afterwards celebrated mass in presence of a great number of schismatics. Before the function I preached a short sermon in French, which was afterwards repeated in Greek by the pastor of St Mary's, Smyrna. The episcopal benediction terminated this beautiful and touching ceremony.

"In a few weeks I shall bless another chapel, and the house of the Sisters of charity at Bondga, two leagues from Smyrna, the only parish of the diocese under the charge of secular priests. A pious lady supplied the funds for these foundations. This little village is connected by a branch line with the great railway to Aidin, and daily increases in importance. Several families of distinction pass the fine season there, and it already numbers several hundred Catholics. The schools of the Sisters are well attended: they were much needed. Protestant deaconesses have been trying to establish themselves in the village, and their propagandism is rendered easy through the money which they receive from Prussia. At present we meet Prussia everywhere; and everywhere she is the declared protectress of Protestantism, and of the works which support it.

### REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS IN GERMANY.

It is commonly supposed that the Church is receiving more converts in England and the United States than in other countries. The following letter, which we transfer to our columns from the 'Baltimore Mirror,' shows that in Germany also many Protestants are seeking admittance into the true fold:

Messrs Editors of the 'Catholic Mirror':

I translate from the 'Herald des Glaubens' the following interesting article contained therein under the above caption:

In the 'Wochenblatt von Walssee,' a well edited popular newspaper published in Upper Suabia, we find the following interesting communication:

"It is a remarkable fact that just within the last few years a number of prominent officers of the North German army have returned and still are returning to the Catholic Church. During the present year the royal Saxon General Freiherr von Leonhardt, who distinguished himself so greatly during the late war, embraced the Catholic religion. His promotion to the post of Lieutenant General and to the governorship of Königsstein, did not a little arouse the ire of the Liberals."

"Among other converts we will also mention Major a. D. v. Wunster, in Sigmaringen. He was formerly captain and chief of company in the cadet-house at Wahlstatt, near Liegnitz. Rochus v. Rochow (of the house of Pleszow), captain of horse in the first regiment of the Uhlan Guards in Potsdam, who resigned his commission, and is now living at Dresden. Count Traug v. Pfeil (younger brother of Count Anton von Pfeil, who also embraced the Catholic religion), was an officer of the Yeagers, retired from active service, and is living in Nieder Diersdorf. Freiherr Franz Grimm von Grimenstein, cavalry officer and at present commandant of the riding school at Wahlstatt, near Liegnitz. Count Alexander von Wreschowitz Sekerka v. Seditz, royal Prussian Major. Lord von Streit, commandant at Pandau, and enjoying a wide reputation both on account of his learning and erudition and solid piety. Prince Alexander v. Solans Braunfels, royal Prussian Major-General. Edward von Fehrentheil and Gruppenberg, royal Prussian First Lieutenant at Neustettin. This officer has also acquired reputation as a writer in the republic of letters by publishing a work on heraldry and a 'genealogical table of the nobility of Germany capable of promotion.' Lebrecht Gebhardt, Count v. Bluecher, of the family of the Field Marshal, who, as commander at Stettin, made his profession of faith; he is a young man, and has been promoted

from a captaincy to be a Major, being ordered to Strasland, where he is now on duty. Friedrich von Schierstedt, at present Lieutenant in the regiment of the Hussar Guards, who was received into the Church last year at Potsdam, with his brother, Aug. von Schierstedt, also a soldier in the Prussian army in the Yeager Guards battalion. Lord von Freskow, First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Guards, who distinguished himself by his bravery at Metz, and was severely wounded. Frieherr von Pechmann, Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry at Bamberg, who likewise renounced Protestantism in 1872. Your correspondent does not remember the names of all the different officers, especially those of the Prussian army, who recently joined the Catholic Church; only one more shall be mentioned, Count von Schulenburg, Prussian officer of the Guards, and son of the celebrated General, Count von Schulenburg. He became a Catholic several years ago, resigned his commission, and died at Mayence in the garb of an humble Capuchin monk.

