

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 43.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

EFFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS

AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

Who have done away with the
OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND
EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE.

And have adopted a NEW ONE, pregnant of
BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings,
Crimean Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Counter-
panes, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelling, &c.

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

Considerable additions have also been made
to the Underclothing and baby Linen Depart-
ment.

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

—Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

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 Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal
Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

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

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

H. PALMER,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

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

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER.

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. 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. BEISSSEL,

By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.,
and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen,
K.C.B.,

PRINCES STREET.

For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Can-
tharadite Fluid.

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

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders
punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
Chaffcutters, Out 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.

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

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

I M P O R T E R S O F

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
Fruite's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao
Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

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

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

M R. J. P. A R M S T R O N G ,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

2nd Mart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

J O H N H I S L O P ,
(LATE A. BEVERLY,)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago Princes st

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

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

G E O R G E Y O U N G ,

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND

J E W E L L E R ,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND

NEWS AGENT,

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. L A M B E R T

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

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

W A L E R S T R E E T , D U N E D I N ,

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, &c.

[A CARD.]

J. M J L N E R

AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,

and

GENERAL SALESMAN.

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,

George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.

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

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

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

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

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

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

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

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

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

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E .
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.

Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE)
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
th Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

Offices of Otago Branch :
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway
Station,
With sub-Offices in every Country Town
throughout the Province.

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
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 in-
vested in the Colony. The public, therefore,
derive a positive benefit by supporting this
Company in preference to Foreign Institu-
tions.

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, Parouches,
Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Bug-
gies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.
COBB & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply
to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,
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
the late season, they have found it necessary

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

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

C. M. and Co. being in receipt of the
best and most recent in Portraiture every
month are now prepared to take Portraits in the

Newest and Most Approved Styles,
viz. :—Rembrandt or Shadow Pictures,
Cameos, Medallions, Cameo Vignettes, Vign-
ettes, 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'Shaugh-
nessy and Co., Melbourne.

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs **CLIFFORD
and Assistant.**

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

Negatives carefully preserved.
Carte-de-visite copies to be had at any time,
1s each. 2,000 specimens always on view.

Pictures delivered to all parts of town and
country.
The Galleries are open from a.m. till 7
p.m.

Note the Address—
FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT

STABLES,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON - - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

T H O M A S R O B S O N, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND HABIT-MAKER,

(Next door to Atheneum), 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 IRONMONGER,

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

R O B I N A N D C O.,

Coach Builders and Importers

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGON

Repairs receive prompt attention.

J A M E S M'NEIL SIMPSON (Late of Simpson and Asher), WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER, OTAGO BUTCHERY, GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

**TO HOTEL KEEPERS, FARMERS, TRA-
VELLERS, SHEARERS, MINERS,
And Others, compelled to drink either from
necessity or gratulation.**

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

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

HUTCHISON & CO.,
DEVONSHIRE ORDERIES 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.

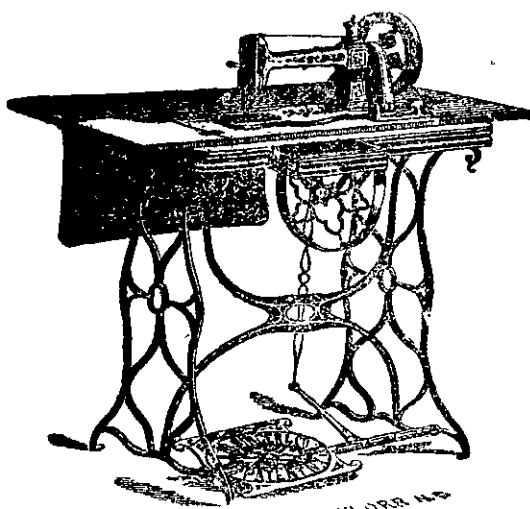
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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., NEWPLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows for the week ending February 18th :—

Fat Cattle.—There was a very full supply at the weekly sale to-day—in all about 180 head—most of which, however, were taken by the trade at prices considerably under late sales, as the number was in excess of requirements. Considerably we cannot expect late prices next week unless a limited number is yarded. Bullocks brought from £5 to £9 5s; cows, from £4 2s 6d to £6 10s. We sold 70 head on account of Messrs A. M'Laren, Wm. Gordon, Alex. Ironside, and others, at above quotations; and have, during the week, sold 130 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—About 500 of all sorts were penned. Cross-breeds brought from 9s 9d to 12s; old ewes, 5s 9d; merino wethers, 7s 6d. We sold 200 at the yards, and have placed privately 500 half-breeds and merinos at 2½d for cross-breeds, and 2d for merino wethers.

Fat Lambs.—Very few were penned to-day, and sold at 8s to 9s. We have sold 100 at former prices.

Store Cattle.—At our Mosgiel sale on the 17th, we disposed of about 100 head of store cattle at from £3 to £4 15s, and have placed privately 60 head at £5 10s. The latter, however, are large quiet bullocks, in fine thriving condition. Mixed herds at this time of year are only saleable at low rates.

Store Sheep.—We are still able to report numerous enquiries for almost every description of sheep, and we have during the week placed 6000 of various sorts at our quotations. Young merino ewes and cross-breeds are most sought after, with but few offering. We quote cross-bred wethers, 2-tooth, 8s to 9s; ditto, 4-tooth and upwards, 9s to 10s. Cross-bred lambs, 7s 6d to 8s. Merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6-tooth, 6s 6d to 7s; full mouthed, 5s to 6s; young merino ewes, 6s 6d to 7s.

Real Property.—We have sold on account of William Black, Esq., his Milbourne Estate, near Tokomairiro, consisting of about 3000 acres, at £2 10s per acre, the purchaser being Mr Dougald M'Ewing, of Moeraki.

Wool.—Owing to the departure of the English mail steamer to-day, our sale this week was held on Monday. There was a full attendance of buyers, and although the advices by the inward European mail, received that morning, were calculated to depress the market, we are able to report that prices were sustained to within a fraction of the rates ruling at the earlier sales, as shewn by priced catalogue annexed. We catalogued 793 bales, of which 292 bales were sold, several lots were withdrawn for want of instructions, and the remainder passed in. The catalogues of the London November - December sales to hand by the mail, above referred to, show a much greater decline in prices than the cablegrams previously received had led us to expect, more especially in the case of inferior descriptions of greasy and scoured wools.

Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—We have not held a sale this week, but purpose offering a quantity on Friday first.

Grain.—We note a slightly improved demand for wheat, good samples of which are saleable at 4s 9d. Oats are in request, and any parcels offering are readily taken at 3s 1d to 4s for old oats, feed and milling qualities respectively.

ART UNION IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, ROSS.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS AND PRIZES :—

Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.
524	93	124	86	3350	46	4881	36
2538	57	2982	15	2738	14	2005	74
3214	33	2963	96	5359	65	3416	13
2945	81	5197	25	2110	17	775	10
3819	71	1284	21	4850	63	3316	37
5994	92	3100	42	3446	93	820	41
5271	12	2721	97	5579	5	4480	62
848	48	5441	89	5209	16	2338	1
2889	51	543	64	5521	73	755	77
2301	45	3855	87	2723	70	4527	26
4859	68	4516	19	977	29	2066	31
4100	40	5227	18	690	6	4800	24
4951	60	549	38	185	85	4352	79
3572	82	4528	59	5321	75	2590	39
5935	44	2633	91	472	22	4784	27
2799	88	5311	3	285	99	2172	32
3502	78	3414	54	2062	52	5546	94
5432	20	2562	7	5106	43	1819	83
4827	80	2915	2	3578	9	3034	61
733	67	354	34	4828	49	955	4
5404	66	421	90	5568	72	4299	56
468	58	4976	47	883	55	3515	53
390	69	5117	11	956	84	4215	23
5934	8	2382	76	2732	50	4255	28
2655	30	3220	100	2391	35	174	95

We, the undersigned, have examined the above, and found it correct.

W. HENDERSON,
A. KAUFFMAN,
JOHN OWENS,
DAN. COGHLAN, } Scrutineers.

Ross, January 20, 1874.

1100 of the intermediate numbers unsold were not drawn.

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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

PAID-UP, £250,000.

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

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.

W. M. BACON AND SONS
QUEEN'S LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the York Hotel.

MESSRS ROBERTSON AND CO.

DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSERS,

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

Town and Country orders punctually attended to.

Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

NOTICE 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 (late occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

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 21, 1874.

THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

IN our issue of to-day we publish a translation, borrowed from the 'London Tablet,' of an Encyclical Letter addressed by the Holy Father to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries in the grace and communion of the Holy See, in reference to the persecutions of the Church in many countries, and also as to the new heresy of the sect called the OLD CATHOLICS.

This is a most important document, and it will be read by all Catholics with the deepest interest. It is hardly necessary for us to do more on this occasion than call attention to it. No analysis is required of us, for people will be sure to read and analyse it for themselves.

After having given expression to the anguish of his mind at the sight of the persecution to which his flock is subjected in many places, and made a passing allusion to the suppression of the Roman University, and of the Religious Orders in the Eternal City, His Holiness proceeds to speak on religious affairs in Switzerland and Germany with a clearness and precision which leave nothing to be desired.

The first few sentences of the Encyclical are most touching. "Although," he says, "many grievous and bitter sufferings, from the beginning of Our long Pontificate, have fallen to Our lot through various causes which We have unfolded in Our Encyclical letters from time to time, yet in these last years the number of our sorrows has so increased that, were We not upheld by the mercy of God, We should be almost overwhelmed by them. Of late, indeed, matters have reached such a pass, that death itself seems better than life amid such storms, and with eyes lifted up to heaven We are fain to cry, 'It is better for us to die than to see the evils of the saints.' Machab. iii. 59."

As to Switzerland, the Holy Father enumerates the various acts of violence committed by the Governments against the Church, in banishing ecclesiastics, enacting iniquitous laws subversive of the Church, and imposing an oath involving actual apostasy; and solemnly condemns and rejects these laws and this oath. His Holiness's words are—"We, therefore, as required by Our office, do, by Our Apostolic authority, solemnly reject and condemn them, declaring the required oath to be unlawful and sacrilegious, and that all those, who in the Canton of Geneva or elsewhere, having been elected according to the tenor of the same laws, or others like them, by the votes of the people, and confirmation of the civil power, shall venture to take upon them ecclesiastical functions, do *ipso facto* incur the greater excommunication, especially reserved to the Holy See, and other canonical penalties; and that they are to be avoided by the faithful according to the Divine command, as strangers and robbers, who 'come not but to steal and to kill and to destroy.' St. John x. 5, 10."

