

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 45.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES
Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS
AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

**BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,**

Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

WM. BACON & SONS,

QUEEN'S LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

Great King street and George street,

(Right-of-way, next A. and 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 descrip-
tion at the lowest terms and the shortest
notice.

Commercial Travellers furnished with jour-
ney 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.

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 on 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 Reval

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago
Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

STANDARD BRANDS.

**OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND
"EXHIBITION" COFFEES STILL
STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY,
STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.**

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

WM. GREGG & CO,

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

F. 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-
tharide Fluid.

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

WILSON AND MORRISON

**BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.**

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders
punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,

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

IMPORTERS OF
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Stuart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,
Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,
Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

JOHN GARDNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. LAMBERT
UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,
GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

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

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,
Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at greatly reduced prices. Also Rye Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch :

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND
Manse Street, Dunedin,

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

W. D. MEARES,
Resident Secretary.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,

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 to

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

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

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

The Galleries are open from 9 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 Athenæum), 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 18s
Crown of Jesus	"	3s to 9s 6d
The Mission Book	"	3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal	"	1s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum,	from	7s to 9s
The Church Manual,		3s

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

J A M E S W A L L S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRON MONGER.

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

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

Stuart street,
Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGON

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

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

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

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

A. R. HAY.

IN directing Public attention to the Extraordinary Low Prices at which the well-assorted stock of General Drapery is now marked, A. R. HAY would assure intending purchasers, both Town and Country, that no such opportunity has ever occurred before, where the real Cost Price only is being asked for Goods newly arrived, and suitable for the Autumn and early Winter trade.

From the fact of being about to retire from the Drapery business, and having sold the Premises,

THE WHOLE STOCK

—(Both new and last Seasons)—

Must be sold immediately, as the Premises have to be handed over to the Purchasers at an early date.

A. R. HAY trusts the above reasons will be a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the sale, for it is seldom that a

GREAT CLEARING SALE

takes place in Dunedin under such circumstances.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

Millinery	Calicoes and Linings
Mantles	Table Linen and Curtains
Underclothing	Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
Silks and Shawls	Matting and Table Covers
Jackets and Mantles	Umbrellas and Parasols
Dresses and Merinoes	Cloths and Tweeds
Alpacas and Winceys	Winceys and Skirtings
Blankets and Flannels	Prints and Muslins
Sheetings and Counterpanes	Antimaccassars and Towels
Hosiery and Gloves	Ribbons and Laces
Ties and Scarfs	Haberdashery
Fringes and Trimmings	Sewed Muslin Work
Fancy Goods	Sundries

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

Several cases opened to-day of

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER GOODS

Direct from the Manufactory Markets, and the cost only is looked for in consideration of the foregoing circumstances.

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a

MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY

22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

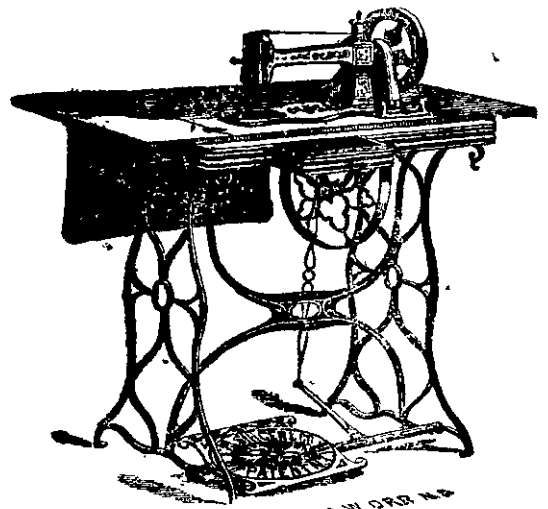
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROUGHAMST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO, Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows for the week ending March 4th:—

Fat Cattle.—Only a moderate supply of 65 head were yarded today, and the quality for the most part being very ordinary, we are unable to report any improvement in late prices. Really good quality would have been eagerly sought after. Best bullocks brought from five guineas to £7 12s 6d; cows, £4 to £6. We sold, on account of Messrs Wm. Shand and others, 38 head at above rates, and have placed during the week 30, privately, at market rates.

Fat Sheep.—About 450 of various sorts were penned. Half-breds realised up to 13s; merinos, from 8s to 10s. We sold 200 at the yards, and have placed 700 privately for forward delivery. We are unable to report any improvement on late quotations—say 24d for cross-breds, and 2d for merinos.

Fat Lambs.—Only a few inferior sorts were penned, which brought from 7s 3d to 8s. We have sold 100 privately at 9s.

Store Cattle.—We have no important transactions to report. There is a fair demand for speyed cows and bullocks in good condition, at from £3 to £4 for cows, and £4 to £5 for bullocks.

Store Sheep.—There is still a very active demand for sheep of every description, and large transactions have taken place during the week. We have sold in various lots about 7000 at our quotations. Young merino ewes are much sought after at 6s 6d to 7s; do wethers, 6s; do full-mouthed, 5s 6d; do lambs, 6s to 6s 6d; cross-breds, from 9s to 10s; do lambs, 7s 6d to 8s.

Wool.—Advices from the Home market to hand per Claud Hamilton, at Hokitika, on 20th ult., report the wool market as unchanged. The quantity for offer at the February sales was 16,000 bales. On the opening night 5000 bales were offered—the attendance of both home and foreign buyers being good. Prices ranged same as last series. In this market there has been comparatively little business done during the week. We shall offer a quantity, embracing some choice light clip on Wednesday next.

Sheepskins.—At the usual sale this day there was a good attendance and fair competition, and about 1000 skins were sold at prices fully equal to those of last week. Full woolled skins fetched 4s 9d to 5s 6d; medium, 2s 9d to 4s; pelts, 9d to 1s 9d; lamb skins, 1s 5d to 1s 9d.

Hides.—None offered.

Grain.—The market is active for both wheat and oats, the stocks of old crop of either sort being now all but exhausted. New wheat may be quoted at 4s 7d to 4s 9d. Good old oats are in request, and saleable at fully 4s per bushel. The late fall in the Melbourne market of about 6d per bushel has apparently made no alteration in the market, the stocks on hand being so light, barely equal to immediate requirements.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
PAID-UP, £50,000.

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE

PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

THE HEAD OFFICE

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

RATES AND TERMS

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A HILL JACK,
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

CITY OF DUNEDIN.

CORPORATION BONDS
FOR SALE BY TENDER.

TENDERS will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Manse street, on or before Wednesday, 8th April, 1874, at 4 p.m., for the whole or any portion of (£10,000) Ten Thousand Pounds Value of Corporation Bonds.

The Bonds are issuable under the authority and provisions of the Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865; bear interest at the rate of Six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the option of any purchaser, in either London, Melbourne, or Dunedin; and are secured on the City Rates.

The Bonds are for £100 each, and will be redeemable in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and four.

J. M. MASSEY,
Town Clerk.

25th February, 1874.

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.

CATHOLIC ART UNION ARROW.

THE following is a List of Winning Numbers in the above Art Union. Holders of the corresponding Tickets will please send them in:—

1477	1925	64	1796	791	1979	921	138	991	356
126	533	925	17	561	133	29	30	590	15
673	713	345	992	307	70	553	1890	36	560
254	898	978	258	62	788	1920	276	48	97
1767	1828	573	623	33	439	326	1832	207	903
905	1480	1825	409	315	1812	757	1857	379	629
436	1948	1929	23	388					

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, MARCH 7, 1874.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

THE latest news from England informs us of the resignation of Mr GLADSTONE, in consequence of the great Conservative re-action which has placed his party in a minority in the British House of Commons. This will be pleasing news to many throughout the world. Not that Mr DISRAELI, who had been entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry, is more popular or more esteemed than his great rival. As a statesman, orator, scholar, and as a man of integrity, Mr GLADSTONE has no superior. Nevertheless, very many will rejoice that his party has been defeated, and that he no longer leads the old forces as Premier.