"Great courage is, indeed, necessary at the present time to avow so publicly one's convictions in such prominent positions. It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that among all the Catholic officers in the Prussian army, of whom there are more than two thousand, not a single one has proved recreant to his religion. Thanks be to God that there is yet so much Catholic and manly courage in Germany. We may, therefore, with composure, look into the future; justice and truth will conquer!"

These conversions are truly remarkable; for let it be borne in mind that the officers whose names are given above all belong to the nobility of Prussia. Such show that a strong undercurrent in favor of the Church is setting in in that country, and that the prospects of the Church there are brighter than the faint-hearted would suppose. Bismarck's policy of oppression is only momentary, and is preparing the way for a rich harvest of conversions not only among the nobility but among the middle and lower classes. Orthodox Protestants are as much alarmed as Catholics at the encroachment of the secular power in the German Empire on the religious domain, and are at last, feebly, resisting it by occasional remonstrances forwarded to the Emperor, several of which have lately been published in the German papers. Seeing, then, the efforts of the State to concentrate all power, both natural and supernatural, in itself—the State according to Prussian State theology, is God, which is practical infidelity—seeing their inability to effectually resist this powerful Colossus; seeing again that the Catholic Church must have the protection of God; that she is therefore the true Church, and they will hasten to seek rest, peace and salvation in her fold.

The remarkable conversions above referred to; and other equally remarkable conversions taking place in Prussia and Germany, and the extraordinary faith, piety, loyalty to the Holy See, and courage of the German Catholics, of which they who do not and cannot read the German Catholic papers, have not the faintest idea, prove that I am not too sanguine in my views.

Very respectfully, yours,

MICHAEL DAUSH.

September 12, 1873.

### RETRACTION OF A DYING ANTI-PAPAL JOURNALIST.

ACHILLES VALBONETTI, the manager of the 'Capitale,' one of the most socialistic and infidel journals in Rome, has just died there. Shortly before his death he drew up and signed the following ample and impressive retraction of the evil things he had written, or permitted to be written in his journal. He wrote it and signed it in the presence of two lay witnesses, whose names are appended to the document. It is as follows:

I, Achilles Valbonetti, perfectly free and sane in mind, spontaneously and freely declare that I have always professed, and still profess, all which the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church teaches with reference to faith and morals. And although constrained by necessity alone, I have accepted the management of the journal, 'La Capitale,' I have never adhered to the impiety, falsehood, blasphemies and heresies published by it. I have even in certain circumstances, not failed to make known my disapproval of them. But, as my name at foot of the same, as conductor has doubtlessly scandalized the faithful, and made them think that I had fostered the sentiments of the journal, and as I am so soon to appear before the tribunal of the Supreme Judge, as a sincere Catholic and a true child to the Holy Catholic Church, in whose bosom I was born, and in which, with the grace of God I hope to die, I believe myself bound to retract, renounce and condemn everything that the 'Capitale' has written against faith and morals, against the authority and teaching of the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church; and I explicitly profess my adherence, formally and without reservation, to all the teachings of the aforesaid Church, especially to what the Councils of Trent and the Vatican have defined with regard to faith and morals; and finally I profess my full adherence to all the doctrines taught by the reigning Pontiff Pius IX., the infallible teacher, in his allocutions and encyclicals.

ACHILLES VALBONETTI.

"Rome, September, 1873.

"CARLO RUGGERI,

"VINCENZO CHICCA,

} Witnesses.

Mr Frederick Lockyer, of London, is the author of this little verse which contains a deal of truth:—

They eat and drink, and scheme and plod,  
And go to church on Sunday;  
And many are afraid of God.  
And more of Mrs Grundy.

An address of welcome has been presented to the captain and officers of the American steamship of war at present in Galway harbor, on behalf of the people of that city. A public entertainment was declined by the captain.

