

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 42.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 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, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelling, &c.

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER

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

Who makes my boots so trim and neat,

Who gives such comfort to my feet,

Whose sole is free from all deceit?

Why, Fleming!

The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows

From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,

When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes

M Fleming

With Banion'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. BEANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Victoria.

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. BEISSERL,

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 Beisserl's Cin-

tharadite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beisserl's Kromatogene

Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Next to Elberrian 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.

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

IN CASES, BIDS, & QUARTERS:

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brand	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Butters	Clove Cordial
Wake's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Caragea

Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

M. R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

STEEGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Quart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

Every description of Jewellery made to order.

Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

G. YOUNG has to arrive per "Wild Deer"

28 Cases New Goods

and per "William Davis"

20 Cases New Goods

and per Suoz Mail

1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND

NEWS AGENT,

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,

Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

JOHN GARDNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

Princes Street-South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. LAMBERT

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER,

AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,

WALER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And of Silver Medal for Dairy Utensils, etc.

[A CARD.]

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

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,

George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.

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

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.

Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.' Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDough, Esq., or from
ARCL. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1850.
th Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otago	...	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 1819.

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, Wagonettes, 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, saddie 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,

or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

J O H N P E R R Y,

RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police

Station, Dunedin.

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

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

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

The Galleries are open from 11 a.m. till 7 p.m.

Note the Address—

FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT

STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

THOMAS ROSSON,
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,
AND HAT-MAKER,

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

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

IRON MONGER.

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, Lumps, 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 A N E I L S I M P S O N

(Late of Simpson and Asher),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

OCTAGON BUTCHERY,

GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS

FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

Family Orders punctually attended to. Shipping Supplied. Pork Sides and Calves' Bonnets for sale.

TO HOTEL ZEPHERUS, FARMERS, TRA-

VELLERS, SHEARERS, MINERS,

And Others, compelled to drink either from necessity or gratification

THE Devonshire Uniformed 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 goit, 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.

THERE is no branch of Trade where there is more Competition than in the DRAPERY.

To be a successful Competitor, the Goods submitted to the Public must be genuine in every sense of the word, carefully selected from the best Manufactories, well bought, and marked with the smallest possible profit.

A. R. HAY imports direct none but

FIRST CLASS DRAPERY,

Specially for the Otago Trade; and from the large amount of satisfaction given to the many purchasers at his Establishment, the following List is quoted at the Greatly Reduced Prices, in consequence of fresh arrangements for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS.

Determined to make a clearance of a large quantity of useful

SUMMER DRAPERY,

Little notice has been taken of the Home Cost; therefore, at no previous Stock Taking has there been a more Liberal Scale of Prices, or a better variety in each and all of the Departments.

It has been pointed out in the TABLET during last year the various Consignments arriving almost monthly, and the Goods now re-marked at such low prices are the remains of those Shipments.

MILLINERY
MANTLES
JACKETS
SHAWLS
MADE DRESSES
UNDERCLOTHING

SHOW ROOM

Great Reductions

PRINTS
GINGHAMS
PRINTED MUSLINS
SUMMER TWEEDS

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT

Great Reductions

PRINTED LLAMAS
MOHAIRS
LUSTRES
FANCY DRESS GOODS
GRENADINES
SKIRTINGS

DRESS DEPARTMENT

Great Reductions

RIBBONS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
TRIMMINGS
FANCY GOODS
MUSLIN TIES
COLLARS & CUFFS

FANCY DEPARTMENT

Great Reductions

N.B.—The Silk Department is in magnificent order. Splendid assortment, and very superior value.

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET

DUNEDIN

D A V I D R. H A Y

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a

MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY

22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

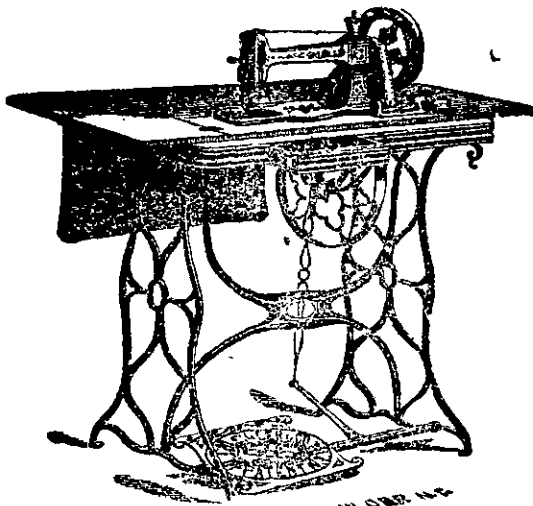
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROUGHAMST., 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's Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

TENDERS invited for erection of extensions to Conventual Establishment at Waikari (wood); also for Gate Lodge at same (stone). To be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 21st inst., at noon.

R. A. LAWSON, Architect.

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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

THE CHURCH AND MODERN PROGRESS.

THIS is an age of progress. All are agreed that it is so; and public writers take care that men shall not forget the fact. The word progress stares one in the face everywhere. It is always to be found in the newspapers. Works on Political Economy of course cannot dispense with it. Philosophers and literary men find it necessary, convenient, and telling. Almost everywhere too, it will be found to possess one striking peculiarity. Progress is not unfrequently set down as the antagonist of the Catholic Church, to which, it is said, enlightenment and advance are fatal. This is a platitude that has been repeated *usque ad nauseam* by the would-be men of progress.

But is it so? This is a question which may be considered in the light of the past and the present. As to the past, it will be enough to say here, that after eighteen centuries of conflict in every nation and under every condition of science and civilization, the Church still exists and flourishes. In the eyes of the philosopher deserving the name this fact would afford a strong argument that the result of the future will be the same as that of the past. Modern philosophers, however, seem to ignore facts, and ground their theories on hope and their own limited experience. To us their argument, substantially, appears to be this—that as they have lost the Faith, so every one who has attained, or shall attain to their measure of enlightenment, which of course is the orthodox measure, must also lose it.

We are unable to give a definition of this orthodox measure of progress, but taking things as they are, we think there is not much ground in the history of the age on which to hope for the realization of the theory of our modern philosophers. What is the teaching of the present century on the point under consideration? If progress, advanced civilization, as it is said, must be fatal to Catholicity, surely the Catholic Church must be retrograding in the most progressive and civilized States. Do facts, however, bear out the theory? Take the two greatest nations in the world, the two most remarkable for progress according to modern ideas—England and the United States of America.

These countries are in the van of civilization, in material prosperity, political freedom; in commerce, trade, and manufactures; in education, science, arts, and literature. And it is no exaggeration to say that they are the envy of the world, for their general culture and progress in

civilization. Has this progress and this culture been fatal to Catholicity? has the Church died out in these countries as they have advanced?

Let us see. A century ago, there were hardly sixty thousand Catholics in Great Britain; there are now two millions! And what is the condition of these two millions? They have a noble Hierarchy; a numerous, learned and active clergy; hundreds of beautiful churches, well supplied with all requisites for the Divine worship and the administration of the sacraments; a large number of schools, colleges, and religious communities. In addition, throughout England the Church is annually attracting to her fold thousands from every rank in society. Amongst the most earnest and devoted of her children are to be found men and women of the noblest intellects, highest culture, and most extensive attainments, scientific, literary, and theological, whom her unrivalled claims have won over from the ranks of her bitterest enemies. In England the Catholic Church has done more than keep pace with the progress of the nation. She has not only kept her own in the midst of modern civilization, but has been able to make successful sallies into the enemies' camp. Here then, in this great nation modern progress has not been fatal to the Catholic Church.

But it will be asked,—how is it in the United States, the most liberal and progressive of nations? It will be news, indeed, to the would-be philosophers that in the United States, under a most free and democratic constitution, the progress of the Catholic Church has been more marked than even in England. In the United States a century ago there was not even one Bishop, hardly a priest, and only a handful of Catholics scattered far and wide. To-day there are fifty Bishops, more than three thousand priests, and between nine and ten millions of Catholics. They possess efficient schools, colleges, universities. Their churches, which are numerous, are amongst the noblest monuments of the country. They have, in great numbers, convents, hospitals, asylums, orphanages, and other institutions of charity—a powerful Press, and a literature that is not inferior to that of any other denomination. In the great centres of population and influence the Church is even now very powerful, and it is the opinion of a great American statesman that in five and twenty years the centres of population and intelligence, that is the great cities throughout the States, will be entirely Catholic. Indeed it has been said by one competent to form a judgment on the subject, that in a quarter of a century every man of intelligence in the United States, who cares for his soul, will be a Catholic. It is calculated that there are in the Catholic Church in the United States at this moment one million five hundred thousand converts. And what adds to the significance of this, is the fact that these converts have, to a very great extent, come from the intelligent and cultured classes. For example, the present Archbishop of Baltimore, the Bishops of Philadelphia, of Columbus; Brownson, &c., are all converts.

Progress then—intellectual power—learning, civilization, high culture, are not fatal to the Catholic Church. On the contrary, judging from what is going on in England and America, it must be conceded that all these are favourable to the prosperity and advancement of the grand old Church.

THE ELECTIONS AT HOME.

PARLIAMENT in the Home Country has been dissolved, and the elections for a new one are progressing. The latest news by telegram informs us that several severe contests had already taken place, and that in many constituencies Conservative representatives had replaced Liberals. This had been anticipated, and it is not at all improbable that in Great Britain the Conservative party may have a majority; or at least, that parties may be evenly balanced. Under such circumstances political confusion seems inevitable, unless indeed one of the great parties consent to grant Home Rule to Ireland. For otherwise the Irish vote cannot be depended upon by either.

In Ireland the overwhelming majority of the Representatives will be pledged to liberal principles, and one half at least of the new members will be Home Rulers, pledged to oppose every Ministry unfavourable to a Parliament in College Green. Again, almost all Irish representatives will be opposed to secular and godless education. The fanaticism of English Liberals on this subject has already alienated Ireland, so much so, indeed, that only a little skilful management and a little prudent concessions

and conciliation are required to win the unanimous Irish vote for the Conservative party. As things are at present, neither party in the British House of Commons can continue to hold office without the aid of the Irish vote.

On what conditions will this aid be given? This is the all-important question, and time only can solve it. The present probabilities are, that a Ministry opposed to Home Rule and Denominational Education can exist only on sufferance of adversaries who hate justice to Ireland more than political opponents.

Mr Gladstone's position is an unfortunate one. The majority that enabled him to carry those great measures that have made his name historical, was made up of English Radicals and Irish Liberals. But between these, there are at present misunderstandings of a serious character. The English Radicals are advocates of secular and mixed education, and of the legislative unity of the three Kingdoms. The Irish Liberals are advocates of denominational education, and of Home Rule. A Liberal Ministry is an impossibility in England, unless one of these parties give way to the other, or at least consent to keep its main principles in abeyance for a time. Mr Gladstone's prospects, then, are not bright.

But is there any likelihood that for the sake of keeping Mr Gladstone in power either of these parties will put their principles in abeyance? We have no idea of what the Radicals may be disposed to do, but the Irish Liberal members will not make any compromise as to Home Rule and denominational education. The determination of the people to have Home Rule in some shape, and the fidelity of the nation to religious principle, warrant us in making this statement. The new Parliament will meet in March, and until then nothing can be known for certain either as to the measures likely to be brought forward by whatever party may be in power, or as to the temper of parties, or sections of parties, in the House of Commons. All that can be seen for certain now is, that as to the future of the new Parliament, there is a great deal of uncertainty.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been noticed in a very complimentary manner in India, England, and America—a circumstance which is an encouragement to us for the future, and a satisfaction and pleasure to us for our labors in the past.