In reference to Germany, the Encyclical deals first with the Prussian Government, and in the second place, with the OLD CATHOLIC heresy, and its unhappy Bishop Reinkens. The following is the concluding passage concerning the German Emperor and the Prussian Government:—"We should indeed have gladly passed over in this place the letter of the Emperor, if it had not been made public by the official journal in Berlin altogether without our knowledge, and in a manner certainly unbecomingly, together with another letter written by Our hand, in which We appealed for the Catholic Church in Prussia to the justice of the Most Serene Emperor. The things which we have thus far recounted are before the eyes of all; wherefore, while religious and virgins dedicated to God are deprived of the common liberty of citizens, and are cradled with cruel harshness; while public schools, in which Catholic youth are day by day further with drawn from the wholesome teaching and vigilance of the Church; while societies founded for the nurturing of piety, and even the seminaries of the clergy are dissolved; while the liberty of preaching the gospel is hindered, while it is prohibited in certain parts of the kingdom to teach the elements of religious education in the mother tongue; while the priests are forcibly taken away from parishes over which they were set by the Bishops, and the Bishops themselves are deprived of their revenues, coerced by fines, and menaced by threats of imprisonment, while Catholics are disturbed by vexations of every kind, is it possible that we should receive into our

mind that which is laid before us, viz., that neither the religion of Jesus Christ nor the truth is called in question?"

After having spoken at considerable length and with great eloquence as to the OLD CATHOLICS and their pseudo-bishop Reinkens, His Holiness concludes thus: "We not only declare the election of the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens to be contrary to the Holy Canons, unlawful and altogether null and void, and denounce and condemn his consecration, as sacrilegious, but by the authority of Almighty God We declare the said Joseph Hubert, together with those who have taken part in his election and sacrilegious consecration, and whoever adhere to and follow the same, giving aid, favor, or consent—excommunicated, under anathema, separated from the communion of the Church, and to be reckoned among those whose fellowship has been forbidden to the faithful by the Apostle, so that they are not so much as to say to them God speed." St. John ii 10.

Towards the end of the Encyclical mention is made of the persecution of the Church in America, but not at any great length, and the Holy Father promises to return to this subject at a future time.

One would naturally ask why is this war against the Catholic Church carried on at this time and so generally throughout the world. The Holy Father is aware of this and gives an answer saying, "Some of you may, perhaps, be surprised, Venerable Brethren, that the war which is carried on at this time against the Catholic Church extends so far and wide. But whoever is acquainted with the character, the aims, and purposes of the sects—be they Freemasons, or by whatever name they are known—and compare them with the character and extent of the strife which throughout nearly the whole world is waged against the Church, cannot hesitate to assign the cause of our present calamities to the craft and conspiracy of the same sects. From them is made up the synagogue of Satan, which is marshalling its forces and preparing to engage hand to hand against the Church of Christ. These sinful associations having greatly increased the number of their adherents, fancy that they have now obtained their ends and all but reached the goal set before them. Succeeding in this object, after which they have so long hankered—the possession of the chief power in many places—they are now boldly using the strength and power they have acquired, that the Church of God may be reduced to the most grinding slavery, that it may be uprooted from its foundations and defaced in the divine marks with which it shines conspicuous; in a word, that shaken, shattered, and overthrown by many blows, it may, if possible, be utterly blotted out from the world."

There is, in conclusion, a beautiful and consoling passage quoted from St. John Chrysostom to which we direct the especial attention of our readers.

SULLIVAN'S LIBERATION.

THE convict Sullivan who had been tried and condemned to death for a most atrocious murder has been pardoned on condition of his leaving the colony. We have not space this week to make many comments on this transaction; nor, indeed, have we any inclination to dwell on the career of this human or inhuman butcher. We fear the affair will not be regarded as creditable to our Government. Indeed, there is no use in concealing our opinion as to the action of the Government. We regard the liberation from prison of Sullivan as a scandalous transaction.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE Wellington police have arrested George Maui a Deemond, the absconding manager of the Provincial and Suburban Bank, Richmond, Melbourne, aboard the *Mekeo*. He had sailed from Otago, and was en route for San Francisco.

It is said that the services of the Hon. R. D. Ireland, Q.C., of Melbourne, have been retained by the defendants in the now celebrated case of *White v. McKellar*, and that the annual certificate of the "Jolly C." (as the *Argus* styles Mr Ireland) has been taken out in the Supreme Court Office at Daredin in view of the future stages of the action.

THE hard times anticipated for some months in America have at last come on. A late cablegram brings information that working men are returning in shoals from America, in consequence of the distress there. With energetic emigration agents America's difficulty should be New Zealand's opportunity.

A YOUNG man named John Blair not long arrived from North Britain, who has been employed in the Supreme Court, Daredin, has been charged with having stolen a cheque for £39 15s 3d, the property of the Queen, and has been committed for trial.

OUR Auckland correspondent reports business done:—Colonial, £11; Golden Call, (new issue) £9 11s; Golden Call, double, £20.

MR C. HOLLOWAY, a prominent member of the Agricultural Laborers' League, and delegate and chairman of the Oxford district, is a passenger by the *Mongol*. Mr Holloway comes out in charge of

the immigrants on board, and has also been instrumental in forwarding those who will come out by the Scimitar. There is every reason to believe that Mr Holloway purposes making himself acquainted with the special advantages which New Zealand offers to agricultural laborers as a field for immigration.

It becoming known in Dunedin that Sullivan, one of the Maungatapu murderers, and who had been confined in Dunedin Gaol, had received a free pardon from the Government, and had been allowed to leave the Province by the s.s. Mikado, bound to San Francisco via Auckland, telegrams were sent North by some who were greatly indignant at such a cold-blooded monster being set at large without a word of warning. In addition to telegrams known to have been sent to Auckland, a number of gentlemen subscribed and dispatched a telegram, to be sent right through from Melbourne to the American Government. This warning was, however, fortunately not needed as, in consequence of protests by the American Consul, and the objection of the passengers by the Mikado, Captain Moore refused to take Sullivan any farther, and turned him off the vessel at Auckland. Sullivan, who was accompanied as far as Auckland by Sergeant Watson by whom he was watched in his peregrination in that city, fearing violence from the inhabitants, gave himself into custody for his protection. He is still a prisoner of the Crown, the pardon having been granted conditionally on his leaving the colony. Sullivan has been sent from Auckland; it is believed to the South.

THE total imports of the colony for the quarter ending 31st December were £1,784,605; for the corresponding period of 1872 they were £1,498,193. The comparative value of imports for 1872 was £5,142,951; and for last year, £6,462,981. The exports for the colony for 1872 were £5,190,665; for last year they were £5,613,711.

WADDELL, a cattle dealer, claimed in the District Court, Invercargill, £200 damages from the Superintendent, as proprietor of the Southland Railways, on account of his servants, the railway officials, having agreed to convey a heifer belonging to plaintiff from Invercargill to the Bluff. Through the carelessness of the servants the heifer was put into a truck or van unfit for the purpose. The consequence was that the heifer attempted to jump out, and broke plaintiff's leg, incapacitating him for business. The jury assessed the damages at £200.

At an adjourned extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Carrick Water Race Company held at Cromwell, the Directors were authorised to borrow £4000 from the Government. A resolution was also passed to re-open the share list. Nine of the shareholders present at once applied for 800 additional shares. The greatest confidence was expressed in the success of the undertaking.

A DEPUTATION representing the passengers by the Surat has waited on the Superintendent of Otago in regard to the much agitated question of getting back their luggage. It appeared that Mr Larnach had offered to give possession of it on payment of half valuation, and that the passengers were willing to subscribe something towards it. His Honor stated that the Government was willing to contribute, and promised to endeavor to get the Relief Committee to give some of the funds it had in hand, towards the same object.

The Grahamstown Railway Committee have appointed a sub-committee to procure data to lay before the Premier, to induce him to place the Thames Valley Line on the next schedule.

A MOVEMENT is being organised at Grahamstown to endeavour to obtain Government assistance towards the expenses of the deep drainage of mines.

THE revenue derived from Crown Lands in Otago, exclusive of Southland, during the financial year ending 31st December, 1873, was:—Land sales, £154,724 18s 2d; assessments on stock, £59,892 2s 11d; miscellaneous, £8917 10s 10d; total, £223,534 11s 11d.

GOLD has been struck in the Golden Calf mine, Grahamstown; 86 ounces of etene contained 99 ounces of gold. The shares are advancing. The mine has been worked four years without paying.

THE woman Powell, whose nefarious doings in the way of decoying children and women, have lately attained such notoriety, has been sent to Dunedin Gaol for three months for having no lawful means of subsistence.

THE great Blue Spur case of Clayton and Others against Morrison and Others, which has already cost so much to the litigants, and which was to have been tried again next month before Judge Chapman, has been settled satisfactorily by private arrangement between the parties. Each side pays its own costs.

A TELEGRAM received in Dunedin from Palmerston states that Mr G. Ross, farmer, Blue Mountain, has had a barn burned down, and property to the extent of £700. Mr Ross, unfortunately for himself, was not insured.

GOVERNOR Weld made but a short stay in Otago. He came to Dunedin overland from Southland in the morning, visited some of the public institutions, and left for Lyttelton in the afternoon.

A CHARGE of malpractice being a rare thing in Dunedin, considerable interest has been manifested in a case heard in the Resident Magistrate's Court, in which Mr James Hunt sued Dr Sorley for £100 damages for alleged improper treatment of and injury to his leg. The damages were originally laid at £300, but the amount was reduced to £100 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. The barristers' table was strewn with legal and medical works and bones, and the doctors mustered in great force. The hearing of the case occupied two days, and at the conclusion His Worship, Mr Stode, said:—"From the evidence in this case, I am of opinion that the defendant has not, in the treatment of the plaintiff, brought to bear that fair and competent degree of skill that should be brought to bear on such an injury. I will not animadvert upon the evidence now that I have stated my opinion. There can be no question as to the amount of damages, and judgment will be for £100 and costs."

WE read that at a bazaar to raise funds for Catholic Church purposes, held at Wellington, £400 was taken. At Arrow a bazaar for a similar purpose realized £200 clear of all expenses.

LENTEN PASTORAL FOR 1874.

PATRICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN AND ADMINISTRATOR OF WELLINGTON.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF SAID DIOCESE, HEALTH IN THE LORD AND BENEDICTION.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

The Holy Season of Lent begins this year on the 18th February, Ash Wednesday, and ends on the 5th April, Easter Sunday. At the end of this Pastoral you will find a schedule of the regulations for the fast and abstinence of this penitential time, which we have made in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See, and after duly considering the circumstances of these two Dioceses.