The little Sisters of the Poor are doing brave work in Yorkshire, England.



# HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

## CHAPTER III.—SUMMARY.

THE NATIVITY. THE CIRCUMCISION. PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE. THE MAGI. FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS. THE RETURN FROM EGYPT. REDUCTION OF JUDEA TO A ROMAN PROVINCE. JESUS IN THE MIDST OF THE DOCTORS.

### § I.—THE NATIVITY.

#### 1.—GOSPEL NARRATIVE OF THE NATIVITY

THE crowd that resorted to Bethlehem, the city of David, was great because all the members of royal descent, gathered together, from the different parts of Judea, went up to be enrolled, according to the terms of the imperial decree. "And it came to pass, that when they were there, her days were accomplished, that she should be delivered. And she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him up in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. And there were in the same country shepherds watching, and keeping the night-watches over their flock. And behold an angel of the Lord stood by them, and the brightness of God shone round about them, and they feared with a great fear. And the angel said to them: Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, that shall be to all the people: For this day is born to you a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David. And this shall be a sign unto you. You shall find the infant wrapped in swaddling clothes, and laid in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly army, praising God, and saying: Glory to God in the highest; and on earth peace to men of good will. And it came to pass, after the angels departed from them the shepherds said one to another: Let us go over to Bethlehem, and let us see this word that is come to pass, which the Lord hath showed us. And they came with haste; and they found Mary and Joseph, and the infant lying in the manger. And seeing, they understood of the word that had been spoken to them concerning this child. And all that heard wondered at those things that were told them by the shepherds. But Mary kept all these words, pondering them in her heart. And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God, for all the things they had heard, and seen, as it was told unto them." (1)

#### 2.—THE DIVINE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE STABLE.

The entire world has followed the shepherds to the stable of Bethlehem. Prostrate before the crib, bathing with their tears the humble straw on which reposes a God, man annihilates himself in an ecstasy of love, adoration and gratitude. Yes, it was thus that a God should be born! A miserable, vain creature, having to make choice of its cradle, would, doubtless, have placed it on the steps of a throne, and have surrounded it with the eager assiduities of a servile crowd; the peal of the resounding trumpets would have awakened the echoes, to announce to the earth the birth of a new master; the cottage would have thrilled with joy at the expected signal from the palace. What but indignance before God are all the royalties of this world! What but silence to him is the roar of our thunders! What nothingness our grandeurs! All that we call riches is but a borrowed mantle, to cover our native miseries; what we dignify with the name power, is but the sign of a more glaring servitude; God, descending to this lower earth could not espouse our delusive pomps. "But the ox knew his owner, and the ass his master's crib." (2) The angels visited the plains of the Nativity, as in the days when Jacob led his flocks to pasture there. "The nations, seated in darkness, in the shadow of death," bending under an iron yoke, in the Roman *Ergastulum*, "saw the great light arise." (3) The decrees of salvation, enregistered from eternity, in the councils of Providence, are accomplished. "The Word was made Flesh. Glory to God in the splendors of Heaven; and peace to men of good will!" Shepherds are the first adorners of the immortal king of peace, who is just born; the first fruits of the Divine Shepherd, who will gather together the flocks of human generations, into the fold of His Church. Mary, the Immaculate Virgin, leads them to the child, whom her hands have wrapped up in swathing bands; whom she has a right to call her son, and the duty to adore as her God. Joseph, the inheritor of David, contemplates with them, the head promised to Israel, whose reign will have no end. The report of the shepherds circulates amongst the crowd which the edict of Augustus has drawn to Bethlehem. Wonder is excited about the crib, where the infant reposes. Such pomps alone suited the Incarnate Word; his divinity shines forth with greater splendour amidst the nakedness of the stable, and the abasement of the crib!