THE WELLINGTON EDUCATION BOARD refuses to grant assistance to the St. Philomena girls' school. An able letter from the Hon. Dr Grace to the Board, and the Board's resolution on the matter, will be found in another column.

"THE educational battle," we read, "rages in Queensland, where a strong effort is being made to secure an education which shall be free, secular, and compulsory. The two bills now before the country are violently opposed by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic clergy, who make common cause." There is in the secularist ranks a wholesome fear "that the denominationists will be able to turn the scale in favor of whichever side will concede the most to their demands. Religious instruction in schools is insisted on before any concessions will be made."

ON Monday last the Wellington 'Post' called attention to the fact that by a proclamation issued October 23th, Parliament was called together on the following day, Tuesday, 10th February. On Tuesday a number of members met in the Legislative Council, when the Hon. John Johnson was called to the chair. There were present Messrs Waterhouse, Pharazyn, Grace, and Hart. Mr Waterhouse spoke at some length on the importance of proceeding according to due form, in order that the subsequent proceedings should not be reviewed as invalid. Mr Hart quoted important cases in the reign of George III, bearing upon the point, and seconded the motion for adjournment for a fortnight, which was carried unanimously. In the House, the representatives present were Messrs Fitzherbert, McLean, Bunny, Reynolds, and Wakfield. Mr Fitzherbert was called to the chair. Mr McLean proposed, and Mr Bunny seconded the motion for adjournment till next day. The 'Otago Guardian' comments strongly on the negligence displayed in not making a further prorogation. The editor of the 'Post' evidently attends better to his duty than Ministers and highly paid officials do to theirs.

MR VOGEL has been duly dined in Nelson,—the event took place on Monday evening. The Superintendent who was in the chair, made the usual allusion to Mr Vogel's distinguished position, great talents, and indomitable force of character.

THE 'Times Advertiser' has the following remarks which are very appropos to utterances at recent banquets:—A famous and witty Protestant preacher has recorded his gratitude to the Pope, by saying that he was bread and butter to him for many years. No sermons "took" like those directed against the Man of Sin, while the points of view in which the preacher could consider him were infinite, and so the topic never could grow stale. Mr Vogel occupies a somewhat analogous position in reference to the journalists of New Zealand. Most of the "able editors," however, make a mistake in continually harping on the string of panegyric. It would be far better for Mr Vogel, if his friends would occasionally deal in a little mild censure. People weary of perpetual laudation, and nothing will so soon attract dislike to Mr Vogel as to hear him celebrated every day as perfection, both as a man and a statesman.

COMMENTING on the announcement that the "Commissioner of Customs has resolved to engage the services of well-educated youths as 'cadets,'" the 'New Zealand Herald' expresses itself with much sound sense, and with point, as follows:—"Parents will look upon these cadetships as being highly respectable, the appointment promising in the very distant future a miserable annual stipend upon which to maintain a spurious gentility. The salary of these cadets we are informed will range from £40 to £50 per annum. And it is by the use of such cadetships that the Colony is deprived of young blood to open up the interior, whilst our towns and cities become over-crowded by surplus respectability being encouraged to hang about the doors of Government offices, supplicating that kind of patronage which can only be obtained at the sacrifice of much independence and feeling."

OUR solemn contemporary at Tokomairiro has actually been envenoming its columns by publishing the squibs of a contributor who signs himself "Let me be honest." As the latest English telegram Mr "Let me be honest" manufactures the appended:—"An English envoy has been presented to the Court of Ashantee. He has detected a remarkable resemblance between the manners of the King and those of Sir James Fergusson."

THE establishment of the English-Catholic University has caused an extreme sensation in an up-country town in Otago. The local journal in its news by the mail has no less than four paragraphs on the subject. When Archbishop Manning reads that paper he will feel himself honored.

THE stay of the Governor of Tasmania and Mrs Du Cane and the Earl of Donoughmore in New Zealand will extend over six weeks.

THE Cromwell paper explains that the Governor "did not even have the opportunity of snubbing the dignitaries of the place, as at Shotover Bridge, for none of the dignitaries took the trouble to go and meet him."

TOKOMAIRIRO feasted on the horrible the other day. The local sub-editor must have been hard up for exchanges, and got hold of a copy of the 'Illustrated Police News.' Upon no other supposition can we account for the fact that his Irish news by the mail consisted of a "Shocking murder in Limerick," a triple birth (these will yet be clever children), "Another Irish outrage," and a "Frightful tragedy in Tipperary."

MR M'GILLIVRAY, M.H.R., called his constituents together at Riverton the other day, but only two of the free enlightened electors of the district put in an appearance. So he dismissed the two, and sent to the local paper, for publication, his prepared address, which concludes thus:—"I am free to confess that I am tired of Colonial politics, and would not be sorry to take my leave of them altogether."

THE following is the number of immigrants which, by the latest advices, are on their way out to the Colony. The s.s. Mongol with 320 souls for Dunedin; Dilharee and City of Glasgow with 300 each for Lyttelton; the Woodlark with 320 for Wellington; and the Scimitar with 450 for Dunedin.

THE 'Southland Times' is of opinion that the captains of vessels who met at Port Chalmers to express sympathy with the late master of the Surat, would have shown a better appreciation of the responsibilities of their profession, and a greater sense of the qualifications which it requires, had they abstained from questioning the judgment of the Court of Inquiry.

EFFORTS have been made to get Mr C. C. Bowen, R.M., Christchurch, to contest the Canterbury Superintendency election, but he positively declines, consequently the present Superintendent is expected to have a walk over.

THE want of female immigration is stated by the 'Grey River Argus' to be felt with excessive severity on the West Coast. The 'Argus' demands "that at least four or five hundred single women should be sent out to the West Coast during the next twelve months."

THERE was a terrific circular gale from the north-east at Auckland on the night of the 6th inst., which did great damage to the shipping, the loss being estimated at something over £3000. Several vessels were smashed, and having broken loose ran into each other. The steamer Challenger is completely smashed up, and a cutter sunk on top of her. Many boats were sunk, and the fleet of small vessels in the harbor was much damaged. Two lives were lost.

WHILE the correspondence was proceeding between the General Government and the Provincial Government of Wellington upon the subject of bridges, roads, and other works of the Appropriation Ordinance, lately passed by the Provincial Council—an appropriation which was about £50,000 on account of an anticipated loan—it was discovered that the Provincial Auditor had signed a warrant for the whole amount appropriated. This act is likely to lead to his dismissal, and it is also probable the Ordinance will be disallowed. The General Government have formally suspended Mr J. Dossett as Provincial Auditor.

THE Provincial Council of Wellington have received a reminder that as it voted Dr Featherston £2500, it ought to do something for Mr Butler. The 'Wanganui Herald' speaks its mind thus plainly:—"Our own opinion is that votes like the Featherston grant are consumable in the highest degree, and that neither Dr Featherston nor Mr Butler is entitled to any grant from the public exchequer or public estate. Dr Featherston, like Mr Butler, is, and always has been, well paid for his services. If we commence the corrupt system of dividing the public estate among the civil servants, let us be impartial—let us divide it equally among them."

THE Maori monitor the 'Waka,' the newspaper published by the Government printer and edited under the supervision of the Native Office, receives great praise from the 'Wanganui Herald' for its appreciation of the spirit of paternal government, and for educating the natives to be able to appreciate the superlative wisdom and power of the Native office. But the 'Herald,' while giving credit to the 'Waka Maori' for the manner in which it does the duty it has undertaken, objects to the policy of flour and sugar.

HIS Honor the Superintendent of Otago could hardly attend an excited meeting of the members of the Dunedin Athenaeum with advantage to his own dignity, so he got over the difficulty by sending the President a manifesto, which we have heard described as "the Epistle to the Athenians." In this epistle His Honor states he is op-

posed to the opening of the Athenæum on Sundays. It was shown in the daily press on the publication of the letter, (which was prior to the meeting), that His Honor was acting inconsistently in allowing the running of trains and objecting to the opening of the Athenæum. It is a common impression that Scotchmen who don't go out on the Sabbath drink whiskey inside of doors on that day; but a little incident which became public just at the right time, shows that in His Honor's case this is incorrect, and that his Sunday weakness (time for morning and evening service being, of course, excepted) is the making of statistical calculations. His Honor, it appears, whilst in Invercargill, made a speech at the luncheon given to His Excellency the Governor, and in his speech alluded to the vast forests of Southland. He said the forests were worth "five-hundred millions of money," and that he made the calculation yesterday—that is, on the "Sabbath." For so calculating, a writer in the 'Southland News' takes Mr Macandrew to task, and says:—"That he made his calculations 'only yesterday,'—that was Sunday—was publicly disrespectful to the observance of that day, as regarded by British Christian communities." "What," asks the 'Daily Times,' "will the writer of the letter say when he learns that Mr Macandrew thinks it right to calculate the timber supply of Southland on the first day of the week, but wrong in the members of the Athenæum to read his Sunday calculations?" But is it not fortunate for His Honor that his taste for spending the Sunday shapes itself in this way, as otherwise, in travelling in country districts, he might be made the victim of unprincipled accommodation house keepers and bad whiskey.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the 'Wairarapa Standard' represents the letters "V.R." as standing for "Vogel Rex."

COL. GORDON, at Nelson, has expressed his belief that when his report was sent in, he believed that reductions would take place in the Force, and that many of the sedentary Volunteers would be made to resign.

At Cofomandel a novelty in cricket matches was recently played. Eleven handsome cricketers are said to have played eleven ugly ditto, and were well beaten for their conceit. The selection, we understand, was made by a committee of ladies, the majority deciding any vexed question. Several of the committee withdrew their names on the ground of partiality.

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Dunedin Athenæum, held on Wednesday evening, a motion to open the Library for four hours on Sunday was carried by 252 to 242.

An up-country contemporary states that there is a large demand for land in the Switzers' district. Several thousand acres would be taken up with avidity if the Government would make it available for settlement. A large block on Gow's run has been promised for some time.

"CUCKOO," writing to the Napier 'Telegraph,' says:—"I see, that at a public dinner lately held in a Southern province, after the toast of 'the Governor,' the band played 'The King of the Cannibal Islands,' and after the toast of the 'Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese,' a choir sang 'Ye Spotted Snakes.' Can you tell me, sir, why these are considered appropriate?"

The winding rope of the Queen of Beauty claim at the Thames was cut early in the night of the 28th ult., the rope being almost severed. The flaw was fortunately discovered before the cage was set to work, but the offender has yet to be caught. The Thames 'Star' says:—"Of all the Manchester rattening during the last strike nothing so diabolically fiendish was ever attempted as that at the Queen of Beauty on Thursday morning last."

The golden goose has been killed at Charleston, Nelson. It had half a pennyweight of sraly gold in its gizzard.

At Otaki, Wellington, a powerful half-caste of local celebrity as a wrestler has been appointed policeman and bailiff. He is looked upon as the right man in the right place.

Mr Moriarty, the Sydney Government Engineer, proceeds from Auckland to Greymouth to report on the harbor works there.

MIDDLE Jenny Claus, the celebrated violinist, is to arrive in this colony in a few days from Melbourne with a concert party, and is likely to give performances in Dunedin about the 20th of the month.

THE last monthly crushing of the Wealth of Nations claim, Reefton, yielded 498 ounces of gold, value £1918. At the general meeting of the shareholders it was decided to increase the battery from 15 to 20 stampers.