The career of each of these statesmen is deserving of attentive study. Both have diverged from the political road on which they started in the race of life. Mr DISRAELI set out as a Radical, and by a dexterous wheel now finds himself leading the Conservative party. Mr GLADSTONE began as a High Tory, a Conservative of the most orthodox principles; he is now far on the road to Radicalism. It is very unlikely that the former has discarded all his Radical principles and leanings, or that the latter has flung aside all his early tenets of Conservatism. Both, it may fairly be presumed, are better than the parties they lead. If, then, the people rejoice at the change of Ministry in England, it is not because Mr GLADSTONE is out and Mr DISRAELI in; but because the Nation has at length come to see the depths of the fearful abyss to which Radicalism was so rapidly conducting it.

The days of Old Toryism are over, to return no more, and the motto of the new Ministry must be conservative yet progressive. On no other principle can it last even through one session. Progress is the word of the day, and an end must be put to all abuses. But whilst nothing can be more certain than this, the late general elections have demonstrated the determination of the nation to conserve whatever deserves conservation. The constitution of the country, the institutions of the nation venerable for age and services, the noble traditions of a thousand years, must not be touched with profane hands. True, abuses must be swept away; but the life of the nation must not be imperilled in the process. The heart of the nation is sound still, and her instincts healthy.

For years people have watched with dismay the steady progress of un-Christian and anti-social principles; with horror and alarm they have seen them—in consequence of the exigencies of a political party—ascend into high places, and become embodied in statesmen otherwise most estimable. The principles which made England what she is as a nation were being flung away one by one, until at last an effort was impudently made to raise up an un-Christian and Godless generation. Patience could endure no longer; respect for the man, the orator, and genius, could be no longer permitted to blind the nation to the dangerous tendencies of the measures of the politician. It became evident that it was no longer safe to trifle with revolutionary principles, or even partially embody them in legislation. The example of the Continental countries taught an instructive lesson. Democracies become tyrannical, republics turned into instruments of cruel oppression.

sion, the forms of constitutional government converted into a cloak for the plunder and enslaving of the people, presented a picture on which the eyes of honest men could not look without dismay.

What more natural, therefore, than that they should ask themselves, is it not time to stem this torrent, to trample out this plague, which is desolating the Continent, before it gains the ascendant in our own country? This, we believe, is the reason of the re-action, and all who love law and order will fervently pray that it may be lasting. We are not—we never have been—admirers of Mr DISRAELI, or of the old Tory party; on the contrary, our sympathies and our aid have always been given to the Liberal party; and Mr GLADSTONE we have regarded as a great and good man, though sometimes mistaken. But when we see the persistent attempts of the Secularist party, to conciliate which Mr GLADSTONE discarded his Irish supporters—when, we say, we see the persistent attempts of the Secularist party to destroy the faith of Ireland, and of all Christian people in the Empire—when we see one so influential in his party as Earl RUSSELL take the chair at a meeting convened for the purpose of approving of and encouraging the persecution of Catholics by the German Government—we are compelled to lay aside our likings and our sympathies, and rejoice in the triumph of a true principle, although its advocates are not everything we wish.

If Mr DISRAELI and his party could only divest themselves of the soreness they feel in consequence of the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church, and discard the Orange principles, according to which the Conservative party has ever administered the affairs of Ireland, his Government might rally round it almost the entire Irish representation. Were this to happen, the new DISRAELI Ministry would be the strongest that England has seen for very many years. But, otherwise, his majority of about fifty is too small to give much hope of his remaining very long in power. At the present moment conciliation would effect wonders for the Empire; but will there be conciliation? This is the great question, and we fear very much no such happiness is in store for the Empire. One great good, however, has been effected. Radicalism and revolutionary principles have been checked by the common-sense of the constituencies. There is one remarkable feature in the recent contest which is significant. The cablegrams tell us that the re-action has taken place chiefly in Scotland, Lancashire, London and Middlesex. The parts of England mentioned are precisely the places where the Catholic vote is strongest. May not this have turned the scales? The next news may bring us similar intelligence in reference to Scotland. In a close contest, the Catholic vote is decisive. We here may learn a lesson from this.

THE DUNEDIN ELECTIONS.

THE appointment of the late junior member of Dunedin to the Resident Magistracy of this City, renders the election of a Provincial Councillor and a representative in the General Assembly, necessary. Several candidates offered themselves for the vacant seat in the Provincial Council. As yet, there is only one for the representation in the Colonial Parliament.

Hitherto we have not said anything in reference to these elections, inasmuch as they do not interest us much. We are powerless to influence the electors, and an enemy is sure to be sent to both the Council and the House of Representatives. Under such circumstances it would be useless to expend ink and paper in discussing them.

As a matter of contemporary history, however, they deserve some notice at our hands. For the seat in the Council there were four candidates. Mr CHAPMAN is a new man, and his speeches to the electors show that as a politician his views are not yet fully matured. He may develop into something by and by, but at present he gives every indication that he is still a raw youth. Mr ISAACS is very pronounced on the land question. He shares this peculiarity with every new candidate for political honors. In fact everybody says he is most anxious to see the people settled on the land, and to lend a hand in effecting such a laudable object. From the Superintendent downwards, all our public men declare that the one thing of all others the most desirable, is the settlement of the people on the land. And as an evidence of sincerity on the part of hon. members, a new Land Bill to promote settlement is introduced each session, and largely discussed. A fine opportunity is thus afforded to our representatives to air their vocabularies, and speechify to Bunkum. There is no end of political philosophy and patriotism spouted. But somehow the people are not yet settled on the land;

somehow, too, when a few spasmodic efforts are made with this ostensible object, all the good land manages, of course by the force of natural gravitation, to fall into the hands of large proprietors or capitalists.

Notwithstanding perpetual legislation and billions of good intentions, the people who want the land to cultivate it, cannot get it on reasonable terms; and a landlord class is growing up here as surely as if the feudal system were legalised amongst us. Perhaps this is as it ought to be; perhaps the landlord system as it is in England, Ireland and Scotland, and as it is in no other civilised country, is the one best calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the Colony, and the comfort and independence of the people. It may be so, but if so, it is strange that experience tells a different tale. For some time we have entertained the idea that there is really no sincere desire on the part of our leading politicians to settle the people on the land, except as tenants of great proprietors. Their object, it appears to us, is in the first instance to parcel out the country amongst a few rich men. We may be wrong, but we do not think that any proof of the contrary can be adduced.

The third candidate is Mr REEVES. On the all important subject of education he holds views that, under the circumstances, are fair and equitable. He says that personally he is in favour of secular education. This is to be regretted, and we hope for his own sake that he is like a good many others who, whilst helping to provide secular teaching for other people's children, are very careful to give their own a good sound religious education. It would, however, be wiser and more consistent to give to others what one gives to his own. On the land question we cannot agree with him: and so far from thinking it a calamity that the Crown has parted with the fee of so much land, our opinion is that it is a misfortune that a great deal more of the land has not been disposed of to small proprietors. Wherever throughout the civilized world there is the most general well being and the highest agricultural cultivation, there small proprietors abound.