On previous occasions we called your attention to the all-important question of education, and urged on you the necessity of providing Catholic schools for Catholic children. It is consoling and encouraging to be able to bear witness to the docility and zeal with which you have responded to this call. Although comparatively few and poor, you have established and maintained many excellent schools for both sexes, and, in most places, at your own sole expense. But though much has been done, the work, it may with truth be said, has only commenced. Nothing like adequate provision for even the most elementary education of our children has yet been made. Renewed exertions, therefore, will be demanded of all; and the faithful of these Dioceses will have to prepare themselves for great sacrifices, in order to hand down to their children the faith once delivered to the saints, and without which "it is impossible to please God."—Heb. xi. v 6.

You must trust in God and your own exertions alone; from the Governments—Provincial and General—you can expect nothing. In some of the smaller provinces, an attempt is made to do justice to Catholics, and to give them some share of the taxes they pay for the maintenance of schools, by granting us subsidies in a few instances. But in the larger, such as Otago and Canterbury, the Governments refuse us all aid. It must be said, however, that everywhere the system of education supported by the State throughout this colony is anti-Catholic. So far as we are concerned, all Government schools in these Dioceses are Godless and hostile to the Catholic church. Catholics cannot frequent them without exposing themselves to grievous dangers to their faith and morals. Of these schools, therefore, Catholics cannot avail themselves except in cases of very great necessity, and when—such necessity being supposed—every possible precaution is taken to ward off all dangers to faith and morals. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that they are responsible for the children under their charge, and often reflect on these words of the Apostle: "He that neglects his own, particularly those of his own household, has lost the faith, and is become worse than an infidel;" and again on these words of our Divine Master: "What wilt it avail a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?"

We, therefore, most earnestly exhort all to exert themselves to establish and maintain efficient Catholic schools wherever it is possible to do so; and we call upon the clergy—who, indeed, have not been wanting in this matter—to exert themselves with the greatest zeal and perseverance in the great cause of Catholic education. Nothing but such an education can save the rising generation from the baneful influence of the infidel systems of education so characteristic of this century, and so fashionable in this colony.

Our Holy Father is still a prisoner in the Vatican, and dependent on the alms of the faithful for the means of carrying on the Government of the Church. It is our duty to aid him in every way in our power. Whilst, therefore, we supplicate the Throne of Mercy in his behalf, let us be generous in our alms on next Good Friday. For we ordain that on this day—the Anniversary of the Crucifixion of our Divine Redeemer—a collection be made for His Holiness in all the missions of the two Dioceses. The amount thus collected is to be forwarded to us as soon possible for transmission to Rome.

You are aware that not only in Italy, where the work of the spoliation and plunder still progresses, but also in other lands, as in Germany and Switzerland, Catholics are subjected to a fierce persecution on account of their faith. Our enemies in these countries have determined to uproot the Catholic faith, and utterly destroy the Catholic Church. For this purpose they have banished Catholic bishops and priests, closed Catholic schools, forbidden the education of priests, intruded suspended and immoral ecclesiastics in defiance of the sacred canons and the indignant remonstrance of the faithful, and seized on Catholic property. Nothing, almost, that wicked legislation and tyrannous administration can do, has been left undone to break up the Ministry of the Church and impede her action. Those who endure such terrible wrongs are our brethren, members with us of the one universal fold—the mystic body of Christ. Let us give them our sympathy, and at least the aid of our fervent and persevering prayers.

During this holy season pray for the conversion of sinners and unbelievers, pray that all may come to the knowledge of

the truth "that there may be one fold and one shepherd." (John x. v 16.)

Pray also for our Holy Father, and the liberty and independence of the Church; and that a merciful Providence may send us a sufficient number of good priests, and enable us to provide a Christian education for our children.

"The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." (Thess., last verse.)

† P. MORAN.

Given at Dunedin,
Feast of St. Agnes, 1874.

The following are the regulations for Lent, which we make in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See:—

1st. We grant permission for the use of Flesh Meat at dinner only on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays, except one, that is the second Saturday, during Lent.

2nd. Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of butter, at dinner, on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the year, with the exception of the first and last Wednesdays of Lent, and Good Friday.

3rd. White Meats—such as butter, milk, cheese and eggs, are allowed on all days at dinner, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and the Wednesday and Friday of Holy Week, on which three days the ancient discipline of the Church is to be observed in all its rigor.

4th. Fish and Flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective Pastors are to be the judges.

Subject to the above regulations, every day, except Sunday in Lent, is a day of fast and abstinence.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to communion within Easter time, which in these Dioceses commences on the first Sunday in Lent and ends on the Octave of the Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of it to be placed, during Lent, in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

† P. M.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

A TELEGRAM from Arrowtown last week says:—"The Government School was opened on Monday by order of the committee, there were present 2 on Tuesday, and 5 on Wednesday; the school was closed by order of the Teacher, the committee not being consulted.

At the Catholic school the attendance was 28 on both days.

THE HITCH AT WELLINGTON.

ON the 11th inst., the House of Representatives met at 5 o'clock. The Clerk said that in consequence of the absence of the Speaker and Chairman of Committee, it would be necessary, according to the rules of the House, to adjourn till the following day.—Mr Vogel then made the following statement:—"The meeting of members of both Houses yesterday arose through the non-appearance of an expected proclamation of prorogation. Some weeks ago it was intended to further prorogue Parliament. His Excellency was advised to that effect, and signified his willingness to comply with the advice. It is probable a proclamation of prorogation has been signed, but if so, it has miscarried. As a few members of Parliament attended yesterday, some members of the Government also attended the meeting which took place. Since then the Attorney-General's opinion has been taken, and I attach it for your information. It is clear the present meetings do not constitute a session, and as soon as the prorogation can be proclaimed it will be. In the meanwhile, if members in Wellington meet daily, such meetings will not constitute a session, and members will probably, after to-day, not meet, at least so the Government will advise them. To-day, they will probably meet, as yesterday they agreed to do so. There seems no reason why you should put yourselves to the trouble of coming to Wellington at present."

A telegraphic circular of the above was sent by the Government to each member of Parliament not in Wellington. The Attorney-General's opinion says:—"I think that as His Excellency the Governor has not met and addressed the two other elements of the General Assembly, neither of those elements can proceed to any business, but adjourn till met by the Governor and addressed by him. Consequently neither house can sit. Each may meet, but cannot sit and proceed to business. It is held that a complete Act must be passed, otherwise there is no session. To constitute an Act, there must be a Bill passed by each House, and assented to by the Governor. Therefore there will be no session within the meaning of the section of the Constitution Act, and the Governor may safely and properly prorogue to a later date. The time elapsed between the date to which the Assembly was prorogued by the last instrument of prorogation, namely, 10th Feb, and the date of the next instrument of prorogation, will not have been a session, all ought members of each House of Assembly may have met and adjourned.

The 'Post' contends that the two Houses of Assembly are now in session, and says:—"This extraordinary session might be regarded as a good joke, were it not that very serious consequences to the members of the House of Representatives are involved. The Constitution Act provides that any member of that House who absents himself for a whole session without leave shall forfeit his seat. This provision is one which the Colonial Legislature cannot alter without the Act so altering it being reserved for her Majesty's pleasure. Thus, if the Governor now issued a proclamation proroguing Parliament, the seat of every member of the House of Representatives, except the half-dozen who were present yesterday, would be *ipso facto* vacant, and it would be the duty of the Clerk of Writs to immediately issue new writs. This is a difficulty which no legislation can surmount. Unless a quorum can be got together to grant leave to the absentees, what is equivalent to a general election throughout the colony must ensue immediately on Parliament being prorogued. Probably the Government, if it comes to that, will advise the Governor to dissolve Parliament, so that a real general election may take place this year, instead of the year after next, when the term of the present Parliament expires."

The 'Post' has a mock speech by the Governor, in the course of which it makes him say:—"Since Parliament was prorogued I have visited most of the centres of population in both islands. The people seem prosperous, but are dreadfully given to demonstrations of loyalty, in the shape of banquets and processions. They no doubt mean well, and I am fully satisfied of their attachment to the Crown. At the same time, I felt it my duty on several occasions to impress on them that her Majesty's Representative must not be bored, and I am glad to say that no weak consideration for their feelings deterred me from practically enforcing this great moral lesson. The number of Mayors in Otago is a serious evil, demanding the immediate and grave consideration of the Legislature. . . . It will, no doubt, be highly gratifying to you to learn that the Minister of Justice, entertaining a high opinion of the abilities of the Hon. Mr Bathgate, has appointed that gentleman to an important and most lucrative judicial office. I had much pleasure in confirming the nomination, as it delivered me of Mr Bathgate as one of my advisers. Papers on this subject will be laid before you."

A 'Gazette' extraordinary issued on the 18th inst. has released members from attendance at Parliament until 30th April next.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONGOL.

THE s.s. Mongol arrived at Port Chalmers, from Plymouth, after splendid passage of 51 days 18 hours, on Thursday the 12th inst. On arrival there was made known the unwelcome intelligence of sickness on board in the form of scarlet fever, measles, and bronchitis. This, of course, left but one course to be pursued, viz., to quarantine the steamer. The Board of Health met in the afternoon and decided:—"That the ship Mongol remain in quarantine in the meantime, and that she be thoroughly fumigated. That the fourteen emigrants for Otago be placed on Quarantine Island, and all usual and necessary steps be taken to fumigate and cleanse their baggage, bedding, and personal effects. That the cargo for the port be placed in lighters, and fumigated prior to being landed. That in the event of the Colonial Government so desiring it, the whole of the passengers on board the Mongol be landed on Quarantine Island, and their effects be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated." It appears that the emigrants were shipped at Plymouth, and were taken from the Depot there, and that they were unhealthy at the time, scarlet fever and measles having previously appeared amongst them. Two of the families had been removed from the Depot in consequence, and several of the intending emigrants had to be left behind. On the morning of the day that the steamer sailed from Plymouth a family was sent on shore because its members had only lately recovered from scarlet fever, and were in a very weak state therefrom. Moreover, as Dr Davidson remarked, the infection of fever must have been about them. Professor McGregor who interrogated the doctor, asked Dr Davidson whether he considered it prudent to undertake the voyage with emigrants in such a very unsatisfactory condition? To which the doctor replied that he certainly did not, and expressed surprise that the Emigration authorities at home had not detained her. He furthermore remarked that if one case of fever had been apparent on the day she sailed, he would have taken the responsibility of detaining the steamer. The emigrants, however, were, to all appearance, well on the day she sailed, but on the following day fever and measles appeared amongst them, and remained throughout the passage. According to the Doctor's report, 67 cases of measles, 21 cases of scarlet fever, and eight cases of bronchitis had been treated during the passage, and out of that number 12 resulted fatally, viz., 4 cases of measles, 5 of scarlet fever, 3 of bronchitis. Besides these there was 1 fatal case of diarrhoea, 1 of ulcer, 1 of death from inanition, and a death from sunstroke. The deaths were confined to children of ten years of age and under; excepting in one case. With regard to the present condition of the immigrants, there are under treatment 4 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of abscess, 1 of diarrhoea, 1 of bronchitis. The precaution was taken to destroy all the clothes and bedding used by infected persons during the voyage, whilst the infected persons were carefully isolated. When the Mongol left Plymouth, she had 245 statute adult immigrants on board, besides a number of paying passengers, and her crew of 54 men and boys. The immigrants came out through the New Zealand Shipping Company, and are for distribution through the colony as follows:—10½ statute adults for Otago, 71 for Canterbury, 91 for Wellington, 72½ for Auckland. The Mongol is one of the steamers engaged to run in the new Australian and American Mail Line, and has demonstrated her ability to undertake the running of the mail service by making the quickest direct passage from England to New Zealand on record. Her time from land to land was 50 days 8 hours, and 51 days 18 hours from Plymouth to Port Chalmers. She is a handsome boat of 2265 tons register and 1463 tons carrying capacity. Her length is 300 feet, beam 35 feet, and depth of hold 31 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with a compound engine of 400 horse-power nominal, and 1600 horse power indicated. Her accommodation is good; there is a magnificent saloon, with ladies' cabin and retiring room, bath-rooms, ice-house, &c. She is built with three decks. The owners of the

Mongol are the New York, London, and China Steam Company. She was specially built to carry tea between China and New York, and is the sister-ship to the Tartar, lately arrived on a similar mission at Melbourne, and belongs to the same owners.