At a trial of the submarine boat, the Platypus, in Dunedin Bay a fortnight ago, the vessel after being submerged would not, through a weakness in the air pumps rise, and had to be towed till the manhole appeared clear of the water, when those in her, to their great relief, got out. A subsequent trial a few days ago was completely successful so far as her power to rise was concerned, but it still remains to be seen whether the vessel will answer in the rough bottom and swift currents of the Molyneux.

THE question of a site for a fourth public school for Dunedin has been settled at last. The City Council has agreed:—"That, in consideration of the Provincial Government conveying to the City Council of Dunedin, for the purpose of public traffic, the piece of land known as the Fire Brigade Stand, this Council will lease to the School Committee for twenty-one years, at a rental of 1s per annum, section 31 and half of section 30 of the Market Reserve, for the purposes of a Fourth School." Cr Beck protested against the motion being adopted, and Cr Reeves did not vote.

THE amount of Customs revenue collected in Dunedin on the 9th inst., amounted to £5497 14s 8d. This is perhaps the largest amount ever received in Dunedin in one day. The principal item on which duty was paid was drapery.

THE Turkish baths are to be erected in Dunedin; at a meeting of persons favorable to the project, it was resolved to form a company with 1000 shares, at £1 each, 10s to be paid an application. Nearly 800 shares were taken up in the room.

THE Provincial Government of Auckland have despatched Barry, a miner, to prospect the Uriwera country for gold, in compliance with the wishes of the Natives.

GREAT mortality prevails at Wellington. The death rate of last

month, was double that of the corresponding month of last year. For this month it is already double that of last February.

A SUDDEN death occurred in Walker street, Dunedin; a few evenings ago, a man named Alexander Affleck, lately employed in a wood-yard, falling down dead opposite the Royal Hotel.

WE ('Thames Star') are informed that the name of No. 1 Royals is about to be changed to the "Royal Irish Brigade," and that it will be at once recruited to about 150 strong.

THE upshot of a very prolonged debate in the City Council regarding the Town Hall Site, was the carrying of the following motion, by five votes to three:—"That the Octagon be the only site for the Town Hall." A proposal had been made to secure the present University Building as a Town Hall. The motion was moved by Mr Prosser. It was twenty minutes past four a.m. when the Council adjourned.

HARVEST hands are very scarce at East Taieri, the wages offered being £2 a week and found.

THE workmen engaged in cutting a drain in one of the streets of Invercargill came across a bed of lignite.

At the Otago Waste Land Board, a lease of a copper mine at Waipori has been applied for and granted.

A CHRISTCHURCH paper of the 30th ult. says:—"The treat to the children attending the Catholic Schools, Barbadoes street, took place yesterday. The boys assembled at the Catholic schoolroom to the number of 136, and marched to the Stanmore bridge, headed by the Rev. Father Ecuyer, Mr Edward O'Connor (schoolmaster), and Mr D. McGinness (member of the school committee). The boys arrived at New Brighton at half past 10 o'clock, having been conveyed there by Mr Hopkins' new steamer. Shortly after their arrival the children were served with cake, gingerbeer, &c., after which a number of games (including cricket) were indulged in on the beach. The girls arrived at 3.30 p.m., and spent as pleasant an evening as could have been expected under the circumstances, considering the late period of their arrival. Several sports were initiated and gone through with great success, after which the children returned to Christchurch highly satisfied with the day's proceedings. The services of the new steamer throughout the day, and the attention of the officers, deserve special commendation.

LAST month Capt. Logan, of the Hero, set apart a day on which he gave the children of the various charitable institutions of Auckland, including those of the Catholic institutions, a trip in his vessel to and from the Hot Springs. There were 183 children on board, and about 150 passengers at 10s each, whose fares were equally divided among the several institutions. There was an excellent band on board, and the comfort of the excursionists was well attended to. On the return, and just before getting alongside the wharf, Victor Pomero, belonging to St. Stephen's Home, Parnell, and godson of her Majesty Queen Victoria, jumped on to the top of a seat and called out in a loud voice, "Three cheers for Captain Logan." The cry was taken up by the other little ones, and three hearty cheers were given. The adults on board took it up and also gave three cheers for the worthy captain, the band playing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Cheers were also given for the other officers of the ship. It is said to be Captain Logan's intention to give such a treat annually, and he hopes the next one will be even more successful.

THERE appears to be a large demand for female servants in Auckland. All the female immigrants, per *Lauderdale*, were immediately engaged. There were 80 applications in excess of the supply.

THE Annual Moveable Meeting of the Hibernian Australasian Benefit Society is to be held in Melbourne this month. Bro. Peter Griffen, who is connected with the Charleston Branch, N.Z., has been appointed a delegate to represent the Dunedin, Oamaru, and Naseby branches.

GOLD EXPORT OF NEW ZEALAND.

In a return published in the New Zealand Gazette of the 29th January, appear the following facts, showing the quantity and value of the gold exported from the several gold-producing Provinces of the Colony during the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

	QUANTITY.		VALUE	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	oz.	oz.	£	£
Otago	157,074	182,416	639,693	722,834
Westland	133,829	151,356	553,316	605,424
Auckland	104,890	119,449	369,341	426,589
Nelson	42,100	51,203	168,400	204,836
Marlborough	1,682	907	6,723	3,628
Canterbury	195	...	783	...

Totals ... oz 445,370 oz 505,337 £1,731,261 £1,970,141

From the foregoing, it will be seen that there is a large increase in the yield of gold during 1873. Calculating from the value, the increase amounts, for the whole of New Zealand, to £233,881, or 13.79 per cent. The increase in the export of gold from Otago during the year is £93,968, or 15.69 per cent. The total value of the gold exported from Otago (including Southland) from the 1st April, 1857, to the 31st December, 1873, is no less than £12,508,120. From the whole Colony there was exported, during the same period, gold to the value of £28,053,401.

RANDOM NOTES.

"A chieft's among ye takin' notes,
And faith he'll print 'em."

I OBSERVED a document in a recent issue of the TABLET, signed 'R. H. Bakewell, M. D.," which had been specially dedicated to your readers at a distance. I have not the honor of the distinguished medico's acquaintance; but if his chirurgical skill be but on a par with his logical acumen, I pity his patients. The worthy doctor says, while indignantly disclaiming the charge of party prejudice:—"There was no mention made of the Irish; and there was no phrasal used" which could be tortured into an exclusion of the Irish on account of

their nationality." The first seed of discord sown in the great 'Times,' and which called forth the animadversions of all liberal minds, was couched thus:—"Wanted a servant; no Irish need apply." This being laughed to scorn, persons with a mean, paltry spirit, having the same object in view, yet shrinking to bear the obloquy attached to it, hit upon the expedient of modifying it by inserting: "A servant wanted; English or Scotch preferred." Our local Esculapius, however, not even his sophistry can disprove that their nationality was a bar sinister, for the very fact of the two nationalities required being stated, plainly indicated that those belonging to the objectionable one were *not* wanted. Dr. Bakewell, however, unfortunately for himself, gives as a reason for the peculiar wording of the advertisement, that he was afraid if the situation was open to all comers, and a Hibernian help selected, she must of necessity be a Catholic. Now, the doctor, with all his prejudice, does the Irish servant the credit of possessing a wish to carry out in this land the teachings of the old; and as Irish Catholics require one short hour of the 168 for devotion to their Creator, the concession was not to be granted, and their services were dispensed with. He says: "We found it so very inconvenient to have a servant who was obliged to go to Mass, that Mrs Bakewell determined to have a Protestant in future;" and this Christian lady prefers the Protestant—who, we presume, from the preference, to be possessed of neither conscience or scruple—to those of her own fold, because of the wish to carry out its teachings. The whole document from beginning to end is a series of contradictions, admissions, and counter-contradictions, for the writer, after striving vainly to dispute the partizanship, cries *peccavi*, and admits that of "two equally good domestics, he would prefer his own countrywoman." Then in a fit of remorseful generosity, he declares "that he would rather have good Irish or Scotch servants, than bad English ones." *Mirabile dictu!* What sublime magnanimity! To stigmatize the doctor as guilty of narrow-mindedness, while holding such cosmopolitan views, is simply shameful. I am afraid your correspondent has opened a wound, which, with all his professional skill, he will find it difficult to heal, and I regret the fact, inasmuch as I am led to believe, from another portion of the letter, that the doctor's gravest error was in his defence. No man pleads well as his own lawyer, and it were a pity that Dr. Bakewell had no kind friend at his elbow when he indited his epistle. In a new country like this, where people of different nationalities, and different religious beliefs, are occupied in the formation of a new commonwealth, it is the duty of each of us to allay ancient animosities and sectarian differences, rather than to quicken into malevolence the dangerous practices of the Old World, by invidious reflections on any particular race or creed. Even the most liberal minds are not altogether free from those characteristics which are incidental to their birth, and the meanest and most debased will occasionally rise in arms at any taunt or slur levelled at the old home, or the Church of which they may be but unworthy members; for it is well known that on two points are the feelings of mankind so easily stirred as those affecting either creed or country. That the doctor may not sincerely hold the opinions with regard to Irishmen and matters which he asserts in concluding his communication I will not attempt to question, and can respect him for their liberality; that the insertion of the obnoxious advertisement left room for a doubt of such he must admit; but that the publication of his pseudo-explanation was a plain and unequivocal confirmation of what had been alleged against him is patent to all who have read it—a result for which he alone is to blame.

A VIOLATED PLEDGE.

WELLINGTON EDUCATION BOARD.

In the 'Independent' of the 3rd inst., we find the following paragraph:—"In the report of the meeting of the Education Board, which appears elsewhere, will be found a long and interesting letter from Dr Grace, respecting aid to Roman Catholic schools and other matters. We are unable to publish the discussion which took place on the letter, as the meetings of the Board are not open to the press."

The following is the portion of the report referred to in the paragraph quoted:—

AID TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The following letter was received from Dr Grace:—

"Wellington, January 26, 1874.

"SIR,—I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and in justice to the community which I have the honor to represent, I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of your Board to the whole position which obtains, and to the confusion and injustice which have resulted from the declaration of the Board that they shall decline aid to schools, the mistresses of which wear a particular dress.

"I may be permitted to remind your Board, that it is scarcely a logical proceeding to refuse aid to girls' schools on the pretext of the dress of their mistresses, at the very time that the Board is exercising its functions under the provisions of a clause of the Act admittedly interpreted by the Board as empowering it to extend the benefits of the Act to denominational schools. And this leads me naturally to your former communication of the 13th May, covering "Terms of Agreement between the Catholic community of Wellington and the Education Board," and affords occasion for my reminding you that the chairman of your Board, in the presence of its members, officially assembled, assured me in the hearing of the deputation of our clergy and laity that our school mistresses would be paid by the Board. After I had fully explained to him that our girls' schools were and would be taught by nuns, and it was on the strength of this declaration alone that the terms of agreement dated 13th May were acceded to by us, and in order that no possible misunderstanding might arise, your Board was clearly informed that this portion of the understanding was the more important to us, as our boys' schools were self-supporting, but our girls' schools at Te Aro might not be so. In violation of this understanding I find that all pecuniary aid was withdrawn from our girls' schools and no notice whatever of this intention, or of the execu-

tion of this design was communicated to me by your Board. Therefore, on behalf of the community I represent, and whose representative capacity you have admitted in your letter of the 13th May, I have to request a strict observance by the Board of the terms of the agreement, and have the honor to await such contribution by the Board in payment of schoolmistresses' salaries, as will enable me to see justice done to the parents of children, and the moneys which they have paid towards the temporary maintenance of school mistresses refunded.