Mr E. B. CARGILL is the fourth candidate. He is an old colonist, has served the Province often as Provincial Councillor. As a public man he is honourable and outspoken; he is intelligent, well informed, and in business enjoys the highest reputation for integrity. But his principles are not ours. On the land question his views are at least ambiguous. He advocates the reservation of really suitable agricultural land for *bonâ fide* settlement. But who is to decide what is agricultural land—the squatter or the intending agriculturist? No law is or can be perfect, but in our estimation the Canterbury system, though faulty in many respects, is better calculated to provide settlement than the Land Laws of Otago. If settlement be really desired, every man who wants fifty or one hundred or two hundred acres of land to reside on and cultivate, should be enabled to select all he wants, wherever he pleases, out of the unsold land of the Crown, provided only he can pay a reasonable price for what he requires. Almost every other system is only a disguised hindrance to settlement. On the education question Mr CARGILL is consistent and intelligible. He does not wish to disturb the Otago system, but sooner than give us for example, any aid out of the common taxation, he would compel us, as we object to a Presbyterian system, to aid in supporting a secular system which we abhor. We have called the Otago system a Presbyterian system, because it is such in effect, though not by the letter of the law. But it makes little matter by what name an injustice is called, so long as it is an injustice.

As to Mr BARTON, the only candidate who is as yet in the field for the vacant seat in the House of Representatives, our space will not permit us to say much. When speaking of this gentleman's pretensions to political honors and duties, we are reminded how he *did not present, as requested, the Petition of his Catholic constituents on the subject of education*. He says he had a legitimate reason. This, however, we shall not delay to discuss, though we differ from him, and shall at present content ourselves with the bare statement of the fact. On seeing his address in the morning papers, our memory called before us that beautiful picture of the "lawyer full of sweetness and light" given so eloquently in the 'Daily Times' a few days ago; and until the arrival of the 'Timaru Herald,' we had not fully made up our minds that the writer in the 'Daily Times' had not drawn the portrait of Mr BARTON. The 'Timaru Herald,' however, has dissolved all doubt. Our contemporary knows Mr BARTON well, this is evident, and from what he says of this learned gentleman, however true of Mr BARTON might be what the 'Daily Times' says as to

light, it is clear the words—lawyer of sweetness, are not applicable. Mr BARTON, then, is not the “lawyer of sweetness and light,” and it is to be presumed he would not absent himself from church, because his minister has not one, two, or three thousand a year, or may have been below him in class at college.

Having now settled what Mr BARTON is not, let us see what he is, and what he is likely to be—that is in the event of his being elected. He is a lawyer of ability and industry, a successful advocate, an uncertain politician, and a timid man, we mean politically, in presence of bigoted public opinion. As to the future, he may be Minister of Justice, if elected in succession to Mr BATHGATE. Whether he may be able to emulate the noble public services of that learned gentleman, and come ultimately to a similar glorious reward, we can not say—time will tell.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

NUMEROUS complaints have reached us that the TABLET arrives in some places very irregularly, and in one instance, we have been informed, it was not delivered for four successive weeks. We beg to assure our friends that in our opinion the fault does not rest with our office. The TABLET has been regularly posted every week for all our subscribers and agents. Latterly, special care has been taken, and the papers directed to the localities from which complaints have come, have been posted by a special and most careful hand, and a special record kept should the irregularity complained of continue. We hope the persons aggrieved will let us know, as we are now in a position to ascertain where the fault lies.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THIS is what the ‘Timaru Herald’ thinks of Mr G. E. Barton:—“He is an Irish barrister of the spitfire type, and a politician of feverish activity. A quick, clever, restless, spiteful bird-like little fellow, who gives a peck here, and a scratch there, and generally manages to pick up a grain worth having from the most unpromising heap of chaff. He is a man of birth and breeding, with great acquirements, and exquisitely cultivated tastes, and he is moreover one of the boldest and most original thinkers we know. He has rare pluck, and untiring energy also, and as far as mere intellectual advantages go, is infinitely superior to two-thirds of the members of the House.”

FROM October 23 to the 19th ult., 2038 immigrants have been nominated through the Invercargill Immigration Office.

On the arrival of the Carnatic at the Otago Heads with 250 passengers, a great many of whom were children, it was found that measles and scarlet fever had broken out, and that six deaths had ensued. The Scimitar has arrived with over 400 passengers, and 26 deaths occurred on the voyage.

AT an extraordinary meeting of St. Joseph's Branch No. 73, held last Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's Day and the first anniversary of the Branch with a supper in St. Joseph's schoolroom; and it was determined not to confine it to the members alone, but that their wives, families, and friends, both Catholic and Protestant, be admitted. Bro Robt. Carroll (President of the Branch) will occupy the chair, and R. A. Loughnan, Esq., the vice chair. A very pleasant and successful evening is anticipated.

MR HOLLOWAY, the representative of the English Labourers' Union, has started on a tour through Otago. He is, on behalf of the Provincial Government, accompanied by an officer of the Survey Department, Mr Samuel Thompson. They will spend a day or two in each of the agricultural districts of Tokomairiro, Clutha, and Mataura, on their way to Invercargill. After visiting the western and other farming districts of Southland, they will proceed via Kingston to the Lake district, and from thence will return by the valley of the Clutha, taking the Teviot and Tuapeka districts on the way. Mr Holloway has already been to the Taieri district, and it is believed that he will reserve the examination of the northern and Oamaru districts until he proceeds to Canterbury.

MR McKILLAR, the newly-appointed Provincial Auditor at Wellington, having refused to certify to any warrant for the payment of money from the Provincial Treasury, the matters in dispute between the General and Provincial Governments are to be relegated to the Supreme Court.

MR VOGEL, at Auckland, said in reply to a deputation against Sunday trains, that a large number of persons, including many clergymen, opposed the trains. He instanced that the Bishops of Christchurch and Dunedin were among the first who travelled on Sunday when the lines were opened South. He said that personally he had endeavoured to co-operate with the religious section of the community, and had therefore stopped Sunday post office work. He had refused to renew the Sunday work although petitioned by the officials. He would use his influence towards reducing the number of trains to meet the necessary traffic only, and preventing special inducements for Sunday travelling.

MR GEORGE PROUDFOOT has purchased the coal pit at Green Island recently belonging to Messrs Waugh and Todd. The seam of coal is nearly 20 ft. thick, and extends over an area of some 300 acres, which is supposed to contain a million tons of coals, which, reckoned at a profit of 2s a ton, would yield £100,000. It is the intention of the owner to sink another pit without delay, and also to erect cottages for the workmen.

THE barque Anazi, from London, went ashore at Donald's Bay, three miles beyond Lake Takapuna, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. The accident is unaccountable, as it was a bright moonlight

night with only a moderate breeze. The ship is resting on a sandy bottom, and not leaking. The steamer Golden Crown has gone to endeavor to tow her off. The cargo is valued at £47,000. She has twelve passengers, but no Government immigrants. It is doubtful whether the vessel can be got off. The Anazi is insured. Her voyage from London does not seem to have been a pleasant one.

ONE ton of picked stone from the Golden Ridge plain, Amato, Collingwood district, yielded 41 ounces of gold. The stone had to be carried on men's backs 85 miles.

MR S. LOCKE has concluded the purchase of 62,000 acres of valuable Native land in and on behalf of Wellington Province. It is the residue of the Seventy-Mile Bush.

THE ship Queen of the Age, has arrived at Auckland, with 165 Government immigrants on board. Frederick Holmes, a seaman, was lost overboard. W. Penny, aged 44, died of dysentery. There were no other cases of sickness. Seven of the crew have been arrested for broaching cargo.