THE TOKOMAIRIRO GRAMMAR SCHOOL ENQUIRY.

We have received the official report of this enquiry. We abstain, at least for the present, from making any remarks thereon, thinking it enough to publish the evidence of the late head master, Mr David Ross. No remarks of ours could damage the system more than his evidence:—

Mr Ross, having been sworn, said: I am head master of the Grammar School, at Tokomairiro. Michael Curran was at my school during the third and fourth quarters of 1872, from about July to Christmas. I do not remember particularly the boy Michael coming to the school. I do not remember his coming to the school, but I think Michael Curran's father met me somewhere and asked me about the fees. I cannot state positively what class Michael Curran was put into when he first came to the school, but I know that during the last quarter he was at the school he was in the Junior Reader class, which is taught by Mr McIntyre. I taught this class, along with the other classes their seniors, the Bible lesson each day, from half-past nine to ten o'clock. I noticed Michael Curran in the class when I gave it the Bible lessons in the mornings. The Bible lesson consists of sometimes my reading a portion of the Bible, and sometimes the pupils reading a portion of the Bible, including boys and girls; sometimes a chapter of the Bible is given out, and the scholars are questioned on it, without reading; and sometimes sacred geography is taught, which includes that of the Old and New Testament. I sometimes asked Michael Curran an historical or geographical question, but he was so backward that I hardly or ever got an answer. I do not remember any one single instance in which Michael Curran read the Bible in the class. This was partly because he was so backward in his reading, and partly because I did not know whether he was a Catholic or not. I never remember asking Michael Curran to read the Bible in the class. The Bible class which I have been describing is held in Mr McIntyre's room, because it is a larger room than my class room. On one or two occasions I remember Mr McIntyre asking me to come and see if I thought that Michael Curran and another boy were capable of continuing in his class. I am in the habit of inflicting corporal punishment upon the pupils when necessary, administered with a strap or cane, generally upon the hands or across the fingers or legs, but I never remember a single instance when I flogged a pupil across the back. I never remember punishing the boy Curran, but I cannot swear positively that I never did. I swear positively I never punished the boy Curran in connection with the Bible class. I mean that I never punished Curran for his lessons or exercises in the Bible class. I positively swear I never punished Michael Curran for not being in time for the Bible class. I do not remember that I ever punished Curran for not being at school before ten o'clock. I cannot positively swear that I did not. I did not know at the time that the boy was a Catholic, but I suspected that he was a Catholic, and that is the reason why I did not punish him if he did not come to the school before ten o'clock. I cannot remember Michael Curran being absent from the Bible class, but he may have been absent without my remembering. I do not remember any particular case in which the boy Curran was absent from the Bible class. It is possible that I might have punished Curran for some misdemeanour committed in school during the day. Every teacher punishes the pupils in his own class. I do not remember ever having punished Curran for any reason. It was shortly after Curran was put into the Junior Reader that Mr McIntyre called me to see whether he should be put back. I do not remember whether Curran was at the Bible class during the first quarter he was at school. Neither Curran's father or mother ever told me that Michael was a Roman Catholic. I asked some parties in connection with the school what religion Curran was of. I wish to correct this statement: I do not confine it to parties in connection with the school; I may have asked some one else. My first idea was that Michael Curran might belong to the Church of England; upon further inquiry some persons told me they thought he was a Roman Catholic. This was some short time after Curran came to the school. I do not remember ever asking any Roman Catholic if Curran was a Catholic. I did not consider it as a part of my duty to ask Curran's father or any of his family whether Michael was a Roman Catholic. I never asked Michael Curran if he was a Roman Catholic; I did not consider it as a part of my duty to ask him either publicly or privately what his religion was. I did not think it was a part of my duty to ask him whether he was a Roman Catholic, or of any other religion. I received instructions from the Board of Education with reference to the Bible lesson and religious instruction in school, which I produce. I put up a notice in the school when I received the instructions. I at the same time received the same instructions from the School Committee on the same subject. Those instructions contained directions to placard publicly in all the rooms in the school the time of Bible or religious tuition. I was also instructed to make public to the children the hour of Bible instruction, and its being optional for the pupils to attend at that time. I was also instructed to discontinue the use of the Shorter Catechism in the school. I do not remember anything else particularly contained in the instructions. As far as I recollect I received the instructions about May 1872. I remember receiving a circular some two years ago containing questions to be answered, but do not remember their nature, nor the answers that I returned to them. I may have returned the answer appearing under my name, to question No. 3 of questions forwarded to schoolmasters by the Select Committee of Provincial Council, as appearing in Appendix to Votes and Proceedings, Ses. XXI, 1871, pp. 91 and 93, and am willing to accept the responsibility of it. I have acted upon it since I gave the answer referred to. After I received the instructions from the Education Board I stopped teaching the Shorter Catechism. I stated generally to the school, if your parents object to your attending the Bible class I do not force it, only bring me a note from them to that effect and you will be exempt. Besides, those whom I knew to be Catholics I took

privately aside and told them that if their parents or guardians did not wish them to attend at the Bible class, that I did not. I remember especially speaking to Michael Curran. I said does your father know you attend the Bible class here? So far as I remember his answer was, "I don't know—I think so." I then said to him, will you tell your father from me, if he wishes you to attend, I dare not object; but if he does not, I do not ask you. The notices were up on the walls at this time. There is not the smallest foundation for the statement reported by Mrs McFarlane to have been made to her by Minnie Curran; it is a fabrication from beginning to end. Curran's father met me in the street with another party, and asked me if I had heard the report about his son having been beaten. I said I had; and I now understand his son to be the boy in question. Curran did not ask me if the report was true. Curran himself said the report was not true. I know, as a rule, the Roman Catholics object to being present at the reading of the Protestant Bible. Although Michael Curran was in the Bible class, I never remember asking him to read the Bible, or not to read the Bible. Mr McIntyre never made any remonstrance with me about beating the boy, Michael Curran, for anything. At the time Michael Curran was at my school, there were three other Catholic children there—two boys and a girl; the girl a junior, who did not attend my class at all. I consider that sending a message by the children to the parents is complying with the instruction to take care that both parents and children be informed that attendance at Bible and religious instruction is optional.

CABLEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams have been lately published:—"LONDON, Feb 2nd.—The struggle between Bismarck and the Ultramontanes is increasing in bitterness.—Germany has warned France and Belgium of their international duty to repress the attacks of the Ultramontanes, whether through the press or the clergy.—The members of the Ministry elected are—Messrs Gladstone, Cardwell, Stansfield, Lowe, Childers, and Harcourt. The Marquis of Hartington was defeated at Radnor.—The members elected for the new Parliament comprise 106 Liberals and 136 Conservatives.—M'Mahon, in addressing the French merchants, asked for full confidence in the stability of the Government, and expressed his intention to maintain it."

THE POPE, THE GERMAN EMPEROR, AND THE DUNEDIN PROTESTANT PRESS.

Auckland.

THE contest now being carried on between the Pope, or in other words Clerical Europe and the German Emperor, is not likely soon to end. The interest excited by the late bloody Franco-Prussian war was nothing as compared with that which exists throughout the whole of Christendom in respect of the present politico-religious struggle between Rome and Berlin. Wherever the Catholic Church has been planted this struggle will find a place. Some will range themselves on the side of the Pope, and some on the side of the Emperor—or rather, of the respective principles which they each represent and uphold. The English press pronounce strongly in favour of the Emperor, and against the Pope and the Catholic Episcopacy. The Dunedin 'Evening Star,' and 'Guardian,' and 'Times,' following suit to the London 'Times' and smaller fry of the English press, denounce the Pope and Catholic Episcopacy in unmeasured terms of vituperation. All the old hackneyed calumnies and misrepresentations to the prejudice of the Catholic clergy which have done duty among the ignorant ever since Luther's day are being reproduced, as if they were something new and had not been a thousand times refuted to the satisfaction of every man having any pretensions to honesty as a well-bred student of history. Had your neighbour the 'Star' only consulted such historical writers as Guizot, Ranke, Kay, Macaulay, Hallam, and that worthy Scot, Samuel Laing, to say nothing of Radical Cobbett, he would never have made such an exhibition of his ignorance and prejudice as he has done. But it is well for the Catholic cause that such writers should say their worst when they do so in presence of those who, like yourself, are able to show the groundless nature of those charges against the Church which they bring forward with so much confidence. Thousands, indeed, will see these unjust accusations, who will never see the replies you make to them. But never mind: words have wings, and no man can tell in what direction or how far they may fly. So far as human means are concerned, this contest is in many ways a most unequal one. We see on the one side the Pope, a poor, defenceless old man, abandoned to his fate by the great ones of the earth, and virtually a prisoner in the hands of his powerful enemies. On the other hand we see the Emperor of the most formidable military nation in modern Europe, backed by such supporters as Bismarck, the London and Dunedin press, and all the so-called "liberal" Governments in Europe. Abuse and ridicule are poured without measure upon the Pope and all who dare to open their mouths or write a word in his defence. Away with them! away with them! Silence them all—say the liberal press of London and America, for they are the enemies of literature, science, civilization, and human progress. They love the darkness, and hate the light. Yet, in spite of all this, no sooner does the Pope issue some official missive to the Emperor and the faithful Catholic Bishops, than the Emperor and "liberal" Europe are troubled. The latest London cablegram, Jan. 18, in 'Daily Southern Cross,' announces: That the Papal bull is causing "sensation." They either feel or pretend to feel the greatest alarm at the Pope's "menaces," as they call his indignant protests against the unjust and oppressive acts of his enemies and the enemies of the Church. The fears expressed by the London 'Times' at the Pope's recent letter to the Emperor borders on the ludicrous, and would be indeed ridiculous were the language used not so mischievous, or one might almost say malicious. He denounces the Catholic Episcopacy throughout the United Kingdom, as ripe for any sort of action against the British Government; ready to join any combination which might have for its object to "dismember" the British Empire. This, it is presumed, refers to the "Home Rule" movement, and to the action some of the Catholic clergy are now taking in it. From this language of the 'Times' it would appear that the movement shows signs