"Before passing from this part of the subject permit me to direct your attention to clause 2 of the written agreement "That all necessary repairs, additions and fences, be executed by the Board." I feel that I have only to remind you of this to secure the observance of its conditions, particularly as Mr Toomath, your late Inspector of Schools, for the information of the Board in my hearing declared that the present buildings were not in their present state fit for educational purposes.

"I now proceed to observe with more immediate reference to your letter of the 19th January, that when in conjunction with Mr Buckley, and at your invitation, we jointly urged before the Board the preceding and other reasons why the Board was bound in justice to continue support to our girls' schools, no matter what collateral misunderstanding might have arisen between the Board and school mistresses (which misunderstanding, by the way, Father Cummins offered to arrange), we took that opportunity of drawing the attention of the Board to the fact that in the Te Aro school we were educating seventy girls, and in the Thorndon day-school eighty girls without receiving any assistance from the Board, notwithstanding their direct pledge to contribute, and reminded the Board that this hardship was the more oppressive as the new regulations diminished the salaries of our masters, and we might be called upon, only for the increasing popularity of our schools, to supplement the masters' salaries in addition to providing for the entire support of our girls' schools, because we had not the accommodation if we had the will, to create joint schools, and because the Board refused aid to our single girls schools, on the strength of the latest educational difficulty of their own making—the dress of school mistresses.

"With this necessary introduction, I proceed to comment on the proposal of the Board to remove to Wanganui our popular and successful master, Mr Hurley, but must pause to remind you that the members in attendance at our schools were originally materially reduced by other schools being made free before ours were, and to suggest to the Board that the proposed removal would be most unfair to us, as certain still further to reduce the numbers in attendance at our schools. If the difficulty is only to provide a school mistress for Wanganui we shall be happy to select one for you. With reference to the urged advisability of amalgamating the two schools, I beg to point out to you that the attendance at both our schools is rapidly increasing, and indeed the master at the Te Aro school has been for a considerable time entitled to an assistant.

"In conclusion, I need not assure you that any action Mr Newlyn may have taken with reference to the Board and its regulations could only be approved of by us, when characterised by all that respect and consideration for the Board which its position and functions so fully entitle it to.—I am, &c.,

"MORGAN S. GRACE."

C. Graham, Esq., Secretary, Education Board.

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of minutes of previous meetings of the Board, by which it appeared that owing to the strictly denominational character of St. Philomena's school the Board could not grant the assistance asked. With reference to the matter of dress, it had only been quoted as one of the many instances of the strictly denominational character of the school. With reference to Dr. Hurley's removal from the Boulcott street school, the Board desired to state that they had no wish to transfer Mr Hurley to Wanganui unless with the consent of the trustees of the school in Wellington, and that the suggestion had emanated from the Roman Catholic community at Wanganui, and not from the Board. That the Board had never aided a denominational school excepting where all trace of denominationalism had been withdrawn. With reference to the application to have Mrs Osborne appointed an assistant female teacher in the Wanganui school, it was decided that Mrs Osborne having declined to answer any preliminary examination by the inspector, the Board were unable to grant the application.

THE 'TABLET' AND THE PUBLIC.

Auckland.

SIR—The readers of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET and the Catholic people of New Zealand in general ought to congratulate you that a New Year has seen the New Zealand Catholic organ in so flourishing a condition, spite of the many and grave difficulties with which you must have had to contend. No one unacquainted with the mysteries of public journalism can well form an idea of the arduous task you have undertaken in an attempt to found a Catholic newspaper here. It was a bold thing to do, and whether you shall prosper or not, you at all events deserve the best thanks of the New Zealand Catholics. They will be unthankful indeed if they do not make a strong and united effort to support you in your labors to serve the glorious cause of the church, which they know well is the cause of justice, morality, patriotism, and education. Complaints are made that the TABLET reaches subscribers here very irregularly; and others grumble that too much of your space is occupied with advertisements, which prevents your giving a greater amount of Catholic general news. But a generous Catholic public should make allowances for the peculiar difficulties of your position. It remains with the Catholic people of New Zealand themselves, by liberal support with their purse and pen, to make their organ what it ought to be and what they would wish to see it. I hardly think that as yet they have exerted themselves as they might have done to support you. The public spirit and religious intuitions of yourself and the proprietary of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, it is to be hoped, will be yet even better appreciated and rewarded than they have been. We are, comparatively speaking, but

a poor community, and we have many claims on our purse for religious purposes. Yet we are not so poor but we might support a good journal to represent us in the Parliament of the press. The honor and credit not only of the Catholic Church, but of every individual Catholic citizen in the colony, are in some measure identified with the TABLET. Catholic members of Parliament do not devote themselves to the advancement of interests exclusively Catholic when they take part in the discussion and conduct of public affairs, and I should like much to see the TABLET one day advance to the position of a daily paper of a character resembling Sir John Grey's Dublin FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. That is not a Catholic newspaper in the sectarian sense of of the term. Yet it does full justice to the Catholic people of Ireland, and to all their legitimate interests, and never wounds their religious feelings. We Catholics should be equally tender to the interests and religious feelings of our Protestant fellow subjects in all our controversies and acts, for we must ever bear in mind that to the sense of justice and generous feelings of our Protestant friends in and out of the Legislature, the Catholic people of the United Kingdom mainly owe all their recent glorious triumphs over their powerful and bigotted enemies during the past 80 years. It will be the same here, and Catholics may "fraternise" with just men of all parties in many ways without violating any religious principle. Still, we must be careful never to sacrifice principle in attempting to become "all things to all men." There are Catholics, we all know, who, for the sake of popularity and power, and for other reasons best known to themselves and God, are not faithful to their church, but the reverse. With such men a newspaper under Catholic direction could have no sympathy, and could advise no one to trust them. The Catholic who defrauds God and His church of their admitted due in any way, can never be trustworthy in any relation of life, public or private. He would be likely to defraud and deceive any one when he thought he could do so without detection and with impunity, however fair an exterior his conduct may exhibit to the world. If an honest man be the noblest work of God, a dishonest man must be the meanest of His creatures, whether the dishonesty be practised in defrauding God or men of what is admitted to be due to them. Let our Protestant friends understand us that they may know who is who. The ship that sails under false colors is a dangerous craft. Of all dishonest men alive, a dishonest Catholic must be the worst, and the least to be trusted either in his own community or outside of it. From the peculiar nature of the Catholic religion and its practices, the character of a Catholic for honesty towards God is, and must be pretty well known publicly by those of his own community. We cannot read each others hearts it is true, but the fair and natural inference is that the Catholic who often frequents the sacraments of his church is honest towards God and man; while he who seldom or never frequents them is anything but honest and pure in heart. For my part, I would rather trust any Pagan or Protestant than a Catholic who habitually sets the authority of his church at defiance.

Catholics are a "peculiar people" and a marked community. The public have a special eye upon us, and are ever ready to mark our failings or inconsistencies, and triumph over them, and exaggerate or misrepresent them. We have special need, therefore, of a representative in the Parliament of the press here. Our representatives in the other Parliament are few, and possess but small influence in the Assembly of which they form a part—even when faithful. But a newspaper fairly devoted to Catholic as well as other interests, addresses a larger circle and may possess greater weight, provided it perform its duty with spirit and prudence. Not only are Catholics in the British Empire now emancipated from penal laws, but Protestants are emancipated from anti-Catholic prejudices, in which they have so long been held bound. In neither case is the emancipation yet complete; but both these two kinds of emancipation are proceeding *pari passu*. They are advancing abreast of each other, and as the Catholic subjects of the Queen are becoming yearly more free, so Protestants are yearly becoming less prejudiced against us. The "school-master" who, some half a century ago was sent abroad by Lord Brougham and others, has, no doubt had a good deal to do with this state of things so hopeful to the Catholic Church. After all, your contemporaries in Dunedin and the "Bruce Herald" may see from this that the Catholic Church has not so much reason to fear the Protestant schoolmaster, at least, when his power of evil is counteracted or held in check by Catholic influences. Constant dropping wears away the stone, and it will require the perpetual daily efforts of the press to wear down those prejudices of the Protestant public against Catholics which three centuries of misrepresentation and abuse have done so much to create and strengthen.

January, 1874.

NAPIER.

A VERY painful accident occurred yesterday, 27th January, about 4 p.m., to Bro. Athanasius, who has been for many years attached to this mission station. When carting a tank to Mr. Rearden's school in the Shakespeare Road, the horse bolted down the hill, and the brother in his endeavors to stop it became entangled in the reins for a considerable distance, and finally got jammed between the horse and the shaft, where both he and the horse fell. One of the wheels lodged on the brother's breast, and it required the united efforts of Mr. Rearden and the two men employed at the convent to extricate him from his perilous position. Ultimately he was conveyed in an insensible state to Father Forest's, where in a few minutes Dr. Sponser dressed his wounds, which are of the most serious nature. In fact, he is a mass of contusions and bruises, and it is feared that if they do not terminate fatally, it will at the very least be many weeks before he will be in a position to resume his duties.

J. A. R.

The Irish National Educational Commissioners have by nine votes to seven, refused to reinstate the Rev. R. O'Keeffe as manager of the Callan schools.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. VI.

TO-DAY we can start from the Piazza di Spagna where we rested in our last attempt to reach St. Peter's. Our way now lies through the Via Condotti, and a very pleasant way it is, as this street contains the principal shops for cameos, mosaics, bronzes, Roman pearls, scarfs, &c. In many of the windows of the Palais Royale, in Paris, there are placards declaring that the public have an *entree libre*, which announcement is true to the extent that you may enter without paying anything (a boon which is not so rare as to need special advertising), but once in, you find that the *sortie* is far from being *libre*, and that you are expected to provide yourself with a *passé-ports* in the shape of a bracelet, fan, or other article of bijouterie. Roman tradespeople, on the contrary, seem better pleased if you only admire their pretty things and do not purchase; they never, by any chance, enquire "What else can I tempt you with to-day, Signora." But if they do not care to sell, we are very eager to buy, and have always calculated among our travelling expenses, a little sum to be expended on presents in Rome. We feel as if we who are fortunate enough to see the Coliseum by moonlight, and the picture of Beatrice Cenci in the Boiberini Palace, ought, at least, to bring our less lucky friends a cameo Coliseum, and a Mosaic Beatrice, and do we not remember a dear little girl who would be made very happy by a string of pretty pearls? and would not that bronze crucifix be the exact thing to take to our pious collegian? If the reserved sum is not all spent by this time we must certainly have a rosary beads for our nun, and a bright scarf for our spoiled coquette. But though the polite shopkeepers wish to show us everything they have got, we must not be tempted to stay too late, for we are to lunch at Spillman's, the famous pastry cook's whose ices are of a more attractive pink and white than the rarest of coral and pearl, and whose golden orvieto sparkles in its flash with a brightness which rivals the dull dead gold of the jeweller's treasures. The Via Condotti leads us to the Via della Fontenella, in which stands the splendid palace of the Borghese, rich in pictures of Raphael, Michel Angelo, Domenichino, Andrea del Sarto, and many other great masters; but whose most precious possession is the memory of the beautiful Gwendaline Talbot, who was married to Prince Borghese, and whose charity and sweetness made her foreign name as beloved by the Romans as that of their own St. Agnes. There is a legend told of her in Rome, whether it is true I cannot say, but it is very characteristic of her goodness to the poor. Some months after her death a woman whose children were almost starving went to pray close to the tomb of the Princess, in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. For some time she prayed very fervently, and begged of God to send her help or else she and her children must die. When she rose from her knees she saw standing beside her a lovely lady, who offered her a ring, saying: "My friend I know that you are in great distress, and I have no money to give you; here, however, is a ring which you can sell, that your children may have bread." The poor woman was full of gratitude for this instant answer to her prayer, and hurried away to sell the ring. It happened that the jeweller to whom she took it recognised it as one he had made for the Princess Borghese, and as it was of great value he was not satisfied with the story the woman told him, but insisted on taking her to the Prince, who would know if what she said was true. On seeing the ring Prince Borghese was greatly enraged. "Wretch," said he, "you have robbed the dead! I, with my own hand, put that ring on the finger of my wife as she lay in her coffin." The poor woman protested with many tears that she had robbed no one, neither, she felt sure, had the lady who gave her the ring, for she looked like an angel from heaven. The Prince went to the church, had the tomb examined, and saw that it had not been meddled with; he then had it opened, and the body of the Princess was found looking just like as if she had fallen asleep, but there was no gem on her finger. As the Prince still felt quite certain that the ring had been buried with her, he believed that God had really allowed the pious Gwendaline (who, during her life, had always chosen to relieve the wants of the poor rather than to wear precious stones) to return from the grave and give in charity the precious stone with which her husband had adorned her dead hand. A pension was granted to the good woman, who now knew she had received alms from a saint, and many supplicants prayed at the tomb of the holy Princess, who, although she had no more rings to bestow, could intercede with God for the poor whom she loved so well.