HAPARONA, a great chief who fought against the Europeans, has died at New Plymouth, aged 60.

AT the end of the last session of the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr O'Neill, member for the Thames, it was ordered “That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Government should, not less than three months before the commencement of next session, cause a Gold Mining Bill to be prepared and circulated throughout the Colony.” The time has nearly elapsed and the Bill has not yet been circulated. It is to be hoped that the Ministry will not fail to carry out its pledge and obey the order of the House.

THE tender of Mr Bruce, Waimate, Canterbury, for the erection of the Waitaki bridge, has been accepted. The amount has not yet transpired.

MESSRS HERBERT, MOUNT & Co's Victoria Steam Saw Mills, Tapanui, were destroyed by fire a few mornings ago.

THE ‘Marlborough Express’ says:—“During the last quarter 73 vessels, of a total tonnage of 2,550 tons, had cleared from the port of Havelock, containing 1,726,000 feet of timber, being a large increase on any previous quarter.”

AT a meeting of the members of the legal profession practising in Dunedin, which was held at the Supreme Court-house, resolutions were passed that an address be presented to Mr Strode, R.M., on the occasion of his retirement, and that Mr Strode be requested to have an enlarged portrait of himself taken by a photographer at the expense of the profession; the portrait to be hung in the Resident Magistrate's Court, with the sanction of the Colonial Government.

THE Thames Railway Committee has waited on the Superintendent of Auckland, respecting the Thames Valley Line. The Superintendent said he and the Executive were favorable to the construction of the line, and proposals would be submitted at the next meeting of the Council, authorising the Province to go to Parliament to borrow the requisite amount. Afterwards, a Deep Sinking Drainage Deputation waited on the Premier, and laid the plans and report of the proposed works before him. The question was fully ventilated, Mr Vogel made a reply, the tenor of which was favorable.

IT has been determined, at a large meeting of seamen held at Lyttleton, that the rate of wages for home shall be £10, and Inter-colonial vessels £8 per month.

THE long delayed Dallam Tower has at last arrived at Port Chalmers.

A TRADESMAN in Westport (says the local paper) when called upon lately for a donation to a projected Catholic Church bazaar, gave a whole haul of watches, which had “accumulated in his safe as unredeemed pledges for borrowed notes and unpaid accounts, the owners having died, skeddaddled or become hopelessly hard-up.”

THE choirs of the two Catholic churches of Shortland and Grahamstown (says a late Thames paper) gave an entertainment last evening at the Catholic School-room, Willoughby street, free of charge, to the members of their congregations. The Rev. Father Norris gave a brief address at the commencement. The entertainment consisted of a musical melange of comic and sentimental songs and recitations. The house was crowded, and the entertainment passed off agreeably.

THE Northern and Southern Otago Escorts brought to Dunedin the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 935 oz 5 dwts; Cardrona, 338 oz; Arrowtown, 522 oz 9 dwts; Cromwell, 1619 oz 2 dwts; Clyde, 134 oz 1 dwt; Alexandra, 326 oz 18 dwts; Teviot, 537 oz 7 dwts; Blacks, 600 oz; St. Bathans, 225 oz; Mount Ida, 493 oz 5 dwts; Macraes, 83 oz 8 dwts; Palmerston, 37 oz 11 dwts; Waikouaiti, 5 oz 10 dwts; Lawrence, 1037 oz 18 dwts; Waipori, 900 oz 19 dwts; Waitahuna, 165 oz 7 dwts; Tokomairiro, 200 oz; Switzers, 1121 oz 2 dwts. Total: 8568 oz 3 dwts. Of this 300 ozs is to be forwarded to the Victorian Mint.

TRAGEDY AT GREEN ISLAND.

INQUEST: VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

AN inquiry took place on Monday afternoon, at the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle Hotel, Green Island, into the circumstances attending the death of Nicholas McDonald, aged 22 years. Mr I. N. Watt, R.M., acted as coroner, and Mr Weldon, Commissioner of Police, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown. Messrs Barton and Smith appeared for the accused, Patrick Long, who was present during the inquiry. Previous to the evidence being taken, the Coroner decided not to allow the legal gentlemen to cross-examine witnesses. After the jury (of which Mr Thomson was foreman) had been sworn in, and had viewed the body, the following evidence was taken:—

Andrew Kerr deposed: Last Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I was standing at the bar of Pat Long's hotel, in company with Daniel McLaughlin, when deceased and another man named Donald McSweeney came in. The latter asked me to have a drink, and I gave him 1s 6d to pay. Long would not give him the drinks. Mrs McSweeney then came in and asked Long to give us the drinks, and he did so. I tried to get McSweeney home with his wife, but he did not.

want to go. Prisoner then shoved both McSweeney and the deceased out of the door. I went out too. I told deceased that if he would leave McSweeney alone I would get him away home. McSweeney was the worse for drink, and deceased had had a glass or so, but I could not say that he was drunk. When I next looked round I saw a big fellow knock down deceased in the road and kick him. I don't know who the big fellow is. (The "big fellow" was here brought in by the police, and stated that his name was Henry Kane.) I don't know this man, but I have seen him before. I could not say that he was the man who kicked deceased. (Kane here left the room.) The big fellow then ran into Pat Long's hotel, and went into the bar. The door was closed. Deceased then got up and commenced throwing stones at the door. They were pieces of metal that were lying at the side of the road. He went close to the door, and from the noise it made I should say he was either striking it with his fists or kicking it. I then saw Pat Long come from behind the back of the house, and immediately afterwards I saw fire from and heard the report of a pistol. That was the first thing I saw when he came round. I then heard men roaring out that deceased was shot. There were a number of men present. Long turned and went round the house the same way as he came. Deceased was not sensible, and I never heard him speak after he was shot. I was sober at the time, but had got a glass of beer or two in me. The prisoner was the man who fired the shot. I only heard one shot. It was a clear moonlight night. The distance between Long and me was about eight or ten yards when he fired the pistol. I could not say how far he was from the deceased.

The Foreman of the Jury said he did not see how the witness could so confidently swear to Long firing the shot, considering the position of the various parties. He must have been as near to the man who was shot as to the man who fired the shot, and yet he did not see the former.

Norman McCabe: McSweeney and deceased wanted a drink, but prisoner would not give it to them; and when I saw them he was shoving them out of the hotel—first one and then the other. I then saw the big man knock him down and kick him. (Henry Kane again produced in Court, and identified.) This was on the road. Deceased rose up, when he knocked him down again, and kicked him a second time. Pat Long then roared out, "That will do; he's got enough. Come inside." Kane then went into the hotel, and they locked the door. Deceased got up, picked up a stone, and threw it against the house; but it struck the verandah post. He then threw a second stone, and it struck the door. He then went up to the door, and kicked it with his feet. He then ran against it with his head and shoulders, and tried to burst it open. I saw the prisoner come round the corner of the house. He said, "Stand clear, while I protect my property; as no other man will do it, I will do it myself!" He then lifted up a revolver which he had, and shot the deceased, who fell, wounded on the right side of the temple. He was carried away to the stone house. He did not speak a word after he was shot. When the pistol was fired, I was standing alongside of the prisoner on his left side. I was only a foot from him when he fired the shot. I did not see the deceased at the time he was shot. He was standing among a crowd of people. He was seven yards from where Pat stood, as was afterwards ascertained by actual measurement.