#### 3.—MODERN RATIONALISM PLACES THE BIRTH OF JESUS CHRIST AT NAZARETH.

But, let us study, from an authentically historical point of view, the narration of this wonderful birth. Besides the divine charm which the sacred text exercises over hearts, there is in each detail, a perfume of truth which it concerns us to disentangle by a serious analysis, at a time when denial has sought to intrude itself everywhere. All Europe has read, in these latter days, a 'Life of Jesus,' which commences with these words: "Jesus was born at Nazareth, a small town of Galilee, which before his time had no celebrity." (4) If the writing of a paradox were sufficient to make it be believed, Nazareth should remain invested with the unexpected honor of having been the birth-place of Jesus Christ. But history does not proceed by affirmation, it requires proofs. When the question is to know the exact birth-place of Augustus, we have recourse to the testimony of Suetonius, Tacitus, Dion and the authors who have transmitted to us the life of that prince. As all of them unanimously agree in saying that Augustus was born at Rome, a smile of pity would be excited on hearing a writer, separated by nineteen centuries from the facts which he relates, taking upon himself to affirm that this Emperor was born at Messina. Now, the history of Jesus Christ interests the world, by a better title than that of Augustus. Of the few Evangelists who have transmitted it to

us, not one has placed the birth of the Saviour at Nazareth; they proclaim that Jesus was born at Bethlehem. Apart from their formal text, we have quoted unexceptionable witnesses, establishing the same fact; consequently the reader has a right to treat with a sovereign contempt the affirmation which has just been adduced, script, as it is, of all proofs. In by-gone centuries, when the Gospel was a popular text, engraven on all memories, and perfectly understood by all, a loud burst of laughter would have done justice to the recent exegesis. We are unwilling to offer an injury to our epoch by treating these novel sopisms too seriously. But, at least, we may be allowed to state on this subject, what our fathers all knew, and what their sons, it is to be feared, while learning many other things besides, may have generally forgotten. The text of St. Luke, relative to the birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem, rests not solely on the divine inspiration of the Evangelist. This title to credibility—the highest that a Christian soul could desire—would have been, we conceive, without value in the eyes of pagans, whom it was necessary to convert; it is so, still, unfortunately, with regard to modern incredulity, which looks for human proofs, before submitting itself to the word of God. Now, human proofs superabound. The most direct of these, and the most easily grasped, is that which results from the examination of the Gospel narrative itself.

(1) Luc., ii, 6, 20. (2) Isaias, cap. i, 3. (3) Isa., ix, 2. (4) Vie de Jésus, pag. 19. The author cites, in support of his assertion "Matth. xiii, 54, &c., Marc. vi, &c., John. i, 45, 46," according to his usual mode of proceeding, the numbers alone of the evangelical texts appear in his note; he does not produce the text. Consequently, no one would think of doubting that "Matth. xii, 54. Mark, vi, i, John. i, 45, 46," affirmed positively that Jesus was born at Nazareth. Now, these three Evangelists, in the passages above mentioned, do not say a word about it. This is surprising; it is incredible; but so it is! The parents of Jesus Christ dwelt at Nazareth, in Galilee. The childhood and youth of the Saviour were passed in this village. The native country of Jesus Christ then, for the Jews, his contemporaries, as for us, was the place where his family resided, the place where they had seen him growing up, and dwelling without interruption till the age of thirty. Thus, the inscription which, later on, the Cross of Calvary shall bear, will be this: Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. Now, St. Matthew, xiii, 54; St. Mark, vi, 1; St. John, i, 45, 46; do not speak at all of the birth-place of Jesus Christ. Here is the exact text: "And coming into his own country, he taught them their synagogues." *Fenens in patriam suam, docebat eos in synagogis eorum* (Matth. xiii, 54). "And going out from thence, he went into his own country, and his disciples followed him." *Et egressus inde abiit in patriam suam, et sequentur eum discipuli sui* (Marc. vi, 1). The place of residence, and the place of birth, are, even in our own day, two things very distinct. When St. Matthew and St. Mark speak of the place of residence of Jesus Christ, rationalism would have us to believe that they have spoken of his place of birth. Ordinary readers will not take notice of this equivocation, you say? It is true, but serious readers will stigmatize such pitiful tactics as these. By what name shall we designate an author who writes that "John i, 45, 46," places the birth place of Jesus at Nazareth? Here is the text of St. John: Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith to him: We have found him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus, the son of Joseph of Nazareth." *Invenit Philippus Nathanael, et dicit ei: Quid scripsit Moyses in lege, et prophete, invenimus Jesum filium Joseph a Nazareth* (John, i, 45). Here, the miserable equivocation, on the place of residence and the place of birth of Jesus Christ, was not even possible, for it is clearly to Joseph that the locality of Nazareth has reference.