of growing power, and promises ultimately to lead to success. The great object of such journals as the London 'Times' and its humble followers in this Colony is to create alarm and fill the public mind with prejudice and indignation against the Pope and the Catholic clergy, and through them against Catholic people generally, so that they may be denied the rights due to them. The "liberal" press try to effect this by what the Americans call "bunkum," and tall writing, misrepresentations, and artful insinuations. They may succeed to a considerable extent in their unworthy and ungenerous purpose—and for a considerable time. But it is too late in the day to expect such a ruse to succeed long now, and as it once did. Education has put a stop to that game. Men now read and reflect for themselves, and are not to be led by the nose to believe what is untrue, merely because it appears in the pages of the London 'Times' and Dunedin 'Evening Star,' 'Guardian,' 'Bruce Herald,' or other Colonial papers. One would imagine that the history of England during the past fifty years, and which is open to all men, Protestant and Christian alike, might teach Bismarck, his master, and their abettors in Dunedin and elsewhere, how vain it is to try to get the better of the Catholic Episcopacy; or to arrest the irresistible onward march of the Catholic Church anywhere, by any penal or repressive laws of any kind whatsoever. Daniel O'Connell, backed by the Irish priesthood, conquered the "Iron Duke," the Conqueror of Kings. This man who never fought a battle that he did not win, was compelled reluctantly and with a very ill grace to surrender to O'Connell and the Irish Roman Catholic Episcopacy, because their cause was a just one. The Duke's published despatches show that he only surrendered because he knew the sense of justice in the British House of Commons, Protestant though it was, was on the side of the Irish Catholics. Bismarck beware! You, too, may ere long discover that even the Protestant members of the German Parliament will turn against you. Already the "ultramontanes" in Germany, as the cablegrams last received tell us, have gained 30 members at last general election. No man, whether Catholic or Protestant, likes the idea of being ruled by mere "blood and steel." The continuous and increasing stream of German converts, many of them men of position and learning, now entering the Catholic Church, as shown in a late number of your journal, may well excite the serious apprehension of Bismarck and his Imperial master. It may even well furnish matter for wholesome reflection to your Dunedin contemporaries. A like spectacle is seen in Protestant England and America, and somewhat even in these Colonies. But England, Germany, and America are the educated countries in the world. Probably Ireland, the very bulwark and stronghold of the Catholic Church in the United Kingdom, is the best educated of them all. For this thanks in a great measure are due to the zeal of the Catholic clergy and the liberality of the Protestant British Government. The Government established a system of secular "national education," which was designed to sap the foundations of the Catholic Church in Ireland, but which has practically proved the means of strengthening her, in consequence of the action taken by the Catholic clergy. In this Colony the same thing will most likely happen, as the result of the junction of the Government and the Catholic Church. Secular schools will be established by Government, and at their side will be planted Catholic schools, whether aided by Government or not. The Catholic schools will protect the faith and morals of the Catholic children and give a good religious education, while the Government schools will lead many into infidelity, and still more into the Catholic Church. It is now a well-understood thing, that the tendency of all education outside the Catholic Church is to bear men either into infidelity or Catholicism. There is no middle path. The English infidel, Gibbon, praising Luther, regretted that he had stopped short in his course towards infidelity. Having rejected the authority of the Catholic Church it was a logical consequence of his system to repudiate all Christian authority and restraint whatever, and to be guided by "pure reason" alone, or his own private judgment, in all matters of religious belief.

T. W.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. VII.

"THE Coliseum by moonlight, how heavenly!" (said our poetic friend) "we shall see you there *à la-vee*?" (our friend affected French as well as poetry). Oh certainly! we promised; and I resolved to spend some of the intervening time in hunting up appropriate quotations, so that I should not be absolutely unprepared for the poetry which the occasion would be sure to require. My hunt was successful, and before the moon rose I was ready with—

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall—
And when Rome falls—the world."

But this elaborate preparation was in vain, for when half-past eight came, I found that the days sight-seeing had developed a slight cold into a bad attack of influenza, which needed bed and gruel, and made me shudder at the idea of a gloomy ruin where the cold winds played at hide and seek, and the heavy dew wept for the memories of the past. I wish I could recall what I heard next day from my friends who had been able to go, and who gave me a glowing description of what they had seen and felt, for I shall not be able to give you my own impressions as I never made another attempt to see the Coliseum by moonlight.

Early in my visit to Rome I had been to see the beautiful Protestant cemetery outside the walls, where are buried the poets Shelley and Keats; and when there I had been struck by the number of graves of young people, some of them perhaps who had come to seek for health in the eternal city, and had found death in the freezing art galleries and torchlight processions to the Coliseum. Perhaps because I was accustomed to the bright newness of everything in Australia (where, if you choose, you may make your plantation on ground which no plough has ever turned) the dust of ages had a most depressing influence on me. The cold had no freshness about it but seemed like an icy breath from the countless tombs which lie under the city. I would have been most unwilling to add another grave where there are already such multitudes, so I took care seldom to go

out after night-fall. But I often saw the Coliseum by daylight, and I must try and describe it for you. The building was at first called the Flavian Amphitheatre, from the family name of the Emperor Vespasian, who commenced its erection in A.D. 72, but it afterwards came to be called the Coliseum, from its immense size. Even now when centuries have passed away, when palaces have been built out of huge blocks of stone carried off by the Fornese, the Barberini, the Frangipani, and other noble families, when war in the twelfth century transformed the theatre into a fortress and it lost its western and southern sides, when peace scarcely less barbarously endeavored in the sixteenth century to turn it first into a woollen factory, and then into a magazine for saltpetre, enough is left to make it still the mightiest ruin, the wonder of Rome, and of the world. When we look at it now in its melancholy decay, and picture to ourselves what it was in the days of its splendor, it gives us truly an idea of the vanity of human greatness. Where are the emperors, the vestal virgins, the Roman citizens, who thronged this vast arena, and feasted their eyes on the dying agonies of the gladiators, or on the heroic fortitude of the Christian martyrs who were there torn to pieces by ferocious beasts? Wild flowers, myrtles and olives fill the galleries where once sat the great ones of Rome; and on the spot where the martyrs shed their blood the cross now stands triumphant. The stations of the cross now take the place of the dens of lions and tigers, and the preaching of Capuchin friars, telling their eager listeners of the holy ones whose blood deluged that very ground, may be heard instead of the Romans hungry for more slaughter. The Coliseum covers almost six acres, and is supposed to have been able to contain eighty seven thousand spectators. It is said to have been designed by Gaudentius, a Christian architect and martyr, and after the destruction of Jerusalem many thousand captive Jews were employed in building it. From what still remains it is easy to picture what it was before the hand of time had marked it so rudely. The form of the amphitheatre is oval. The outer elevation consists of four stories, the seats were also arranged in four tiers which sloped towards the centre and were divided as our modern theatres are into different compartments, for the patricians and plebeians. There was a covered gallery, on the same level as the arena, set apart for the emperor, the senators, and the vestal virgins. The Roman ladies took part in these scenes, and appear to have been even more blood-thirsty than their husbands and brothers. The last martyr who was sacrificed at the Coliseum was Telemachus (not the Prince so deservedly detested by school boys and girls for his dreary travels and moral reflections, to say nothing of the uncomfortable old gentleman who accompanied him and read him such lectures), but an Eastern monk who went to Rome in the reign of Honorius to protest against the barbarity of the gladiatorial shows; he threw himself between the combatants and endeavored to separate them, but his interference was taken in bad part by the angry Romans who did not choose to have their favorite amusement meddled with, so they heightened the fun by tearing him to pieces.

Of course all those who visit the Coliseum take away a bit of stone or, if very enthusiastic, half a brick to remind him of what they have seen. Perhaps the ultimate fate of the wonderful ruin which has resisted war and spoliation of every kind will be to be carried away piecemeal in tourists' pockets. I have to answer for a fragment in Australia, and I am sure there must be some tons of travertine in New York, for if the good Americans go to Paris when they die they go to Rome without waiting to be particularly good, and while still in the flesh, and as they, like us, have no ruins of their own, they take home a scrap of Coliseum, a few maces from the flooring of Pompei, and some dust from the Roman forum. But if this should really come to pass the destruction of the Flavian Amphitheatre would not be the only thing to grieve over. What would become of the records of the travellers who, determining to leave a name in history, cut into the solid stone with their penknives the fact that they had visited the Coliseum. John Brown had a yearning for immortality, he would have won a famous battle or written a great poem if the opportunity had offered, but fate was unkind and he feels himself growing to be an old man without having achieved anything great. But the name of John Brown shall not die, for he has cut it under that of Samuel Green, and stated in the clearest terms that on Feb. 19, '54, he and his wife Charlotte, and his daughter Maud, saw, admired, and approved of the Coliseum. This habit of wishing to carve one's name on the walls of great buildings is one with which I have not much sympathy, but it is very wide-spread. I was a little surprised, however, to see the name of one of our Australian colonists who had made the grand tour some years before. Our colonies are scarcely old enough yet to send home many rich Australians, but by degrees our wool and gold will make as good an appearance at the foreign tables d'hôte as the shoddy and oil of our American cousins, and we shall send home our girls to buy expensive French millinery, and see the sights of Rome as the American girls do at present.

S. G. D.

THE Town Commissioners of Wicklow have presented an address to Captain Robert Halpin, of the s.s. Great Eastern, on the occasion of his marriage. Mr Henry M'Phail, the Chairman, and the other Commissioners, proceeded from the Town Hall to the residence of Dr. Halpin, the brother of Captain Halpin. On arriving there the Chairman presented Captain Halpin with the Commissioners' address. In this document the Commissioners allude to the fact that Captain Halpin's much-respected father filled the office of Portreeve of Wicklow, expressed their admiration for the Captain, alluded to the distinguished reputation he had won by his conduct while in command of the largest ship afloat in her various telegraph cable-laying expeditions, and congratulated him on his recent marriage. Captain Halpin, in replying, thanked the Commissioners, and remarked that he had now laid 16,000 miles of telegraph cable without the loss of a single life by accident. He said that he had been congratulated at various times during his career by the late Emperor Napoleon and other Sovereigns, and by the late Lord Mayo as His Majesty's representative in India, but he had never felt more flattered by anything than by the address presented to him in his native town.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD
PIUS IX. BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE,
TO ALL PATRIARCHS, PRIMATEs, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER
ORDINARIES IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC
SEE.