James McLaughlan: I saw Long come round the corner of the house. It was a clear moonlight night. He held out both hands, and rolled up one sleeve. I then heard the report of a pistol, and Long said, "That's the way I'll serve such—as you, that destroy my property." I then saw deceased fall. He was only three or four yards from me. I went forward and struck a match, and saw there was a wound on his right forehead.

David McLaughlan: Deceased ran to the door and kicked it twice with his foot, and then he went into the road and threw a stone at it. Mr Long at this time came round the corner of his house, and said, "That's the way I serve you —, for damaging my property." I saw him present something with his two hands, saw a flash and heard a report, and directly afterwards I observed deceased lying on the ground about three yards away from me.

Constable Anderson: I proceeded to the Kaikorai Hotel and arrested the licensee of the same, Patrick Long, the Prisoner. I told him he was charged with murdering the deceased. He made no statement. I then proceeded to search the house, but found neither arms nor ammunition. I found however a revolver case (produced) in a drawer in the bar. The till was in the same drawer. I searched round the premises during the night—in flax, ponds, tanks, &c.—and emptied the well at the back of the hotel, but found neither arms nor ammunition.

After argument it was agreed that the skull-cap, which bore the marks of the wound, should be removed and retained in the hands of the police.

Andrew Douglas: I sold Mr Long a breach-loading pistol and a quantity of cartridges about four months ago. There was a cover with the revolver. It is the same as that produced. I believe he used to keep it beneath the counter. The night I sold it to him I showed him how to load it. I could not swear to the bullet produced.

Frederick Mallard, Sub-Inspector of Police, deposed: I entered the charge against the prisoner in the watch-house charge-book. I read the charge to him, when he made the following statement—"I was not outside my house at all that night. I heard the row and heard shots, but I did not go outside. I shut myself in, as a stone had broken my window."

The Coroner said it only now remained for them to consider their verdict, and they must return one of either "wilful murder," or "manslaughter," or of "justifiable homicide."

After fifteen minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Patrick Long, who was then fully committed to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, DUNEDIN.

Patrick Long was charged, on remand in this Court on the pre-

vious day, with wilfully, and with malice aforethought, shooting and killing one Nicholas McDonald, at Green Island on the 23rd February, 1874.

Sub-Inspector Mallard: The course, your Worship, I intended to ask to be followed was this: Prisoner having been committed to take his trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court, upon the Coroner's inquisition yesterday, subject to your Worship's approval, I would ask that the charge be withdrawn against prisoner now, so far as this Court is concerned.

His Worship: Will the Inspector of Police put his finger on the Statute authorising the Coroner to commit a person for trial?

Sub-Inspector Mallard: Well, your Worship, I am not here to certify to the power of the Coroner, but if your Worship does not approve of the course I have suggested, then I am quite prepared to go on as far as this Court is concerned. Prisoner is now in custody on Coroner's warrant—or rather, the Magistrate who acted on the Coroner's behalf.

His Worship: I observe from the newspapers this morning the accused had no opportunity of examining witnesses. If I go into the evidence to-day, accused will have opportunity of putting questions to witnesses.

Mr Barton said Mr Smith and himself at present could not proceed, and would be glad if his Worship would remand prisoner for further time.

His Worship: 'Till to-morrow?

Mr Barton: We prefer, your Worship, to make a remand for a week.

His Worship accordingly postponed the hearing of the case for that period.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 14th.—The following members of the Government were rejected:—Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade, at Louth; Hon. A. Greville, Junior Lord of the Treasury, at Westmeath; Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, at Kildare; Hon. Mr Ayrton, Judge Advocate-General, at Tower Hamlets; Hon. Mr Hibbert, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Oldham; Viscount Enfield, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, at Middlesex.

Bank returns are stronger. Gold exports have ceased. Australian securities have improved. Wheat is drooping, owing to large expected arrivals.

A most disastrous fire has occurred at the Pantechnicon, Motcomb street, Belgrave Square—an establishment for the sale of carriages and warehousing of property. Pictures to the value of £250,000 and an immense quantity of valuable furniture have been destroyed.

February 17th.—Mr Gladstone goes to Windsor to-day to tender the resignation of the Ministry.

Cape Coast news of 26th January states that the troops are expected to enter Coomassie on the 29th January. The termination of the war is anticipated about the 6th of February.

The London Colonial wool sales opened this evening. The total arrivals up to date amount to 160,000 bales; upwards of 5500 were submitted to competition. The attendance both of home and foreign buyers was good, and the biddings commenced with great spirit. Prices rule about the same as at last series.

February 19th.—The Queen has accepted Mr Gladstone's resignation, and Mr Disraeli is engaged in the formation of a new Ministry.

The elections are concluded. The returns show that 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals have been elected.

Mr Cardwell, Mr Chichester Fortescue, and Viscount Enfield will be raised to the peerage.

There is an indication of a revival of the Eastern question; it is being discussed by the Gorman and French Press.

St. Petersburg, February 16th.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been most cordially received. The Czar, in drinking the health of his guest, said that friendship with Austria, Russia, Germany, and England would secure peace with the world.

VICTORIA.

The evidence for the Crown in the Buckley Will case has concluded, as far as witnesses are concerned. The Attorney-General undertook to prove that the will had been a forgery, and that the claimant, Maher, was the person who had forged it. The evidence already adduced goes a long way to support the statement.

The will of the late William Robertson, the well-known squatter, has been proved under £294,000.

A Melbourne correspondent of the 'Cross' writes:—"It is generally believed here by those who ought to know, that a telegraph cable will soon be laid between Melbourne and New Zealand. It is stated that a new Ministry shortly to be formed, will take some decisive steps in the matter. Gold mining is beginning to look up again. A lucky gentleman at Sandhurst drew £13,000 last week as dividends. That was a tolerably good week's work. It is stated that letters have been received here from O'Farrell, the Crown Lands defaulter. He is at Caliao, and defies the Victorian authorities. Notwithstanding the fact that Melbourne is a very large and rich city, it is astonishing to see how many people are walking about unemployed, and yet the 'Wanted' columns of the 'Argus' are always full. A gentleman told me that he advertised a few days ago for a clerk, and received 162 applications for the situation. In proportion there are far more unemployed persons in Melbourne than in Auckland."

The 'Saturday Review' says of Dr Manning:—"No Catholic ecclesiastic has succeeded in attaining so influential a position in England since the Reformation; he knows that what he has to say will be listened to with respect, while those who are least able to trust his judgment will not refuse to credit him with sincerity."

THE PRESS, THE EX-MINISTER OF JUSTICE, AND MR BATHGATE.

We have in previous issues published extracts showing the spirit of the press regarding the action of Mr Bathgate in his dual capacity, namely, the Hon. John Bathgate, the Minister of Justice, appointing Mr John Bathgate, the candidate for a Government situation, to a District Judgeship and Police Magistrate.

The 'Southland News' says of him:—It would take us too long to trace the brief but brilliant career of the late Minister of Justice in this place, but we venture to express the hope that some public spirited bookmaker will collect the scattered materials and throw them into readable shape for the benefit of political students. Such a work would go far to prove that certain commonly received opinions are vulgar errors. It would show that strong convictions, high principles, consistency, and good faith are mere obstacles to success—that an accommodating disposition and an imperturbable self-complacency are the only requisites.