Passing the Palazzo Borghese we go on through one or two streets until we reach the bridge of St. Angelo, which is one of the ancient bridges of Rome (Pons Aelius). If we have not looked on Father Tiber before, we shall now discover that he is a very muddy old stream that the yellow waters which sound so well in poetry, are, in reality, very uninviting. The angels with which the bridge is ornamented, are, of course, Christian additions, and the fortress of St. Angelo to which it leads, was the Mausoleum of Hadrian, centuries before it was dedicated to St. Michael. Once over the bridge we are in the Leonine city, and a few steps will bring us to St. Peter's. On our last visit we hardly saw the sepulchral monuments, which are all well worth examining. But perhaps the most interesting one to us is the tomb of the Stuarts, who are here called James the third, Charles the third, and Henry the ninth of England. Many of the great pictures from various galleries are reproduced in St. Peter's in mosaic, which does not lose its colours by age, and will last and show the world masterpieces of great painters, when the originals from which they have been copied shall have entirely faded away.

One of the never to be forgotten wonders of St. Peter's is the singing of the Pope's choir. It is almost entirely composed of the fresh joyous voices of hundreds of young boys chosen from the various public institutions and schools for their musical talent. These glorious strains rising up to heaven from the tombs of pontiffs and kings long passed away, are like angel hymns breathing hope and peace and charity. "Hosanna in the highest! Glory be to God on high and on earth peace to men of good will." S.G.D.

AMERICAN SPIRITUALISM.

We take the following from a review of Hardinge's "Modern American Spiritualism," which appeared in the 15 vol. of 'The Month,' p. 375.

"We shall add another and still wider consideration, for we believe that the true way of arriving at a right conclusion concerning the phenomena on which spiritualism is founded, is to compare them in their most varied developments and class them with all such other manifestations as may fairly be attributed to kindred sources and powers. We believe that many of the adepts of European 'Spiritualism,' far on the road of evil and monstrosity as we fear it has already advanced, will have been shocked by learning the existence of some even of the facts which we have selected in this article, and we assure our readers that we have not selected the most startling. In the same way as American developments seem more fearful by the side of European experiences, so there is a gradation to be observed, unless we are mistaken, in the American developments themselves; the wildest and most terrible meet us as we leave the comparatively civilised and sober East for the half-settled Western States, as we touch on the territories, and cross over to the Pacific seaboard in California. Indeed, the Californian phenomena are singularly terrible, and diabolical. Here, for instance, is an incident which occurred in California in 1856, and was made fully public in 1863 by an eminent lawyer in Nevada, who after the lapse of seven years, could not speak of the occurrence without the most painful emotion. He and a friend, an eminent banker, and man of science, and a sceptic, were visiting the house of a wealthy Californian merchant, where they summoned a murdered friend, Mr King, to the mesmeric circle. He appeared precisely as in life and in his usual attire, and raised his arms in turn, and made other motions as suggested to him. But when his living friend darted forward, as he said, 'to grab him,' every article in the house seemed to be set in motion at once, as if by the shock of an earthquake, and the figure melted out instantly. Another time, after Mr King's presence was made known, a certain new influence was detected by the whole circle, and in the usual manner it was asked 'Who was present?' The answer was 'Capitana.' This name was recognised by some present as that of an old Kanaka woman who had died some years ago. It was then asked if she would materially appear, and, if so, would she give a sign? The spirit answered that she would ring the door-bell.

The following is a quotation from Miss Hardinge's work:—

"It was scarcely twenty seconds after the raps had ended spelling out this message when the bell again rang furiously, and at the same time a bush, growing within a few feet of the window, was shaken so violently as to fix all our attention on it, in the fear that it would be torn up by the roots. Then we (having our attention fixed upon the bush) distinctly and alto ether saw a gigantic human figure apparently rising and emerging from the bush, issue out into the broad moonlight, pass within two feet of the window before our eyes, and glide off towards the kitchen. By a common impulse we all rose and rushed to the window, but only in time to see the figure melt out and another rise up, as it were out of the ground, and immediately seat itself upon a bench before the kitchen door, and fall in the glare of the moonlight.

"And here I would fain pause, for I have no words adequate to describe what then I saw; and though its memory will be for ever engraven upon my brain, I can neither communicate in words the least reality of it, nor yet attempt its description without subjecting myself to the charge of the wildest exaggeration. It certainly bore the human form though in distorted and frightful disproportion. It was of gigantic height and frightfully lean. Its face was hideously long, thin, and distorted, blacker than any idea of blackness I had ever seen before; but its expression I can never portray. I can only say it was an appalling mixture of hate, rage, and despair, so shocking that I cannot at any time attempt to recall it without a sickening sensation of horror. It was terrible to look at, horrible to think of, and I hope my mortal eyes will never again be blighted by so hideous a spectre. He wore a large white robe that down fully round him, and partly covering his immense long lean head; and there he sat, reclining in the bench, full in the moonlight, silent, still, and ghastly in all his appalling ugliness. The face was turned to us somewhat in profile. After looking at the goblin—for human I can never think it—till the night overpowered me, I rushed to the piazza door, feeling the necessity for air. I was followed by the ladies, who were almost fainting; but in attempting to unfasten the door, which Mr J. P. had opened with perfect ease a few moments before we found it barricaded. Mr B., the bravest amongst us, except Mr J. P., remained watching the goblin, as did the family upstairs, till they saw it gradually and slowly melt out. They never lost sight of it till it disappeared. As we retreated the sofas, chairs, tables, cushions, globes, and mathematical instruments were hurled about in every direction with great violence. I was severely struck with a book, and one of the ladies had a cushion dashed in her face, the dust from which blinded her eyes for several minutes. Mr J. P. and his wife now joined me at the door, and after great exertion we succeeded in forcing it partly open, when we found that the heavy iron gate at the entrance to the grounds had been literally torn up out of the socket, and placed boldly against the piazza door. This must have been done in a few minutes, since one of the servants had just passed through and fastened it. It must have been accomplished without noise, though it would have taken several men to achieve such a feat, and we had sat opposite it, with the moon shining full upon it, the whole period of the circle. . . . [As or the disappearance of the spectre.] Mr B. stood within eight feet of it, and just as we approached the kitchen door, he saw, as did those about, the creature rise with slow deliberation, standing a moment still as if to display its enormous height, then, lightly lifting its robe it seemed to float off a little way, and then instantly, in the clear space became invisible. There were five witnesses of this scene, and each gave a precisely similar account when questioned separately.

We agreed to bind our minds and aspirations on the attempt to call around us kind, genial, and more human beings, and conjured

some bright and happy spirit to visit us, and aid in dispelling the horrors of the last apparition. We had not taken our places five minutes, before, nervous and distrustful as we still were, we were convinced our petitions were answered. Cool balmy breezes played around us, soft caressing hands stroked our cheeks and heads, more than a dozen small white human hands gleamed around the room, at first shadowy and like thin vapour, at last palpable opaque and seemingly as firm in sight and touch as our own hands."

MR FROUDE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following tribute to the grandeur, utility, and beauty of the Roman Catholic Church is from a public address by Mr Froude, one of the most eminent Protestant historians of the age, and the report of which appeared in the Manchester 'Times' and 'Examiner' (England).

"Never in all history, in ancient and modern times, that the world knew of, had mankind known out of themselves anything so grand, so useful, so beautiful, as the Catholic Church once was. In these our times well-regulated selfishness was the recognised rule of action—everyone was expected to look out for himself, and to take care of his own interests. At the time he spoke of, the Church ruled the State with the authority of a conscience, and self-interest as a motive of action was only named to be abhorred. (Cheers). Wisdom, justice, self-denial, nobleness, purity, high-mindedness—those were the qualities before which the freeborn races of Europe had been contented to bow, and in no order of men were such qualities to be found as they were found 600 years ago, in the clergy of the Catholic Church. They called themselves the successors of the Apostles; they claimed in their Master's name universal spiritual authority; but they made good their pretensions by the holiness of their lives. They were allowed to rule because they deserved to rule, and in the fulness of reverence kings and nobles bent before a power which was nearer to God than their own. (Applause). Over prince and subject—chieftain and serf—a body of unarmed, defenceless men reigned supreme by the influence of sanctity. He did not pretend that the clergy were perfect; they were very far from being perfect at the best of times; and the European nations were never completely submissive to them; it would not have been well if they had been. The business of human creatures in this planet was not summed up in the most excellent of priestly catechisms; the world and its concerns continued to interest men, though priests insisted on their nothingness. They could not prevent kings from quarrelling with each other; they could not hinder disputed successions, and civil feuds, wars, and political conspiracies; what they did was to shelter the weak from the strong. In the eyes of the clergy, the serf and his lord stood on the common level of sinful humanity. Into their ranks high birth was no passport. They were for the most part children of the people, and the son of the artisan and peasant rose to the mitre and triple crown just as now-a-days the rail-splitter and the tailor became presidents of the Republic of the West. . . . After alluding to the extraordinary privileges which the clergy possessed, he glanced at the monasteries as another vast feature of the middle ages, when they were inhabited by fraternities of men who desired to devote themselves to goodness: and who, in order the better to do so, took vows of poverty, that they might not be entangled with the pursuit of money, and of chastity, that they might not be distracted with the cares of a family. Their days were spent in hard bodily labour, in study, or in visiting the sick; at night they were on the stone floors of their chapels, holding up their withered hands to heaven interceding for the poor souls who were suffering in purgatory. The system spread to the farthest limits of Christendom. The religious houses became places of refuge, where men of noble birth, kings and queens, and emperors, and warriors, and statesmen, retired to lay down their splendid careers and end their days in peace. Those with whom the world had dealt hardly, and those whom it had surfeited with its unsatisfying pleasures, those who were disappointed with earth, and those who were filled with passionate aspirations after heaven, alike found a haven of rest in the quiet cloisters. Gradually lands came to them, and wealth, and social dignity—all gratefully extended to men who deserved well of their fellow-men; while no land lords were more popular than they, for the sanctity of the monks sheltered their dependents as well as themselves."

Could the most devoted Catholic have written more enthusiastically in favor of the Roman Catholic Church? Though now shorn of some of her glory and power, she is essentially the same still as she "once was."