PIUS PP. IX.

VENERABLE BRETHREN; HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BENE-
DICTION.

ALTHOUGH many grievous and bitter sufferings, from the beginning of
Our long Pontificate, have fallen to Our lot through various causes
which We have unfolded in Our Encyclical letters from time to time,
yet in these last years the number of Our sorrows has so increased
that, were We not upheld by the mercy of God, We should be almost
overwhelmed by them.

Of late indeed matters have reached such a pass, that death itself
seems better than life amid such storms, and with eyes lifted up to
heaven We are fain to cry, "It is better for us to die than to see the
evils of the saints" (1). Ever since Our city of Rome by the will of
God has been taken away by force of arms, and has passed under the
away of men, who despise law, who are enemies of religion, who con-
found all things both human and divine, hardly a day has passed
without inflicting some new wound on Our heart already suffering from
repeated injuries and wrongs. There ring still in our ears the cries of
religious men and women, who have been driven from their homes in
poverty and scattered hither and thither by hostile hands, as is done
where revolution triumphs: just as, according to Athanasius, the great
Antony used to say, "The devil hates all Christians, but he cannot
endure good monks and virgins dedicated to Christ."

We have now seen what we thought could never come to pass,
viz., the suppression and abolition of the Roman University, which
had been established (according to the words of an ancient author
writing on the Anglo-Saxon school in Rome), that young church-
students from distant parts might be educated in Catholic faith and
doctrine, lest in their own lands they should be wrongly taught or in
a way contrary to Catholic unity, and that they might go back strong
and steadfast in the faith. Thus while by foul means We are by
degrees deprived of all ways of ruling and governing the Universal
Church, it is clearly manifest how very far from the truth is that
which has been asserted, viz., that the liberty of the Roman Pontiff
in the exercise of his spiritual ministry and in his relations with the
Catholic world has been no wise diminished by the loss of Our city:
nay it becomes clearer every day, how truly we have so often insisted,
that the sacrilegious usurpation of Our territory has had for its especial
object the subversion of the Pontifical authority and the destruction,
if possible, of the Catholic Religion itself.

It is not however the object of Our letter to write to you on the
woes of Our city and of the whole of Italy. We would rather pass in
silence over Our own sorrows, if by the mercy of God We could
assuage the bitter griefs which so many of Our Venerable Brethren,
their clergy and people, are undergoing in other lands.

You are well aware, Venerable Brethren, that certain of the
Cantons of the Swiss Federation—not at the suggestion of non-
Catholics, some of whom have condemned the act, but at the bidding
of those busy sectarians who have now everywhere possessed them-
selves of power—have overturned the order and undermined the
foundations of the Church of Christ, contrary to every rule of justice
and in spite of their publicly pledged word; for according to solemn
covenants passed by the laws and authority of the Federation the
religious liberty of the Catholics ought to be maintained inviolate.

In Our Allocution of the 23rd of December, 1872, We lamented
the wrongs inflicted on religion by the Governments of those Cantons,
"both in making decrees concerning the doctrines of the Catholic
Faith, in showing favor to apostates, and in forbidding the exercise of
episcopal power." Our just complaints made by Our Envoy before
the Federal Council were altogether overlooked, nor was greater regard
shown to the repeated remonstrances of the Bishops of Switzerland,
and of the Catholics of every class, and fresh wrongs put the last
stroke to the injuries already inflicted.

After the forcible banishment of Our Venerable Brother Gaspar,
Bishop of Hebron and Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva, so glorious for the
sufferer and so disgraceful to those who put it into execution, the
Government of Geneva, on the 23rd of March and the 27th of
August of this year, enacted two laws of the same tenor as the decree
of October, 1872, which was condemned by Us in the Allocution before
mentioned. That Government has claimed the right of reforming the
constitution of the Catholic Church in the Canton according to the
democratic pattern, and of subjecting the Bishop to the Civil Power in
the exercise of his proper jurisdiction, and the administration and
delegation of his authority to others; forbidding him to dwell in the
Canton, limiting the number and boundaries of the parishes, laying
down the form and conditions of the election of parish priests and
their assistants, and the manner of their resignation or suspension;
assigning to laymen the right of nomination and the temporal adminis-
tration and inspection of ecclesiastical affairs generally. Moreover,
parish priests and their assistants, without permission—withdrawn at
pleasure—of the Government, were forbidden to exercise their func-
tions, to accept any dignities higher than that conferred upon them by
the election of the people, and were also forced to take an oath in
terms involving actual apostasy. It is clear that laws of this kind are
not only null and void by reason of want of power in the law-makers
as being laymen and non Catholics, but also as regards their provisions
that they are so contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Faith, and
to the ecclesiastical discipline enjoined by Pontifical Constitutions and
the Ecumenical Council of Trent, that they ought to be altogether
rejected by Us.

We, therefore, as required by Our office, do, by Our Apostolic
authority, solemnly reject and condemn them, declaring the required
oath to be unlawful and sacrilegious, and that all those, who in the
Canton of Geneva or elsewhere, having been elected according to the
tenor of the same laws, or others like them, by the votes of the people,
and confirmation of the civil power, shall venture to take upon them
(1) Micah. iii. 12.

ecclesiastical functions, do *ipso facto* incur the greater excommunica-
tion, especially reserved to this Holy See, and other canonical penalties;
and that they are to be avoided by the faithful according to the Divine
command "as strangers and robbers, who come not but to steal and to
kill and to destroy" (2).

These are sad and sorrowful events, but deeds still more sorrow-
ful have taken place in five of the seven cantons which form the
Diocese of Bâle, viz., Solothurn, Berno, Bâle-Campagne, Aargau, and
Zürich. In those parts also laws have been enacted concerning
parishes, the election and discharge of parish priests and their assis-
tants, subversive of the government and Divine constitution of the
Church, and subjecting the Church to the secular and schismatical
power. These laws, and especially the law of the 23rd of December,
1872, passed by the Government of Solothurn. We denounce and con-
demn, and order to be considered as so denounced and condemned.
After Our Venerable Brother Eugenius, Bishop of Bâle, in his just
indignation and Apostolic fortitude, had rejected certain articles pro-
posed in the meeting or so-called diocesan conference, to which there
came delegates from the five aforesaid cantons,—having a just reason
for rejecting them as injurious to Episcopal authority, subversive of
hierarchical government, and openly favorable to heresy: for this
cause he was banished from his Bishopric, expelled from his house,
and violently driven into exile. No kind of wrong and injury was
left undone to lead into schism the clergy and people of the five afore-
said cantons; the clergy were forbidden to hold any intercourse with
their banished pastor; orders were given to the Cathedral Chapter of
Bâle to proceed to the election of a Vicar-Capitular or Administrator,
as if the See were actually vacant. The Chapter, however, vigorously
protested, and spurned such unworthy action. In the meantime, by
a decree of the civil magistrates of Berno, sixty-nine parish priests of
the Canton of Jura were forbidden to exercise their functions, and
deprived of their office, for the only reason that they had openly testi-
fied, that they acknowledged only Our Venerable Brother Eugenius as
their lawful Bishop and Pastor, and would not treacherously sever
themselves from Catholic unity. The consequence is that the whole
of that district—which had constantly preserved the Catholic faith,
and which had been united to the Canton of Berno on the condition
of keeping the exercise of religion free and inviolate—has been
deprived of Mass, and the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial in
spite of the complaints and remonstrances of the faithful, by the highest
injustice reduced to the necessity either of receiving schismatical and
heretical pastors thrust upon them by civil authority, or of being
deprived of all assistance and ministry of their priest.

We thank God for upholding and strengthening with the same
grace that sustained the martyrs, that chosen part of the Catholic
flock, which manfully follows their Bishop, "setting up a wall for the
house of Israel to stand in battle in the day of the Lord" (3), and
without fear treading in the footsteps of the Head of Martyrs, Jesus
Christ, meeting ferocious wolves with the meekness of lambs, and
cheerfully and patiently fighting for the Faith.

This noble constancy of the faithful in Switzerland is imitated in
a manner worthy of all praise by the clergy and faithful people of
Germany, following the bright examples of their Bishops. They have
been made a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men, who from
every side look up to them clad with the breastplate of Catholic truth,
and in the helmet of salvation, valiantly fighting the battle of God.
Their courage and invincible fortitude is the more admired and praised,
as day by day the persecution raised against them in Germany, and
especially in Prussia, rages more and more bitterly.

Beside many grave wrongs inflicted last year upon the Catholic
Church, the Prussian Government has subjected to the civil power, by
cruel and unjust legislation, altogether alien from its former conduct,
the entire instruction and education of the clergy, in such manner that
it belongs to the said power to enquire into and to decide in what
manner Church students are to be taught and trained to the sacerdotal
and pastoral life; and proceeding further, it gives to the same power
the right of examining and judging in respect to collating to all
ecclesiastical offices and benefices, and even of depriving sacred pastors
of office and of benefice. Moreover, in order to subvert more speedily
and completely the ecclesiastical government of the Church, and the
order of Hierarchical obedience instituted by Christ Our Lord Him-
self, many obstacles are interposed by the same laws to hinder the
Bishops in providing with timely measures by canonical censures and
pains for the salvation of souls, for the soundness of doctrine in
Catholic schools, or for the obedience due to them from their clergy.
For, according to the tenor of those laws the Bishops are not per-
mitted to exercise these functions save only at the pleasure of the civil
authority and according to the rules laid down by the same. Finally,
that nothing should be wanting to the entire suppression of the
Catholic Church a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical affairs has been
instituted, before which Bishops and sacred pastors may be cited, both
by private men who are their subjects, and by public magistrates,
there to receive judgment as criminals, and to be coerced in the
exercise of their spiritual office.

Thus the Holy Church of Christ, to which the necessary and full
liberty of religion had been guaranteed by the solemn and reiterated
promise of princes, and by public pacts and conventions, is now in
mourning in those regions, stripped of its every right, and exposed to
hostile powers which threaten it with final destruction; for this new
legislation reaches to the point of rendering the life of the Church im-
possible.

No wonder, therefore, that in that Empire the former religious
peace should be broken up by laws of this kind and by the other
councils and acts of the Prussian Government full of hostility to the
Church. Wherefore, if any one would throw the blame of these
perturbations on the Catholics of the German Empire, it would be
altogether without warrant. For if it be imputed to them as an
offence that they do not acquiesce in those laws in which with a safe
conscience they cannot acquiesce; for a like reason and in like manner
the apostles and martyrs of Jesus Christ are to be accused, who chose

(2) St. John x., 5, 10.