The 'Southland Times' expresses its opinion in an article headed "Abuse of office," of Mr Bathgate as follows:—Mr Bathgate's appointment as Resident Magistrate for Dunedin, in succession to Mr Strode, is certainly not in any respect matter for public congratulation, whatever it may be to the individual immediately concerned. There are politicians everywhere whose sole object is so to shape their course as to serve their own turn, but Mr Bathgate, upon his entrance into political life, some three years since, was not supposed to belong to this class. In the discharge of the duty devolving upon him as Minister of Justice, by the appointment of himself, a mere onlooker is impelled to the conclusion that Mr Bathgate has ignored many of the essentials for the appointment. We decidedly object to the retirement of a member of the Government into a salaried office on the Civil List, as well as to the principle of the appointment as highly improper, and tending to the destruction of the spirit of independence in the servants of the public forming part of the Ministry.

THE OTAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a late meeting of the Otago Education Board, the following letter was read:—

Dunedin, 21st February, 1874.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Otago Schoolmasters' Association to bring under the notice of the Education Board the following extract from a leading article in the 'Otago Daily Times' of the 20th inst.:—
"The clerics who were full of profound interest in the morals of Aneiteum natives and the religious convictions of the savages in the Malay Archipelago, but did not care a jot for the Walker street brothels or the immoralities of some of our District Schools." It is the opinion of the Association that this charge made in the leading newspaper of the Province, though indirectly, and in a way so insulting to everyone connected with the management of the District Schools, is so gross as to demand a searching investigation as to its truth.—I have, &c.,

W. MILNE,

Secretary Otago Teachers' Association.

The Secretary Otago Education Board, Dunedin.

The Superintendent said that the Board had certainly nothing to do with the clerics, but they had to do with the morality of the District Schools. The allusion in the article in question was rather a sweeping one.

It was ultimately decided to refer the letter back to the Otago Schoolmasters' Association, with a recommendation that the 'Times' should be asked to furnish more specific information.

The 'Times' of a subsequent date had the subjoined paragraph:—

Those members of the Education Board who were so wroth with our Leader on the District Schools would do well to peruse carefully, the letter appearing in our columns to-day, on the subject. Mr Brown puts the matter clearly and distinctly before the public. He does not write under a *nom de plume*, but signs his name in full with his address. Probably the remark made by those of the Board who read this letter will be: "Who'd have thought it?"

The following is the letter referred to:—

I have on more than one occasion been inclined to make a complaint in your columns, about the way in which the walls of my house are defaced by pupils attending the Middle District School. The old building, which I have lately pulled down, was almost covered on both fronts with obscene, filthy, disgusting language and scrawls, about which I spoke to the master some time ago, when he advised me to get the names of the boys who did it; but the difficulty is to bring the offence home to any of them, as there are generally a number of them together, and all deny it, of course.

I have now to complain of the same filthy practice on the walls of the new building, which I have lately erected, and which are already disfigured in several places; and to warn both parents and boys that a strict watch will be kept in future, and the offenders, whoever they are, handed over to the police. I am not the only one who has to complain of the same abominable practice; and I do think that a little more careful surveillance over the habits of the boys, both by parents and schoolmasters, would help to put a stop to it. I am, &c., J. M. BROWN, Salutation Hotel, Rattray Street.

THE MURDERER SULLIVAN.

THE Tuaranga 'Times,' criticising the action of the Colonial Executive, in regard to the murderer Sullivan, observes:—"California is to receive from New Zealand—as a complimentary State offering, we presume, to commemorate the re-organisation of the postal service—an unmitigated scoundrel, who deserved death more richly even than his villainous companions. Surely it cannot be! but if true, then have the Government of New Zealand been guilty of a cowardly and dastardly act towards California, which, depend upon it, will some day be bitterly avenged. Sullivan is too vile a criminal to be at large on our own shores, and so, forsooth, he is shipped away to San Francisco! We would suggest that the Agent-General be instructed to advertise this worthy action in the provincial papers at home. Mr Vogel, too,

might make capital out of it for his pamphlet on immigration. 'Every inducement offered to crime.' 'Murders speedily adjusted.' 'Whatever ye would that man should do to you, do ye also unto them'; but our authorities are certainly not acting upon the principle."

The Tuaranga 'Times' concludes:—"The real responsibility and odium rests with his (the Governor's) Executive, and unto the members of the Cabinet, therefore, may the disgrace and blame be fairly attached."

A correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times' writes:—"A long retrospect over the clouded aspect of Australian felony fails to detect anything like the cold, deliberate, blood-letting, which glides the murderers on the West Coast of this Island. They stand *per se* exemplars of what man may become, and in comparison with these the savage, so called, is a perfect man. It seems, however, good to our present governors to send one who, if the voice of the majority is of value, was the chief miscreant, a mad dog, adrift—no, not adrift: they send him to a friendly shore inhabited by people with whom we hope to have the best relations. No wonder that the good people of Otago telegraphed that such a cargo was under way, and less wonder that the captain of the Mikado refused such a freight. It is for us to surmise what our ultimate fate will be, under a Government capable of committing such a deliberate crime."

A Thames paper remarks:—"It is to be hoped that we have heard the last of Sullivan for a time, but there is no certainty about it. Some people say that the report published yesterday to the effect that Sullivan had been sent back to Dunedin, is only a blind, and that the Government intention of shipping him to some foreign port will be carried out as soon as public excitement has subsided. A correspondent writing to the Auckland Star suggested that Sullivan's presence in town offered a fine opportunity for the exercise of practical Christianity, and that some minister should take the ex-convict by the hand. The Editor of the 'Star' suggests his being taken by the neck."

A private telegram from Auckland states that "the notorious Sullivan still remains in this place in charge of Sergeant Watson. He has most urgently requested to be sent back to Dunedin gaol, there to end the remainder of his days."

A subsequent private telegram from Auckland says:—"The General Government has resolved to detain the notorious Sullivan in Auckland for the present. Sergeant Watson leaves Auckland on Monday first, per Taranaki. Sullivan continues to be very insubordinate to the authorities."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The simple thing to do for carrying on our Catholic schools is tax ourselves as others do. The English are not so Prussified or Bismarck-ridden as to insist on us Catholics paying rates for schools, under ban of the Church, when they see us burdening ourselves for the maintenance of our own seminaries. They profess being admirers of fair-play; they must, then, condemn a man's being double weighted with his own and his neighbour's burden. The Catholics of New Zealand should organise at the various centres of population unions, committees and officers for the purpose of collecting funds, to be deposited with the Bishops, so as to enable their Lordships to erect and maintain schools wherever they see proper. Of course every Catholic in Maoriland should go to gaol rather than pay the Government imposition.—I am, &c., D. M. CAMERON.

Riverton.

RANDOM NOTES.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
And faith he'll print 'em."

THERE is a fund of humour in your Irishman that nothing can stamp out; adversity cannot crush it, nor misfortune overcome it, and under all circumstances, and at all times—unconsciously, it may be—will it float to the surface. I remember some few months since seeing the prospect of as pretty a fight as ever gladdened the heart of a Donnybrookian, spoiled by this under-current making itself visible at the wrong time. A countryman of mine, but one who had evidently arrived at maturity before the enactment of compulsory education, was holding forth successfully against the denominational system of education. I say successfully, for though Lindley Murray had been murdered, and Dr. Johnson strangled over and over again, his logic and line of argument was of such a nature as fairly to *nonplus* his more matter-of-fact adversary. The arguments on both sides, if not convincing, were decidedly forcible, and the probability was momentarily increasing of there being a "striking illustration" accompanying them. The point under discussion was the compensation to be awarded to teachers, which Pat either could not or would not understand; and vainly did his opponent strive to make him comprehend that payment was by results. The battle raged fiercely, and opinions more candid than complimentary were interchanged; but just as the accommodating host was about to clear the decks for action, a change came over the complexion of affairs, and one for which Pat alone was accountable. His face, which a moment before had been the perfect index of the passion by which he had been swayed, suddenly underwent a change, and, with a smile and a wink which conveyed a world of meaning, he said: "Oh, begorra, I see now what your driving at; you mane that they'll be paid according to their *usefulness*!" This was too much; and the hearty burst of laughter which greeted the birth of *this stranger* was taken by Pat as a concession that he had felled his antagonist—as, indeed, he completely had—and the contending parties called the "usefulness" of the landlord into requisition by paying tribute to Baalchus.