THE ORANGEMEN AND LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE.

(London Universe.)

MR O'NEILL DAUNT has been lately addressing the Orangemen, and made a point against Lord Enniskillen, the Grand Master of the Society, by reminding his hearers that, whereas his lordship had declared that the disestablishment of the Church would form a valid ground for the immediate repeal of the Union the noble earl, in the words of the 'Nation,' now "hates Home Rule nearly as much as he hates tenant-right." The sentiments of the Ulster man against Home Rule are evidently modifying. At the late Tyrone election many members of Orange lodges voted for Mr McCartney, whose declarations on the subject of Home Rule were of the most pronounced description, and, fraternizing with the Catholics, wore rosettes in their hats and coats; whilst at the meeting at Enniskillen, the other day, very strong Home Rule utterances were undoubtedly cheered to the echo. The 'Nation' is thereupon hopeful as to the future, and assures us that—

Beyond all doubt, through all their prejudices and bigotries or passions, a spirit of nationality is seething, and fermenting among the mass of the Protestant population of Ulster. There is no reason to despair (it continues) of seeing them taking an Irish part even in the struggle for Irish nationality, or of seeing them, in the regenerated Irish nation, form an element, not of alien repulsiveness, but of true Irish strength.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON IRELAND.

We continue from a previous issue and conclude the publication of the important letter sent by His Grace Archbishop Manning to the Lord Primate of Ireland, after the consecration of Armagh Cathedral:—

The progress of Ireland is on the pathway of Christianity, which has made the nations of Christendom and the glory of them. They have departed, or are departing from faith, and their glory likewise is departing from them. For them I see no future. I see no future for Imperial Germany, or for revolutionary Italy, or for Spain, if it abandons its ancient Catholic traditions; or for France, if it continue to deify Voltaire and to glorify the principles of 1789. But I do see a future for England—if Ireland be Ireland still, and if England have still a Christian heart. Here is the trial which has now reached its crisis. The trial is this: Shall the next generation of Irishmen be formed as Catholics? Shall the next generation of Englishmen be formed as Christians?

III. I am at a loss to understand the blindness which has fallen upon a multitude of men at this day. They would indignantly claim to be Christians. But they deal with Christian education as they would deal with the casting of iron and the combing of wool; as a necessary but expensive work, in which there is no motive for enthusiasm. Not so those who desire to rid the world of the Catholic faith, of doctrinal Christianity, and of religion in any form. They know perfectly well that the school is more fatal to their policy than the church. Our churches would so stand empty if our schools were not full. They see what we are either blind enough not to see, or, as they may well think, stupid enough not to understand: that the shape and mould, and form, and character of the next generation is to be decided in our schools. Bring up the children without religion, and the next generation will pull down the churches. We in England were upon the brink of being terrified by agitation, and juggled by Leagues into a compromise, which is the beginning of interminable concessions. This danger is I hope past, because the momentary scare is over, and the weakness of the agitation is found out. We have need, however, of a hundred eyes, and of keeping them all open, to watch the dangers which beset the Catholic and Christian education of these countries. The popular education of Ireland is indeed safe: not through any favour of legislatures, but through the fidelity and industry; which will render all experiments at mixed education in Ireland useless, because the Catholic laity in Ireland refuse them, and the Catholic Church is resolved to provide colleges and a higher education for its people. When the late proposal for university education in Ireland was first made known, I was, for a time, induced to believe, looking at it as for us in England, that it could be accepted with safety and worked for ultimate good. But this impression, for I will not call it a judgment or even an opinion, I carefully guarded by the consciousness that those only who are upon the spot and familiar with all local and personal conditions could form an adequate judgment. I was fully aware that what could be tolerated in England might be intolerable in Ireland; and that what would be a gain to a handful of Catholics in a vast non-Catholic population, might be a great loss, and even a wrong, to a Catholic people of which the religious unity and Catholic traditions are unbroken. When, then, the Catholic Episcopate of Ireland refused the proposal on the high Christian principle that it involved two things which the Catholic Church inflexibly refuses, the one mixed education, the other education without faith, I recognised the higher and nobler attitude of its refusal. I saw in it the broad assertion that a Catholic people have a right to Catholic education; that education is impossible without faith: that already enough had been endured by Ireland; and that had been done by Parliament in the establishment of primary schools in which Catholic religion could not be taught, and in the founding of colleges where education is mixed; that both these things are wrong, against a Catholic party; and that it was therefore impossible to consent to a measure which would consolidate, perpetuate, and extend this system of mixed and Godless education, in the heart of a people profoundly religious and profoundly Catholic. When I saw this, I at once recognised not only the truth and the justice, but also the higher elevation of your reply. Such mixed and Godless schemes of university education have become inevitable in England by reason of our endless religious contentions. England has lost its religious unity and is paying the grievous penalty. But Ireland may well remind the Imperial Parliament that it has not forfeited its religious unity, and that such penal legislation is neither necessary nor tolerable. Even Scotland has made this plea good, in bar of schemes of education at variance with its religious convictions. The Scotch Education Bill is essentially religious and denominational. Parliament has legislated for Scotland wisely and justly; according to the desires and the conscience of the Scotch people. It will assuredly take its measure of any education schemes for England from the ideas and choices of the English people. To their shame be it spoken, there are Englishmen and Scotchmen who will claim this for themselves and will deny it to Irishmen. We have of late years fully unmasked this injustice. For a long time your claim was not denied, because it was not distinctly enunciated. Ireland had borne with a long course of ingard and ungenerous legislation; in which the least possible recognition was admitted that Ireland is a Catholic country, and the Irish a Catholic people. But when certain politicians began to claim Presbyterian education for Presbyterian Scotland, the whole truth was told, and the claim of Ireland was unintentionally established. The Presbyterians in Scotland are as somewhat more than four to one of the population. The Catholics of Ireland are about the same to their non-Catholic fellow countrymen. The late Irish University debates have lifted the whole question, and placed it upon this level. Catholic Ireland justly claims that its higher education shall be Catholic. And from this demand, I trust, under God, it will never go back. The Bishops and people of Ireland who, in resistance of the Godless colleges five-and-twenty years ago, founded a Catholic University, will not fail now in resisting the scheme of a mixed university, to give permanence and development to the university which already exists. The vigorous unity of the pastors and people of Ireland will

not hesitate to take up and to consolidate the work which was well begun with so much foresight, and with so much self-denial. Its very existence on Stephen's Green is a witness that Catholic Ireland claims a pure Catholic University. I trust that no line, no letter of this noble and explicit inscription, will be effaced. It was the work of the Irish Church and nation. It has stood for more than twenty years, bearing witness to the claims of the laity of Ireland, and to the duty of the Imperial Parliament towards the Irish people. If it served no other purpose in our day—and it does serve a multitude of other and excellent uses—this one alone would suffice to bind the faithful to maintain it in its integrity, and to make it the centre of the higher national education of Ireland.

IV. If this be done by the spontaneous efforts of the Irish people, the day must come when a juster spirit will prevail in our Legislature. It will not for ever obey the narrow bigotry of Covenanters, nor the jealous fears of Sectarians, nor the imperial haughtiness of tyrannical Liberals, nor the supercilious contempt of infidels. The Parliament of the future will be broader, and more in sympathy with the constituencies of the three kingdoms. England and Scotland will not claim to legislate for Ireland according to English and Scotch interests and prejudices; and Ireland, when it is justly treated, will have no more will than it has now to make or meddle in local affairs of England or Scotland. The three peoples are distinct in blood, in religion, in character, and in local interests. They will soon learn to "live and let live," when the vanishing *reliquiae* of the Tudor tyranny shall have died out unless the insane example of Germany snail, for a time, inflame the heads of certain violent politicians to try their hand at what they call an Imperial policy. I have watched with a mixture of sorrow and indignation the writings and the speeches of a handful of boisterous and blustering doctrinaires, who are trying to turn men away from doing what is just towards Ireland by grandiloquent phrases about the Imperial race and Imperial policy. An Imperial policy, in the mouths of doctrinaires, means a legislation which ignores the special character and legitimate demands of races and localities, and subjects them to the coercion of laws at variance with their most sacred instincts. Not so the Imperial policy of ancient Rome, which wisely consolidated its world-wide power by the most delicate regard to the religion of every race and nation. But our doctrinaires either have no religion, or a Scotch or English creed. They will take good care to make provision for themselves.

Imperial policy means, and may be defined as, legislation to hamper and harass the Catholic Church in Ireland. Such Imperial legislation would be intensely English for England, and Scotch for Scotland; but Imperial, that is anti Irish and anti-Catholic, for Ireland. Imperial legislation means using Imperial power to force Ireland into subjection to the religious ideas of England. These same gentlemen lament openly that the policy of the Tudors stopped short of exterminating the Irish Catholic race. They are saying: "If we had lived in the days of our fathers not a Catholic soul should have been left in Ireland, and then we should now have had no trouble with questions of Church, or land, or university education." The appearance of such public counsellors is a portent. They distort the vision and heat the blood of men; they revive animosities and kindle old hates. They may be the forerunners of convulsions which would lay waste our public peace, if there be not calmer heads and juster hearts to repress their inflammatory declamation.

The rise of an empire is no cause of joy to men who love their country. It is the sign of the loss of true liberty. When local government, springing from pure national self-control, grows weak and impotent, then, and then only, it is that imperial centralization becomes possible and necessary. France has tried it, and is expiating the fault by half a century of successive revolutions and a chronic instability. Germany is beginning to indict upon itself a vengeance worse than France could wreak, by an imperial despotism which legislates in violation of the religion and conscience of its subjects. Its present ecclesiastical laws have been hailed and heralded by our newspapers as the policy of Henry VIII. Till the other day no Englishman was found to glorify Henry VIII. Now he has received his apotheosis as a great Englishman and a wise king. Germany is applauded because it is persecuting the Catholic Church. The Imperial power is setting to us the magnanimous example of defying the Pope. Articles without end appear every week, all alive with sympathy for this ignominious tyranny, which violates liberty of conscience, of religion, of speech, and of action, in its most sacred sphere. And Englishmen, who have prated for three hundred years of the duty of private judgment, of the rights of conscience, of civil and religious liberty, are praising the German penal laws with all the fervor with which they used to denounce the fables of the Spanish Inquisition.

V. I cannot say that I have much fear of an imperial policy in Great Britain and Ireland. The day is past, and the work would be found too tough for our doctrinaires. My chief reason for this confidence is, that the people of these three kingdoms will not have it so. They mean to manage their own affairs with a great extension, rather than a hairbreadth of diminution, in the freedom of local self-government. They are willing, as I said, to live and let live; not to meddle with others, nor to allow anybody to meddle with them: above all, in matters of conscience and religion they will not be interfered with by any authority. They have no desire to interfere with the conscience or religion of their neighbors; and they do not mean to be used again as the tools or the weapons of any party, political or religious.

Such is certainly the mind and will of the English people, as I believe I can undertake to say; and I think your Grace would be able to add your testimony as to the people of Ireland. They have least of all any desire to meddle with the political or religious affairs of their neighbors; and they have no intention that any neighbors whatsoever should meddle with theirs. In this temper of mind I see the surest guarantees of our future peace; and of the healthful development of a local self-government over the three kingdoms, suited to the character, faith, conscience, traditions, and interests of each. We shall thereby remove every day further from the dangers of "Imperial" centralization, which is everywhere, as it has been in France, the paralysis of all local

energy and life. In this expansion of our distinct and various national life and energy, I see also the bonds of mutual good will and justice which must assuredly draw us more closely together, and hold us indissolubly united.