(3) Ezech. xlii. 5.

rather to undergo the most cruel punishment and death itself than betray their proper office, and violate the laws of their most holy religion in obedience to impious commands of persecuting Princes. Of a truth, Venerable Brothers, if no other laws than the laws of a civil empire existed, and laws indeed of a higher order which it is a duty to obey and sin to violate; if, moreover, these same civil laws could constitute a supreme rule of conscience, as some impiously and absurdly contend, the primitive martyrs, and they who afterwards followed them in shedding their blood for the Faith of Christ and the liberty of the Church, would be rather worthy of blame than of honor and praise. Nay, it would not even have been possible, in the teeth of laws and against the will of Princes, to preach and propagate the Christian religion, and to found the Church. The Faith however teaches, and human reason demonstrates, that there exists a two-fold order of things, and at the same time two powers are to be distinguished on the earth—the one natural, which provides for the tranquillity of human society and secular affairs; the other, the origin of which is above nature, supreme over the City of God, that is the Church of Christ, divinely instituted for the peace and eternal salvation of souls. And the officers of twofold power are in wisdom ordained that the things of God should be rendered to God, and that, in obedience to God, the things of Cæsar should be rendered to Cæsar, who is “therefore great because he is less than heaven; for he himself belongs to Him to whom belong the heavens and every creature” (4). From this divine command the Church assuredly has never been turned aside, for it has always and everywhere labored to impress on the minds of the faithful the obedience which they ought inviolably to maintain towards sovereign Princes and their laws in secular things, and it has taught with the apostle, that “Princes are not a terror to good works, but to evil, commanding the faithful to be subject not only for wrath’s sake, because the Prince bears the sword, as an avenger in wrath for him who does evil, but also for conscience sake, because in his office he is the minister of God” (5). This fear of Princes the Church itself restrains to evil deeds, and excludes it expressly from the observance of the divine law, being mindful of that which the blessed Peter taught to the faithful: “Let none of you suffer as a murderer, or a thief, or a railer, or a coveter of other men’s goods, but if as a Christian let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God in this name” (6).

Since these things are so, you will easily understand, Venerable Brothers, with what sorrow of mind we must have been affected when we read in a letter lately sent to us by the Emperor of Germany in person an accusation not less cruel than unlooked for against a part, as he himself says, of his Catholic subjects, and especially against the Catholic clergy and Bishops of Germany. Of which accusation this is the cause, that they, fearless of bonds and tribulations and not “counting their life more precious than themselves” (7), have refused to obey the aforesaid laws with the same constancy, with which, before they were passed, they had protested by denouncing their injustice, which was unfolded in grave, luminous, and solid expostulations, amidst the applause of the whole Catholic world, and of not a few even of non-Catholics, before the Sovereign, his Ministers, and the supreme legislature of the kingdom. For that cause they are now accused as of the crime of treason, as of consenting and conspiring with those who are endeavouring to overthrow all orders in human society, without regard to innumerable and notable proofs which evidently bear witness to their unshaken faith and allegiance to their Sovereign and their fervent patriotism towards their country. Yea, and we ourselves are asked to exhort those Catholics and sacred pastors to observe the aforesaid laws, which is to ask that we also ourselves should lend our help in oppressing and scattering the flock of Christ. But, trusting in God, we are confident that the most Serene Emperor, when he has better ascertained and weighed these things, will reject a suspicion so empty and incredible against his faithful servants, and will no longer endure that their honour should be assailed by so foul a calumny, and that an unmerited prosecution should be continued against them.

We should indeed have gladly passed over in this place the letter of the Emperor, if it had not been made public by the official journal in Berlin altogether without our knowledge, and in a manner certainly unusual, together with another letter written by our hand, in which we appealed for the Catholic Church in Prussia to the justice of the most Serene Emperor.

The things which we have thus far recounted are before the eyes of all: wherefore, while Religious and Virgins dedicated to God are deprived of the common liberty of citizens, and are exiled with cruel harshness; while public schools, in which Catholic youth are educated are day by day further withdrawn from the wholesome teaching and vigilance of the Church; while societies founded for the nurturing of piety, and even the seminaries of the clergy, are dissolved; while the liberty of preaching the Gospel is hindered, while it is prohibited in certain parts of the kingdom to teach the elements of religious education in the mother-tongue, while the priests are forcibly taken away from the parishes over which they were set by the Bishops, and the Bishops themselves are deprived of their revenues, coerced by fines, and menaced by threats of imprisonment, while Catholics are disturbed by vexations of every kind, is it possible that we should receive into our mind that which is laid before us, viz., that neither the religion of Jesus Christ nor the truth is called in question.

Nor is this the end of the wrongs which are inflicted upon the Catholic Church. For to this must be also added the patronage which has been openly taken up by the Prussian and the other Governments of the Germanic Empire in behalf of those new heretics, who call themselves *Old Catholics* by the abuse of the name, which would be truly ridiculous, if it were not that so many monstrous errors of that sect against the chief principles of the Catholic faith, so many sacrileges in Divine worship and in the administration of sacraments, so many gravest scandals, so great a havoc of souls redeemed in the Blood of Christ, did not rather draw abundant tears from our eyes.

(4) Tertullian, Apolog. cap. 30.

(5) Rom. xiii. 3.

(6) 1 St. Peter iv. 15, 16.

(7) Acts xx., 24.

The attempts indeed, and the airs of these unhappy sons of perdition appear plainly, both from other writings of theirs, and most of all from that impious and most impudent of documents which has lately been published by him whom they have set up for themselves as their so-called Bishop. For they deny and prevent the true authority of jurisdiction which is in the Roman Pontiff and the Bishops, the successors of the Blessed Peter and the Apostles, and transfer it to the populace, or, as they say, to the community; they stubbornly reject and assail the infallible teaching authority of the Roman Pontiff and of the whole Church; and, contrary to the Holy Spirit who has been promised by Christ to abide in His Church for ever, they audaciously affirm that the Roman Pontiff, and the whole of the Bishops, priests, and people, who are united with him in one faith and communion, have fallen into heresy by sanctioning and professing the definitions of the Œcumenical Vatican Council. Therefore they deny even the indefectibility of the Church, blasphemously saying that it has perished throughout the world, and that its visible head and its Bishops have fallen away: and that for this reason it has been necessary for them to restore the lawful Episcopate in their pseudo-bishop, a man who, entering not by the gate, but coming up by another way, has drawn upon his head the condemnation of Christ.

Nevertheless, those unhappy men, who would undermine the foundations of the Catholic religion, and destroy its character and endowments, who have invented such shameful and manifold errors, or rather have collected them together from the old store of heretics, are not ashamed to call themselves Catholics, and *Old Catholics*; while by their doctrine, their novelty, and their fewness, they give up all mark of antiquity and of Catholicity. Truly with a stronger right against them than in former days, by the mouth of St. Augustine against the Donatists, the Church which is spread abroad among all nations, which Christ the Son of the living God has built upon the rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, and with which he, to whom all power has been given in heaven and upon earth, has promised that he will remain all days to the end of the world,

cries out to the Eternal Spouse: “Why do those who have gone from me murmur against me? Why do those who are lost declare that it is I who have perished? Announce to me the fewness of my days: how long shall I be in this world? Tell it to me for the sake of those who say that she was and now she is not; for the sake of those who say that the Scriptures have been fulfilled, the nations have believed, but the Church has apostatized and perished from all the nations.” And it was answered; nor was the voice an empty one. In what words was it announced? Behold I am with you until the consummation of the world. That is, moved by your words and your false opinions, the Church asks of God to make known to her the fewness of her days; and she finds that the Lord has said, Behold I am with you until the consummation of the world. Here you will reason thus: “Of us it is said that we are, and we shall be until the end of the world. Let Christ be asked: And this Gospel, he says, shall be preached in the whole world, in testimony to all nations, and then shall the end come. Therefore, until the end of the world is the Church among all nations.” May heretics perish; may they perish as they are, and be found to become what they are not (8).

But these men, going on more boldly in the way of iniquity and perdition, as by a just judgment of God it happens to heretical sects, have wished also to form to themselves a hierarchy, as we have said, and have chosen and set up for themselves as their pseudo bishop a certain notorious apostate from the Catholic Faith, Joseph Hubert Reinkens; and, that nothing might be wanting to their impudence, for his consecration they have had recourse to those Jansenists of Utrecht whom they themselves, before their falling away from the Church, regarded with other Catholics as heretics and schismatics. Nevertheless, this Joseph Hubert dares to call himself a Bishop, and, incredible as it may seem, the Most Serene Emperor of Germany has by public decree named and acknowledged him as a Catholic Bishop, and exhibited him to all his subjects as one who is to be regarded as a lawful Bishop, and as such to be obeyed. But the very rudiments of Catholic teaching declare, that no one can be held to be a lawful Bishop who is not joined in communion of faith and charity to the Rock on which the one Church of Christ is built; who does not adhere to the Supreme Pastor to whom all the sheep of Christ are committed to be fed; who is not united to the confirmer of the brotherhood which is in the world. And, indeed, “to Peter did the Lord speak: to one, that he might by one establish unity.” (9) To Peter “the Divine authority has given a great and wonderful share of His power; and if that authority has washed anything to be in common between Him and other princes, it is only through Him, that it has been given.” (10). Hence it is that from this Apostolic See, where the blessed Peter “lives and presides, and dispenses the truth to all who seek it,” (11) “the rights of holy fellowship extend to all”; (12) and it is certain that this same See is “to the churches throughout the world as the head to the members, and that if any one cuts himself off from it, he becomes an outcast from the Christian religion, since he is not in the same bond of union.” (13).

Hence the holy martyr Cyprian, speaking of the schismatic pseudo-bishop Novatian, denied to him the very name of Christian as being separated and cut off from the Church of Christ: “Whoever he is and whatever he is, he is not a Christian, who is not in the Church of Christ. Though he boast himself and talk of his wisdom and eloquence in proud language, he who has not retained either brotherly love or ecclesiastical unity has lost even what he before possessed. Since the one church has been divided by Christ into many members throughout the whole world, and also one Episcopate has been over-spread therein by the manifold unity of many Bishops, that man in spite of the tradition of God and in spite of the closely compacted unity of the Church is endeavouring to make the Church human. He, therefore, who maintains neither the unity of the Spirit nor the brotherhood of peace, and severs himself from the bonds of the Church and from the fellowship of the priesthood, can possess neither the power of a Bishop nor the honour, unity, and peace of the Episcopate.” (14).

We, therefore, who have been placed, undeserving as We are, in

(8) August. in Psalm 101, enarrat. 2, num. 3, 9.

(9) Pacian, Ep. iii. n. 11.

(10) St. Leo, M. serm. 3, in sua assumpt. Optatus, lib. ii. n. 2.