Not long since, in company with a brother scribe, I paid a visit to a Lunatic Asylum, and in course of inspection was brought to that class of unfortunates whose cases were held to be hopeless. They were in the exercise yard, which was surrounded by a high wall, on the outside of which a mound had been raised to enable visitors and others to see and converse with the patients without being compelled to mix with them. No sooner had we made our appearance than we became the centre of attraction to the unhappy inmates, each one re-

tailling a grievance, or preferring a request. One among the rest, however was most noticeable, not only by his conduct, but also for the rational manner in which he conversed. After a conversation which we had entered into with him, extending over some time, he asked my friend for a small portion of "weed." This was duly thrown over, and a silence of some moments ensued, during which he was busily employed manipulating it without the aid of a knife. At length the madman looked up and said: "Well, look here, sir, you won't find me ungrateful. Some of those fellows here are like the wheat at the present time—afflicted with the disease called the 'take all.' Now, you gave me a piece of tobacco just now, and I intend to give a box in return. So look out, as I shall throw it across." Of course my friend was thankful, and gratefully acknowledged his readiness to accept this *souvenir* of his visit, naturally concluding it would be some curious relic of bygone days. In due course the box landed at our feet; and I admit we considered ourselves somewhat sold when the present turned out to be an ordinary wooden match-box, very much the worse for the wear. I happened to catch the donor's eye at the time, and the peculiar twinkle by which it was agitated just then conveyed the idea that we were not alone in the opinion that we had been sold. We had a hearty laugh at our own expense, when we heard a voice from the other side call out: "I see, gentlemen, that you do not seem to value that box at its proper worth; so, if you do not care particularly for it, just fill it up with matches, and throw it back again," and the left optic twinkled even more vigorously than before. This request we also complied with, and I left the grounds profoundly impressed with the delicacy with which the negotiation had been carried on, and paying a just tribute to the finesse which I had witnessed. And yet this man was mad; hopelessly mad.

PETER POSSUM.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER SIMPSON.

On Sunday evening, the 16th instant, a meeting was held in the Panmure Hall for the purpose of presenting an address and a purse of sovereigns, to the Rev. Father Simpson, curate of Howick and Panmure, prior to his departure for his new mission at Gisborne, Poverty Bay. The Rev. Father Boibieux, who occupied the chair, stated the purpose for which they had assembled, viz., to wish the young clergyman success in the new sphere of labor which had been assigned to him, and to testify how endeared he had become to them during his short residence amongst them. He was about to proceed to a place which has lately attracted the attention of the colony, and where the work would be arduous; but he, the chairman, felt sure that the labors of his late confrere would be crowned with success. Father Boibieux then invited Mr J. P. Gavin to read the address, which was as follows:—"To the Rev. Father Simpson: Rev. Sir,—Learning that you are about to be removed from our district, to a new and more important charge, we hereby wish to assure you of the very high esteem which we have always entertained for you; and as some small proof of the same, ask that you will accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns. Sincerely regretting your removal, and wishing you all prosperity, we beg to remain yours most respectfully" (signed by the inhabitants of Panmure and Howick).—Mr Gavin, on behalf of the people, then presented the purse.—Father Simpson then returned thanks, and, during his response, stated that next to the discharge of his duties as a priest, one of his greatest endeavors was to please and give satisfaction to every one with whom he was connected in his sacred calling. By this avowal of esteem and affection, he felt happily assured that his efforts had not been in vain. It gave him additional pleasure to call to mind that the presentation chanced to have been made on the first anniversary, as regarded the date, of his ordination. He returned thanks to those who so actively interested themselves in this testimony of regard, and alluded especially to the people of Howick who took part in the offering, and who evinced towards the recipient so many kind testimonies of favor during a residence of six months in the parishes of Howick and Panmure. Father Simpson then signified his intention of converting the money into some lasting testimony of the people's regard, and concluded by a few feeling remarks expressing his wishes for the spiritual welfare of his people, and his continual remembrance of them. The meeting then terminated. Father Simpson leaves for Gisborne by the next steamer destined for that port.—[Correspondent.]

LORD MACAULAY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A WORD TO SCOTCH PHILOSOPHERS IN DUNEDIN.

"THERE is not and never has been in this earth," says Lord Macaulay, "any work of human policy so well deserving examination as the Roman Catholic Church." Permit me to call the attention of your 'Evening Star,' the student in the Otago University, and other men of letters in Dunedin generally, to the above quotation from Macaulay, and earnestly recommend them to "examine" the subject indicated; and to do so without prejudice—calmly, dispassionately, and completely. Let them address themselves to so important a task, not merely by reading what the writers hostile to the Papacy have written, but also what its supporters have advanced; and above all let them beg the true Fountain of light and only Author of all knowledge, to aid them in the examination by illuminating their mind, and removing from it all darkness of sin and ignorance. It is in this spirit and after this manner that men must enter upon and conduct their examination of that "work" to which, in the words of the brilliant Macaulay, there is not and never has been anything equal on this earth. He calls the Roman Catholic Church a work of "human policy." But this is begging the main question, and a gratuitous assumption. Everything in its history tends to show that the Roman Catholic Church must be not a work of human policy, but a divine creation, sustained by Almighty power and directed by that wisdom which is from above. Lord Macaulay himself has in the course of the celebrated essay from which my quotation is taken, described the Roman Catholic Church in such a manner as to prove that it must be not a human but a divine "work." What reasonable man can persuade himself that the institu-