## NEW IRELAND.

It is a somewhat strange fact that though Father Mathew was a Catholic priest and friar, his character as a Christian moral reformer has been even more highly appreciated by Protestants than by Catholics. I quoted Mr Gladstone's graceful testimony to his worth; but the following passage from a public address by Dr Channing, the celebrated American Unitarian minister, is probably one of the most elegant panegyrics upon him that ever was spoken, and it is as just as it is eloquent. After telling us how Ireland had so long been beyond other countries, hopelessly crushed by intemperance, and how in the space of two or three years this vice of ages had been almost rooted out of it by Father Mathew's labors, he said: "In a moral point of view the Ireland of the past is vanished; a new Ireland has started into life; five millions of her people have taken the pledge of total abstinence, and instances of violating the pledge are very very rare. History records no revolution like this. It is the grand event of the present day. Father Mathew, the leader of this great revolution, ranks far above the heroes and statesmen of the times. However, as Protestants, we may question the claims of departed saints here is a living minister, if he may be judged by one work, who deserves to be canonised; and whose name deserves to be placed not far below the Apostles." I must confess that when I read such testimonies as this to the character of Father Mathew and his work, I felt it an honor of no ordinary kind, even humbly speaking as a layman, to belong to a church which has in modern times produced a priest, who in the estimation even of his very enemies, deserves to be "canonised" as a saint, and to rank in the calendar "not far from the Apostles." I would ask what other association claiming to be a church has ever produced such a moral reformer, in our day or for many a day before ours? I may be told that Father Mathew's merits, and the fruits of his labor have been greatly exaggerated; but the concurring testimonies in their favor forbid that conclusion. If it be said, as it sometimes is, that the enthusiasm he awakened and the benefits he conferred on his fellow men, have been transient, and have long passed away almost entirely, I think proof to the contrary may be easily adduced. Ireland is still foremost among the advocates of the Temperance cause, and the Catholic laity in all parts of the United Kingdom, under the conduct of their bishops and priests, are at this hour making their influence felt collectively in the grand effort now being put forth to induce the legislature to interfere its power for the more effectual suppression of intemperance. If Father Mathew's noble efforts have in part failed, it is because the legislators have been working in the opposite direction. The same remarks apply to this colony. Even here the crusade against drink, begun by Father Mathew, is still carried on, however little interest the Catholic people collectively may show in it; and however formidable the enemy against whom it is directed may yet be. Mr Fox, though no priest or even a Catholic, is a worthy successor to Father Mathew, and inherits not a little of his spirit and ability. I know well that the conduct of the Catholic community in this province in reference to the Temperance cause is watched and strongly commented on by our Protestant neighbours.

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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.

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First Class Accommodation.  
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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
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**A COMFORTABLE** house for Travellers.  
All drinks of the best quality.  
GOOD STABLING.  
**JOHN M'BRIDE,**  
Proprietor.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**  
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN MARSH.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

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

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

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
Good Stabling.

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

**ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG** begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuaepe 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 Spirits of excellent quality.

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

**FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.**

**M. HANLEY,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

**J. CAHILL,**  
Proprietor.

**MARSHALL & COPELAND,**  
Brewers, Bottlers, Malsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

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(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

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