(11) St. Peter Chrys. ep. ad Eutyoh.

(12) St. Jerome ep. 14 and 16 ad L. mas.

(13) Boniface. I. ep. 14 ad Episcopos. Cassal.

(14) Cyprian, contra Novatian, Ep. 52, ad Antonian.

the Supreme See of Peter, for the guardianship of the Catholic Faith, and for the maintenance of the Unity of the Universal Church, according to the custom and example of Our predecessors and their holy decrees, by the power given to us from on high, not only declare the election of the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens to be contrary to the holy canons, unlawful and altogether null and void, and denounce and condemn his consecration as sacrilegious, but by the authority of Almighty God We declare the said Joseph Hubert,—together with those who have taken part in his election and sacrilegious consecration, and whoever adhere to and follow the same, giving aid, favour, or consent—excommunicated, under anathema, separated from the communion of the Church, and to be reckoned among those whose fellowship has been forbidden to the faithful by the Apostle, so that that they are not so much as to say to them God speed you. (15)

From these facts, to which we have referred in grief rather than at large, you are well assured, Venerable Brethren, how grave and full of danger is the condition of Catholics in those countries of Europe which we have mentioned.

Neither are matters more favourable, or the times more peaceful in America, where some countries are so hostile to Catholics that their governments seem rather to deny in deeds than to profess the Catholic Faith. There for some years bitter war has been stirred up against the Church and its institutions, and against the rights of this Apostolic See. Matter would not be wanting, were We to enlarge upon this subject; but since, on account of its grave nature, it cannot be lightly touched upon, We shall take another occasion to treat at length of it.

Some of you may perhaps be surprised, Venerable Brethren, that the war which is carried on at this time against the Catholic Church extends so far and wide. But whoever is acquainted with the character, the aims, and purposes of the sects—be they Freemasons or by whatever name they are known—and compares them with the character and extent of the strife, which throughout nearly the whole world is waged against the Church, cannot hesitate to assign the cause of our present calamities to the craft and conspiracy of the same sects. From them is made up the Synagogue of Satan, which is marshalling its forces and preparing to engage hand to hand against the Church of Christ. From their first beginnings they have been denounced to the kings and to the nations by Our predecessors who have watched over Israel; again and again have they condemned them, nor have We ourselves failed in this Our duty. Would that the Supreme Pastors of the Church had been more firmly believed by those who could have warded off so terrible a plague! But the Sect, winding along by crooked ways, never ceasing its task, beguiling many with its cunning craft, is now bursting forth from its hiding-places, and boasting itself to be all powerful. These evil associations, having greatly increased the number of their adherents, fancy that they have now attained their ends and all but reached the goal set before them. Succeeding in this object, after which they have so long hankered—the possession of the chief power in many places—they are now boldly using the strength and power they have acquired that the Church of God may be reduced to the most grinding slavery, that it may be uprooted from its foundations and defaced in the divine marks with which it shines conspicuous; in a word, that shaken, shattered, and overthrown by many blows, it may if possible be utterly blotted out from the world.

Since these things are so, do you, Venerable Brothers, do your best to strengthen the faithful committed to your care against the snares and snare of these sects, and to save from destruction those who have unfortunately joined them. Do you especially disprove and show up the errors of those, who from bad faith or through deceit do not shrink from asserting that these secret assemblies have for their only object social progress and advantage, and the practice of mutual benevolence. Explain to them and fix deeply in their minds the Pontifical decrees on this matter, and show that they refer not only to the Masonic societies in Europe, but to those that exist in America and throughout the countries of the world.

To conclude, Venerable Brethren, since We have fallen on times not only of suffering, but of meriting much, let Us take especial care, as good soldiers of Christ, not to despair, as in the midst of the storm, We have a sure hope of future calm, and a glorious peace for the Church, and, trusting in the assistance of God, let Us cheer ourselves, Our toiling clergy, and Our people with the noble words of Chrysostom: "Many waves and storms threaten us, but we are not afraid of being overwhelmed, for we stand upon the rock. Though the sea rage, it cannot melt the rock; though the waves arise, yet they cannot sink the bark of Jesus. There is nothing mightier than the Church. The Church is stronger than heaven itself. *Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away.* What words are these? *Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.* If you do not believe in words, believe in deeds. How many tyrants have tried to oppress the Church? How many gridirons, how many furnaces, how many wild beasts, how many swords have been prepared against her? How much have they accomplished? Nothing! Where are her foes? They are forgotten. Where is the Church? She shines more brightly than the sun. Her foes have perished; her children are immortal. If when there were few Christians they were not overcome; how, when the whole world is full of holy religion, will you be able to overcome them? *Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away.*"

Disturbed, therefore, by no danger and no fear, let us continue steadfast in prayer, and with one mind let us endeavour to appease the anger of Heaven, provoked by the sins of men, so that at last in His mercy the Almighty may arise and command the winds that they be still.

Meanwhile, in witness of Our especial affection, We lovingly impart to you all, Venerable Brothers, to the clergy, and all the people committed to your care, Our Apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the twenty-first day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1873, in the twenty-eighth year of Our Pontificate

PIUS PP. IX.

(15) 2 St. John, 10.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

§ II. CIRCUMCISION. PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE.

8.—THE HEBREW RITE OF CIRCUMCISION.

"AND after eight days were accomplished that the child should be circumcised," says St. Luke, "his name was called Jesus, which was called by the Angel before he was conceived in the womb." (1) The time at which the sons of the Hebrews were to receive the dolorous impression of the Sacrament of the Ancient Alliance, was not left to the discretion of the parents. Jehovah, himself, had fixed it, when he said to Abraham: "When the infant shall be eight days, he shall be circumcised." (2) The Mosaic law had renewed the precept. "And on the eighth day the infant shall be circumcised." (3) The evangelical text is here in perfect conformity with the Jewish legislation. The Son of God, who was come, in his own person, to fulfil the law, commences in the Crib His mission of bloody victim, which will only terminate on Calvary. In effect, it was in the "Præsepium" of Bethlehem that the Christ "who was before Abraham," and of whom the father of the faithful had "desired to see the day," received by the Circumcision, the mark of the children of Abraham. The rite in use for the legal ceremony have been transmitted to us by the Talmud, and their observance continues the same to the present day among the Jews. (4) On the eighth day, ten persons, at least, were to assemble around the newborn child. The operation, as we have said, was not a sacerdotal function. Modern iconography, in fixing the temple as the ordinary place for the ceremony of circumcision, and in naming the High Priest as its minister, commits an error against historical truth. The minister, or *Mohel*, was, and is still in our days, chosen indiscriminately from among all classes of the Jewish population; his skill being the only title which recommends him to families. The father pronounced the following words: "Blessed be the Lord our God, who has imprinted the law in our flesh, and who marks his children with the sign of his holy alliance, to render them participants in the blessings of Abraham, our father!" Two seats of honour were prepared; the one for the sponsor, the other remained vacant. This latter was presented to the child, to whom these words were at the same time addressed: "Behold the seat of the Prophet Elias." (5) On every spot of the universe where the sons of Israel are now dispersed, this symbolical custom is observed; by it they attest their faith in the expectation of a precursor, who is to open the way for the Messiah. But, for them, the seat of Elias always remains vacant. John the Baptist sat in it, and Jesus Christ, the divine Infant of Bethlehem, has taught the world from a more august pulpit than that of Moses.

9.—THE NAME.

The bloody rite being accomplished, the *Mohel* repeated this blessing: "Adonai, God of our ancestors, fortify and preserve this child for his father and mother. Grant that his name may be honoured among the sons of Israel. Let him be called (here was pronounced the name chosen for the child), may he be the joy of the father who has begotten him and of the mother who has given him birth!" (6) It was under circumstances like to these (7) that the name of Jesus, being proclaimed in the stable of Bethlehem, resounded in presence of the latest descendants of the family of David, gathered together in their native village, in virtue of an order from Augustus. Did the witnesses of the legal ceremony understand at the time the sense of the divine name before which "every knee bends, in Heaven, on earth, and in Hell?" We can easily conceive that the Shepherds, instructed by the Angels, and the crowd, in the midst of which the report of the marvels of the Crib had circulated, must have hailed, as a happy presage, the name of Jesus (Saviour), given to the scion of the royal race, so long fallen to decay. The first time the name had appeared in the annals of the Hebrews, it recalled the conquest of the Promised Land, and the victories of Josue. Later on, with Zorobabel, the name of Jesus, borne by a High Priest, had marked the end of the captivity of Babylon, and the inauguration of the second temple. In fine, at a recent epoch, the name of Jesus, the author of the Book of Ecclesiasticus, had become as the synonym of wisdom, descended from Heaven to instruct men. The name of Jesus was not then, as rationalism affects to believe it, "a very common name." The historical tradition of the Hebrews assigned to it a very remarkable rôle. When it was given to the divine Son of Mary, doubtless, the assistants were persuaded that the descendant of David, around whose cradle they were assembled, would be, one day, a warrior, powerful as Josue; restorer of the Mosaic worship, like the High Priest Jesus, Son of Joedech; wise, like Jesus, Son of Sirach. The hopes of the Jews soared no higher. The yoke of the fourth empire—the empire of iron, foretold by David—weighed heavily upon them. Rome was crushing them to the earth, under the hand of Herod. But the time marked by the prophecy of Jacob had arrived, the final period of the seventy weeks of years was come. All the Jews awaited the conqueror, sprung from David, who would establish, at Jerusalem, an everlasting throne. Two persons, alone, did not take part in these national illusions: Mary, who preserved in her heart the divine mysteries, and Joseph, to whom the Angel had said: "You shall call the child by the name of Jesus, for it is he who will save the people from their sins." The Hebrew prejudice with regard to the materialistic character of the empire of Christ, will discover itself to us at every page of the Gospel. So inveterate was it to be in its duration, that up to this very time, the Jews still expect a Messiah—a Son of the Star—whose power taking its rise from Jerusalem, will establish Judea as the centre of the universal dominion of the world.

1 Luc, 1, 21. 2 Genes., xvi, 12. 3 Levitic, xii, 3. 4 Ceremonies and customs observed among the Jews. Léon de Modène, 5 Sept, vie de Notre Seigneur Jésus Christ, tom. I, pag. 226, 237. 6 Rational, tom. III, note 7, pag. 434.

7 The essentially traditional character of the Jewish people, leaves no doubt as to the antiquity of the rite, the observance of which is still in use, for Circumcision. Although the Evangelist does not enter into any particular details on this subject, he indicates in a positive manner that all the ceremonies prescribed by the law were fulfilled. *Perfecerunt omnia secundum legem Domini* (Luc, II, 39). It is then highly probable that the Circumcision of Jesus Christ was carried on with the accustomed formalities, and that the circumstances were like to those above related, according to the ritualistic custom of the Hebrews.

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