I shall, therefore, hope that our legislature will hereafter represent more adequately the legitimate will, conscience, and mind of Great Britain and Ireland, and that when certain politicians, who should vote for denominational education in England and mixed education in Ireland, because they exist by favour of the Orangemen of Ireland and the Anglicans in England, shall have put off their traditional narrowness and their anti-Catholic enmity; and when the so-called Liberals shall have repented of their sympathy with the German penal laws, and the Nonconformists shall have remembered that it is not for Free Churches to force the conscience of those who believe education without religion to be anti-Christian; when these recent mental aberrations shall have been rectified by certain of our legislators, and they will be rectified when the House of Commons truly represents the people of the three kingdoms,—then, I believe, the university education offered to the people of Ireland will be such as a Catholic nation has a right to possess. Until then I hope both the Bishops and the laity of Ireland will wait in patience. The policy of patience won for them hereafter a true and pure Catholic University.

VI. During the late debates I heard strange utterances about the duty of Government to interfere to save the laity of Ireland from an Ultramontane priesthood. There are yet men alive, and in Parliament, too, who can harbour and utter such wild talk. This was the dream of those who set up the National Education of 1835. They fought Papacy "with their right hand tied behind them." The result was not encouraging. And now, rather than confess their mistake, they must try it again. It has failed with the poor, but it may prosper with the upper class; especially if there can be found anywhere the fear of being thought to be priest-ridden, to work upon. I will confess that I had maliciously made up my mind, when I should be enjoying your hospitality, to see what the laymen of Ireland would say to this benevolent purpose of their English protectors. As I have not seldom to converse with men who profess to know on the best evidence that the laity in Ireland are sighing for redemption from an Ultramontane and domineering priesthood, I thought it would not be amiss if I could give in this matter the result of my own experience. But in truth, I have no need to go to Armagh, to know what the laity of Ireland would say to those who scatter imputations on their fidelity, and would try to seduce them from their pastors; nor do I need any evidence to assure me that the handful of men, who in London or in Dublin mutter and whisper under the eaves of Governments against the Hierarchy of Ireland, do not represent or know the Irish people.

VII. I am well aware how many questions there are bearing on the welfare of Ireland, which demand attention; but I must take leave to say that in my judgment there is none that bears any comparison in vital importance to that of education. It is nothing less than this: Shall the posterity of Ireland be the children of St. Patrick, or the children of this world? Here is an issue in which I believe all Irishmen will be united. Even the Protestants and the Presbyterians of Ireland desire that education shall be religious and Christian. The whole Irish people, Catholic and Protestant, therefore, alike demand that the tradition of Christian education, unbroken hitherto, may be preserved inviolate, and handed down as they have received it to their children's children.

I rejoice to know that on the 12th of July no Catholic in Ulster raised his hand or his voice to hinder the freedom which his Protestant neighbors enjoyed; and that on the 15th of August no Protestant moved to disturb his Catholic neighbors. When these things can be done in Ulster, what may not be done in Ireland? I learned yesterday that on Sunday, while the Catholic Cathedral of Armagh was dedicated, the bells of Armagh rang a friendly greeting. God grant that their mingled harmony may be a prophecy of a future perfect unity of faith. It made me doubly sorry that I was not there to hear them. Whatever experiments, I was almost going to say tricks, the miserable political and religious contentions of England may force men to practice in this country, Scotland will have none of them. John Knox has just put his foot down, and while he gives freedom to others, he will have his own Bible and Catechism. Ireland will not fail to do what Scotland has done. St. Patrick will claim that the Christian Faith of the whole people shall be guarded in all its purity and freedom; and Irishmen will know how to make this national right known and felt at the next general election. I hope to see the hundred and five Irish members vote as one man against every attempt to meddle with the full freedom and purity of religious education in Ireland.

And now, my dear Lord Primate, I have detained you too long; and if I were not to put some force on myself, I should run on out of bounds. I hope my brethren, the Bishops of Ireland, will accept what I have written as an expression of my heartfelt regret at finding myself here alone, while they were offering up the Holy Sacrifice in thanksgiving, in the new Cathedral of Armagh. The Catholic Church in Ireland and in England has at this day a solid unity of mutual co-operation such as it never had since Armagh and Canterbury were founded. In the Vatican Council no Saint had so many mitred sons as St. Patrick; and, wonderful are the ways of God, no power on earth had there a Hierarchy so numerous gathered from the ends of the earth as our own. These things are not without a future; and that future hangs in great measure on our close union and mutual help. In your brotherly invitation to Armagh I read the same meaning; and in this answer, in the name of the Catholic Bishops and Church in England, I accept and reciprocate the assurance of our alliance.

Believe me, my dear Lord Primate,

Your Grace's affectionate Brother and Servant,

† HENRY EDWARD,

Archbishop of Westminster.

London, August 31, 1873.

LATEST ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 23rd.—Mr Gladstone, in addressing his constituents at Greenwich, stated that the Queen had accepted the advice of her Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the new elections would take place immediately. Parliament would re-assemble on the 5th of March. Since the defeat of the present Government on the Irish education question, the Ministry had not possessed sufficient strength to carry any great legislative measures, and the experience of the recess foreshadowed no improvement. An appeal to the country was therefore the proper remedy. Among the matters likely to come before the new Parliament, was the adjustment of the Education Act.

Mr Disraeli, in an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, said that the Government had resorted to a dissolution of Parliament to avoid an explanation relative to the Ashantee war. He maintained that Mr Gladstone ought to show more energy in his foreign policy, and not confine his programme to Home legislation.

Mr Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, and a staunch supporter of the Claimant in the Tichborne case, was summoned for contempt of Court, and fined by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in a sum of £250. Mr Whalley refused to pay the fine, and was committed to Holloway Prison.

Dr Livingstone, the great African explorer, died, in June last, from dysentery, at Lake Bemba, after wading through water for four days. The body was preserved in salt by his native servants who are proceeding to Zanzibar.

January 26th.—The dissolution of Parliament has taken the country by surprise.

Mr Whalley, M.P., has paid the fine and been released from custody.

January 28th.—Great meetings have been held at St. James and Exeter Halls sympathising with the German Emperor in his conflict with the Ultramontanes.

January 29th.—Mr Hawkins has concluded his reply in the Tichborne case. Chief Justice Cockburn has commenced summing up, and is expected to occupy a fortnight.

St. Petersburg, January, 25th.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was celebrated on the afternoon of the 23rd, in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished company, the ceremony being a most magnificent one. A grand review and general festivities followed, the illuminations in St. Petersburg extending over three nights. The Duke and Duchess visit Moscow, and are expected to reach England in March.

Vienna, January 24th.—The Austrian Government have presented a Bill to the Reichsrath for abolishing the Concordat.

London, January 31st.—The Conservative candidates are opposing the re-election of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for Greenwich. The Carlists continue the blockade of Bilbao. February 1st.—General Wolsley and the British forces under his command reached the River Prah on the 1st January. About an hour after his arrival he was met by ambassadors from the King of Ashantee, bearing letters asking for peace. Sir Garnet Wolsley replied that he would only treat with the King himself at Coomassie, whereupon the ambassadors returned. Up to Saturday last 43 members have been elected. Of these, 20 are Liberals, and 23 Conservatives. Eight Liberals have been ousted by Conservative candidates.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

A Cruel Eviction.—That Mr Butt does not complain without reason of the shortcomings of Mr Gladstone's Land Act, the following letter from a correspondent of the "Cork Examiner" will sufficiently prove.—I have witnessed a sight to-day on the lands of Lisheenownen and Knockpoge, and I wish from my heart I would never again witness such another. The sheriff of the county, with Mr Russell, of Cork, agent to Wm. Oliver Jackson of Ahinisk, Middleton; Sub Inspector Sheehan, of Mallow, eighty of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and six bailiffs proceeded on well appointed cars to the above lands. The bailiffs at once, with the Sheriff, entered the dwellings of the tenantry to be evicted, and gave orders to have them cleared at once of the furniture. A scene took place in each house as we went along that baffles a description from my pen. The poor housewife and her children—oh, to hear their lamentations would soften any heart, one would think, but Mr. Russell stood it well, and the only response he gave was that he had no alternative, that the eviction was not his doing, and that the law should be put in force. I offered to pay Mr. Russell one year's rent for the four tenants if they were allowed to remain on the lands. He refused. He said it was not for non-payment of the rent they were put out, but on the title. I asked and implored of him to take them as caretakers for a month, until such time as they would provide a house to live in. The answer to every offer made to him was "No, I cannot do it." He had a well appointed brigade from Cork, with crowbars, locks, and staples, and with a willing hand they went to business, and made short work of the furniture, the butter, cream, and milk, all thrown out on the dung hill. The police, though used to hard lines, shed tears."

Guinness's brewery in Dublin was endangered by a serious fire which broke out in its neighbourhood. A large portion of the stock and premises of a glue manufactory was destroyed and the damage was estimated at £5,000.

A milkman has been fined £15 at Dublin for selling as milk a mixture consisting of 93 per cent. and 10 per cent. of milk; the magistrate explaining that he had not imposed the full penalty of £20 because he wished to leave himself a margin of £5 to meet the case of any enterprising trader who might "carry adulteration to a yet further pitch."

Nearly 2,000 copies of the first number of "Lives of the Irish Saints" are already disposed of, and an impression of 1,000 more will soon be issued.

As the Cork harriers were in chase over the Mallow country, on Nov. 11, they ran on to the railway, despite the efforts of the whippers-in and being overtaken by the mail train several of them were killed or, otherwise injured.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

[The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan having been savagely attacked by a number of correspondents in the 'Manchester Examiner' on the subject of the Catholic Church and the Bible, ably and temperately defends himself in the same paper. His reply contains in a small compass a refutation of the often exploded ideas instilled into many non-Catholics that the Catholic Church forbids to her people the Holy Scriptures, and is well deserving of careful reading. It is as follows:—

"BEFORE I attempt to reply to the four letters directed against me in your papers of the 5th and 6th inst., allow me to lay down certain general principles upon which the Catholic Church has always acted in her legislation as to the Holy Scriptures.

1. The Church does not permit the sacred Scriptures, divinely committed to her care by the Apostles, to be mistranslated, misused by the ignorant, or perverted by false teachers.

2. In her desire to maintain the integrity of Scripture, and purity of its entire text, the Church condemns and destroys erroneous, heretical, or falsified copies of the same.

3. At certain times, when, for example, the Jews rose in Spain, the Lollards in England, the Waldenses in Savoy, and the Albigenses in France, the Church has been compelled to legislate, not against the right use of Scripture, but in order to preserve its purity and integrity from perversion.

These are the three chief principles which govern the action of the Church in her legislation on the use of Scripture.

I will now take up, one by one, and expose Mr Urwick's so-called 'list of facts.' I will show that some are simply fictitious, and the rest, so far from disproving what I maintained in my last letter—viz., 'that the Catholic Church has never forbidden the use of the Holy Scriptures to her subjects,' substantiate what I affirmed.

'Fact 1.' *Untrue.* Pope Gregory VII. did not condemn 'the general freedom allowed to read the Bible in the vulgar tongue,' nor did he make the slightest reference to this subject. In the letter to Wratisslaus he speaks only of the hiddenness of the meaning of some passages of Holy Scripture, and of the wisdom of God in so ordaining.

'Fact 2.' The letter of Innocent III. contains no prohibition against reading the Scriptures; on the contrary, he admonishes the faithful to read them, but in the words of the Apostle, 'ad sobrietatem.'

'Fact 3.' *Inexact.* The Council of Toulouse (A.D. 1229) allowed the people to read portions of the Bible in the vernacular, such as the Gospels and the Epistles, the Book of Psalms, &c., &c., but restricted the use of the whole Bible. This decree was made for the Province of Toulouse only, and to defeat the efforts of the Waldenses, who used the Scriptures for propagating error. When, by the preaching of St. Dominic, the Manichean heresy ceased, then ceased likewise the enforcement of these laws. The history of those times of religious anarchy explains the stern necessity for such a strict legislation.

'Fact 4.' The Council of Terracona forbade the circulation of the Bible in *Romanico* only, and for this reason; because in those days the converted Jews taught their children the Mosaic laws and ceremonies out of the Bible, for the express purpose of leading them back into Judaism.

'Fact 5.' *Untrue.* The Synod of Oxford (A.D. 1408) merely ordained that no one should, of his own authority, translate into the English or other tongue any text of the Holy Scriptures. It did not forbid English translations published with authority; for there already existed several in use, such as those of Venerable Bede, St. Aidan, &c., &c. The Synod was legislating only against false and unworthy translations, such as that of Wycliffe.

'Fact 6.' The words of Cardinal Ximenes, quoted by Mr Urwick, I cannot find. If they exist, they do not prove that the Catholic Church prohibits the Scriptures. They are simply an opinion of one of her prelates. Here, I may add, that this cardinal published the first Polyglot edition of the Holy Scriptures—the Complutensian, printed at Alcala in 1522.

'Fact 7.' *Untrue.* Catholic Bibles were never burnt in the reign of Queen Mary, or in any other reign. If any were thrown into the flames, they were editions unauthorized and perverted. By this very fact, which I am not lauding, Catholics showed how they condemned wilful alterations of the Sacred Scriptures; like unto the Jews, who burnt every copy of the Scriptures that either was deficient in a single letter, or contained one letter too much.

'Fact 8.' *Irrelevant.* The necessity of a license for reading the Holy Scriptures was not a prohibition to read them; it was but a check or caution against the popular abuse of the Bible, so rife in those days, when men entered into the Tabernacle of Holy Scriptures, not to study and adore the mind of God, but to fabricate from the words of eternal truth weapons wherewith to war against the Author of Truth and the Home of Truth—the Church of God.

'Fact 9.' Here Mr Urwick quotes no authority. If the words were uttered, they do not prove that the Church forbids the reading of Scripture. They only show that Cardinal Hosius judged it expedient that those who were under his jurisdiction should receive the Word of God from sermons and spiritual books of instruction rather than be led to seek it themselves in those versions of the Holy Scriptures which, having become contaminated by evil hands, were no longer the pure source of Divine Wisdom. He also expressed himself to be of the same mind as St. Chrysostom, who said that to cast the Sacred Scriptures to the carnal and malicious was like throwing holy things to dogs and pearls to swine.

'Fact 10.' The Jerusalem Synod did not forbid the reading of the Bible, but permitted its use with discrimination.

'Fact 11.' The famous bull of Clement XI. does not forbid the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, but merely condemns their indiscriminate use by persons unqualified for such reading—that is, the *unlearned and unstable*, of whom St. Peter speaks. Even Fuller, Hey, and many other Protestant divines, have honestly acknowledged the danger of such indiscriminate reading.

'Fact 12.' Quessel had merely published a translation, not of the Bible, but of the New Testament, appending to it his own notes. Now, the Church condemned his interpretations as erroneous, and not the use of any faithful translation of Scripture, as Mr. Urwick would lead us to understand. Indeed, there were then many French editions in common use, such as those by De Viquay, Corbin, Amelotte, De Sacy, and Bishop Godeau.

'Fact 13.' Even if it be true that Pope Benedict XIV. withheld his sanction for a new translation of the Bible into Persian, it was only because the translator was unqualified for the work, and because there existed already two Persian translations, one by a Catholic of Jaffa, and the other by Jerome Xavier, also a Catholic. Here I may add that the great majority of foreign versions of Scripture have been done by Catholics, mostly Missionaries, and that the Protestant Bible Societies have availed themselves largely of their labors.

'Facts 14, 17, 18.' *Irrelevant.* In the encyclicals referred to here by Mr. Urwick it is the Protestant Bible Societies that are condemned, and not the reading of the Scriptures. And why does the Church condemn these societies? Not because she is ill-disposed against the personal members, or against the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, as if, as Protestants say, subversive of the Catholic faith, but because the editions which they publish are either defective or erroneous. Such Bibles are the Gospel of man rather than the Gospel of God.

1. They are defective. They suppress on principle, without any justifiable motive, eight entire books, besides three chapters in the book of Esther, and three in the book of Daniel, all of which belong to the Word of God. Many Protestant Bishops and divines refused to join the Protestant Bible Societies, for the very reason that they suppressed even books out of which lessons are appointed to be read in the Anglican service.

2. That their versions are unfaithful is abundantly shown in 'Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible.'

3. The principles of these societies, to use the words of a late Protestant Bishop, tend to shake the foundations on which belief in the inspiration of Holy Scripture rests.

'Fact 15.' *False.* In that very year, when Mr. Urwick pretends that the Holy Scriptures were forbidden in Ireland, there were published in Ireland cheap editions of the New Testament, with the approbation of the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, for general distribution in the schools, hospitals, and prisons. In the following years, when the clergy of Ireland, Mr. Urwick pretends, 'were doing their utmost to put a stop to the circulation of the Scriptures,' there were from the year 1820 to 1854, as many as *forty-six* various editions of the Bible, or parts of the Bible, brought out in Ireland alone, mostly by Catholic Bishops.

'Fact 16.' *False.* Pope Pius VII. never prohibited the circulation of the Scriptures: but in the bull referred to by Mr. Urwick he expressly commends the Archbishop of Mohilew for exhorting his people to the reading of Holy Scripture, so long as the regulations of the Church were adhered to. And he refers the Archbishop to the letter of Pius VI., where he says that 'the Scriptures ought to be left open to all to draw from them purity of faith and of morals.'

Thus much for Mr. Urwick's list of facts. So far from proving that the Church takes the Scriptures from her people, they show that she is the faithful guardian of Holy Scripture, and only fulfils her sacred duty in preventing her people from being led into error by false and corrupt rendering of the sacred text. That Protestants should systematically misinterpret the actions of the Church in this matter is indeed incomprehensible.

The Church debars from Holy Communion persons 'not discerning the body of the Lord,' lest they may 'eat and drink damnation' to themselves. Would it be right to say that she thereby prohibits to her people the bread of eternal life? But thus Protestants argue. For because the Church has, from time to time, been compelled to make certain disciplinary laws with regard to the use of Scripture, they raise throughout the country a cry that the Church takes away the Bible from her people—that her motto is, as Mr. Urwick would have us believe, 'Hide the Scriptures'—'Burn them.' Is not this most unjust?

I have sufficiently defended my proposition, which in looking over Bishop Milner's work, I find is also his. He says that 'the Church has never interdicted the use of the Bible to the laity, as Protestants say.' I will therefore now leave it to the public to decide who is an instance of 'gross ignorance or reckless ignoring the truth,' who it is who is throwing dust in the eyes of the Manchester people—Mr. Urwick or myself?

This letter is already too long. But another time I should like to prove the truth of the assertion ironically stated in your paper by 'W. E. R.,' that 'the Church of Rome has always been the best agent in the world for disseminating the Word of God.'

Another of these painful scenes, a forcible eviction, has been carried out on the estate of Mr. Nicholson, of Kells, in the county of Meath. The evicting party were accompanied by no less than 100 men of the Irish Constabulary, under a sub-inspector and a company of infantry, the whole force of which was under the command of a resident magistrate. There appears to have been little need for this formidable display, as we are informed the tenant gave up possession in a peaceable manner.

Crime in Ireland.—Dr. Hancock, in his tenth annual report on the judicial statistics of Ireland, states that between 1864 and 1872 there was a diminution in the yearly aggregate of indictable offences from 10,866 to 7716 cases. Against this, however, he has to place an increase in the number of riots and of crimes against human life.

The very erudite author of the "Scotchman," the celebrated Rev. Dr. J. F. S. Gordon, has written to Father John O'Hanlon, expressing his gratification with the first number of the "Lives of the Irish Saints." The testimony of Dr. Gordon will do much, we hope, to extend the circulation of the great work, which is undoubtedly destined to transmit the name and reputation of its author to all posterity.

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

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

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

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

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

BASKETS ! BASKETS ! BASKETS !

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description. Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).**OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Opposite the York Hotel.

MESSES ROBERTSON AND CO.

DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSERS,

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

Town and Country orders punctually attended to.

Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

A K A R O A.

THE COMMITTEE of the Akaroa Catholic Church are building a Priest's house, and as the Catholics in the district are poor, and but few in number, the Committee appeal for aid to their co-religionists elsewhere.

Donations will be received and acknowledged by Father Francis Del Monte, O.S.F., or
JAMES D. GARWOOD,
Hon. Treasurer Building Fund.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED for the Roman Catholic School, Naseby. Particulars as to salary can be ascertained on application to

REV. E. ROYER, Naseby.**YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.**

LEAVING the Empire Hotel, High street 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.**HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.**

MEMBERS and intending Members are informed that the Medical Attendant's (Dr Cole) consulting rooms are in Banks' Buildings, Princes Street. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m. Dr Cole may be found between those hours at the Imperial Hotel.

THOMAS J. BUNNY, Hon. Sec.**NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**

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

PAID-UP, £50,000.

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE

PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

THE HEAD OFFICE

And Management being Local, Settlements are made without vexatious delays, or reference to offices at a distance.

RATES AND TERMS

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A. HILL JACK,

General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT

MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KELST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

HOWARD & RAYMOND,

Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,

Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists

Princes street, Dunedin.

MR CHARLES SYKES, PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

DUNEDIN.**T. J. L. E. A. R. Y.**

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

M. B. B. T. H. R. O. P.

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth at greatly reduced charges.

Please Note the Address.

WELL PARK BREWERY,

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Malsters.

Offices adjoining Manchester Hotel, Railway street.

ART UNION.**ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ARROWTOWN.**

THE Drawing of Prizes in connection with the above will take place on the 7th Feb. The winning numbers will be published in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

REV. J. MACKAY.

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N. E. A. L. E.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
George street,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and Shoes from England.
ESTABLISHED, 1860.

EDWARD SHREDDY,
General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.
Successor to A. LAWSON.

GLASGOW PIE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee	Sixpence
Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake, or Biscuit, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee	Sixpence
Breakfast	One shilling
Dinner, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee	One shilling
Tea	One shilling
Hot or Cold Supper, with Porter, Ale, or Coffee	One shilling

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

Couches for all parts of the Tairā, and Tokomairi, leave the Hotel daily.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford street, Dunedin.
Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

RISING SUN HOTEL,
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

MESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL,
having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL
Grea Kin street,
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

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

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

BEGS to inform the Miners in and around Wetherstones that they can purchase Groceries and Provisions of the best quality on the most reasonable terms at her old established Store

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)
CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.
Good Stabling and Accommodation Paik.

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHNEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

KERIN CLOFFEY,

Storekeeper,

MACRAES FLAT.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NELSON.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS MORRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA
JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Superior Billiard Saloon.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Choicest description always in Stock.
M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.
A Night Porter always in attendance.

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

First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.
Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.
Superior Billiard Table.
Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

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

HARPOFERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.
All drinks of the best quality.
GOOD STABLING.
JOHN M'BRIDE,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

JOHN MARSH.
"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and 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, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLER COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre)

Orders punctually attended to.

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