tion of the Papacy, or which is the same thing, the Roman Catholic Church, could have survived all the violent shocks and terrific storms through which it has passed for eighteen hundred years, and yet be a mere "work of human policy." The thing is incredible. Look at the number, the power, and the zeal, or rather fury of the Pope's enemies in every age, more especially during the past eighty or a hundred years, and say how it comes that he should not only survive, but actually shew signs of growing strength and influence at the present moment, in an age distinguished above all that have gone before it for intelligence, and the wide diffusion of knowledge of all kinds, among the people. Explain this to Scotch philosophers of Dunedin, on the supposition that the Papacy is a work of mere "human policy," and not a divine institution founded on the Rock of Ages. Remember that the Papacy and the Catholic Church are convertible terms. They mean one and the same thing. You cannot separate the two: If the Papacy be a human work, so is the Catholic Church: if the one be divine so is the other. Examine the character of the Papacy well by the light of history, sacred and secular, ancient and modern. The fortunes of the Pope are inseparably associated with the fate of the Catholic Church, spread through all nations—even New Zealand. When the Pope is insulted or robbed, the Catholics in every land will suffer more or less in a similar way. We have just seen the Pope deprived of his lawful possessions by masterful enemies, who apply his own means to ruin the interests of the Catholic Church. We see the Catholics of New Zealand, with similar injustice, forced to supply money to support public schools calculated if not intended to ruin Catholic interests, and sap the foundation of the Catholic, and indeed of the Christian faith. This is done by the power of a tyrant popular majority, urged on by a so called liberal press, and with the connivance, if not the actual co-operation of various Christian sects opposed to the Catholic Church. But let these Christian sects pause ere it be too late. The Catholics being the weakest are the first to suffer, but they will not be the last. Caesar and Caesar's numerous and powerful friends will not spare others long, if it be seen that Catholics may be persecuted with impunity. Has the history of the great French Revolution and the events immediately preceding it been written in vain, and not for our learning? It would seem the civil powers and religious denominations opposed to the Catholic Church, think little of such warning lessons. When the Jesuits and other religious orders, and the Roman Catholic Clergy were once, as it was thought fairly crushed and ruined at the close of last century, the path was open for the most profligate, cruel, and remorseless tyrants, acting in the sacred name of liberty. It would seem the same thing is about to be repeated soon. It will not avail you to say that there have been bad Popes—ambitious, treacherous, bloody, or licentious men, and therefore the Papacy cannot be the work of God. To reason thus would be to put arms in the hands of the enemies of Christianity, and even of Judaism as systems of revealed religion. Indeed infidels have not been slow to avail themselves of the arms with which you thus furnish them to undermine the credibility of revealed religion as given to the Jews and to us. David, "the man after God's own heart," the anointed King of God's people, was an adulterer and a murderer of the worst type. Peter, the first Pope, to whom God gave "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," was a base perjurer, who disowned on oath the master whom he professed that he was ready to serve at the cost of his life. Among the Popes who have filled the Papal Chair since St. Peter's day, some two hundred and fifty in number, there have been a few wicked men, doubtless; perhaps thirty in all. But for the rest some have been eminent for their heroic Christian virtues, extensive learning and splendid talents; and the great bulk of them were remarkable for their piety meekness and self-denial, and attention to their duties as chief ruler of the Church. Even the bad ones may have shed many bitter penitential tears; and like the royal penitent David, often "their spirit might have been in anguish within them," at the thought of their crimes or vices. Will the Dunedin Scotch philosophers undertake to shew us among Presbyterians or other Protestant ministers so many, or rather any instances of heroic virtue, self-denial, public spirit, lofty purposes, and commanding beneficial influences, such as could be shewn to have existed among the Popes at various times. Even the enemies of the Catholic Church and avowed infidels themselves, extol the lofty virtues and noble acts of many of the Popes, in terms which must scandalize the narrow and bigoted minds of some of your Dunedin Scotch friends. The learned researches of modern Protestant historians, English and Continental, are doing much to place the Popes and Catholic Church in their true light before the people. The Pope is a reforming, but not a revolutionary and destroying power, and all good Catholics are the same. We stand by the constituted civil power, and only seek reforms by fair and temperate measures. But when oppressed and insulted beyond endurance it is hard to say what men will do or ought to do in self defence. The Catholics of Canterbury seem at their wits end to know what to do in their present despair. Their position is that of all the other Catholics in the Colony. It is not a novel position. The Dissenters and Catholics in the United Kingdom long occupied a similar position when called on to pay church rates, tithes, &c., in support of Churches and a religion offensive to them. Their conduct is a precedent for us under the present oppressive and unjust education tax. In principle our education tax is the same as a church rate—us well tax us to build and support "unsectarian" churches, as secular or unsectarian schools. We must combine and shew a united opposition. Our weapons must be the legitimate and constitutional weapons in common use on such occasions—public meetings, petitions to Parliament, memorials to the Governor in Council, giving a block vote at the poll at the proper moment, and urging religious and conscientious men of other creeds to join us in the work of justice. These means have succeeded in gaining justice for us and others from hostile governments at home. They will succeed here too. As to "passive resistance," it may answer when Catholics are very numerous, for no Government would bring a large and united body of men into Court to enforce an obnoxious tax; but we are too few here to resort to any such plan. The Catholic people of the Province of Auckland are, I believe looking forward with hope to the introduction of a fair Education Bill when

the Provincial Council meets in April. The present Superintendent is a wise and just man, and looks at the education question both from a religious and secular point of view. He commands the confidence of all parties, and most probably his educational policy will be a model, from which other provinces will copy. He knows the Catholics to a man are his friends; but he knows also that he has other and many influential friends who are not Catholics, and he may do justice to them all. In the meantime let all the Catholics in the Colony immediately combine politically, not for the purpose of attacking others, but of defending themselves. Let us concert measures of common defence; have lists of every man qualified to vote and see that they are all on the register, and know how to act in concert with their co-religionists. We ought to have one general or "Colonial Register," that we may know our strength thoroughly, and where it lies. Let us in fact have a "Defence Association," and God will provide a leader in due time, Protestant or Catholic. Without a good and honest leader we shall, however numerous or zealous, be helpless or worse—run in each others way and mar success. A Protestant leader might be more efficient than a Catholic one, for we should want him to do nothing politically than an honest man of any creed could not consistently do. The Canterbury Catholics deserve well of their co-religionists throughout the colony for the spirited way in which they are acting in self-defence. It is to be hoped they will find imitators in other provinces, now that they have led the way. Our opponents would then discover that we are not so tame and spiritless as they fancy we are from our long apathy. I am persuaded that the strength of the papacy—its legitimate power and influence—lies more in the British dominions at the present time than in any other part of Christendom, even in France. The Catholic spirit has never ceased to animate the Irish people. If that spirit during the past three centuries has been in a state of suspended animation in England and Scotland, it has not been dead, and the hour of its resurrection there is visibly drawing near. The Catholic subjects of the British Crown have now a great and momentous part to play, and we in New Zealand constitute an integral part, and no unimportant part of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects throughout the British empire. England is still the mistress of the ocean, and, saving Bismarck's presence, is still first among the mighty powers of the world. She owes this proud supremacy in part, and in no small part, to the loyalty and courage of the Catholic people of Ireland, and who assist to man her fleets and armies. If the Pope now recover his rights indirectly through the power of England, it would not be the first time he has done so in the last century. Wellington and Nelson, names which for all time will be associated with the supremacy of England by land and sea, were the friends of the papacy—for political reasons—however hostile they were to the Catholic religion. The venerable chief of a Protestant party in France, M. Guizot, has also shown his sympathy with the Papal cause by writing in the Pope's defence. He regards it as quite of as much importance to Protestants as to Catholics, and states that the Pope should be protected from his enemies and maintained in the possession of what he is right held and received from his predecessors. Destroy or even weaken, or paralyse the Pope's authority, and you undermine, M. Guizot maintains, all constituted authority in every country, Catholic or Protestant, and pave the way for the reign of a general anarchy and brute force. He wrote this 15 years ago, and recent events have confirmed and are still confirming his words. Besides this, is it not clear that where the influence of the Pope or the Catholic Church is weak or destroyed, many are given up to a spirit of the most selfish greed; their conscience is seared, and they stick at no means to fill their own purse—no matter who may suffer. Is not this the cause of those "strikes" among our workmen, in which both master and men strive to over-reach or get the better of each other, both parties being guided solely by what has been called the peculiarity of our age, "a well regulated selfishness?" We have seen the beginning, not the end, of these strikes. Working men know their power now, and are convinced that in unity is strength—in unity and organization. Pity Catholics don't know the same.

LAIC,

GENERAL NEWS.

(Compiled from our exchanges.)

IRELAND.

THE "melancholy task of ruling Ireland":—The 'Times' is not usually regarded as a propagator of sedition or treason in Ireland among Irishmen, and yet it sometimes, without knowing it, gives aid, hope, and counsel to Irish nationalists, or "irreconcilables," as it prefers to call them. Reviewing a portion of the Wellington Despatches, [which appeared some time ago in our columns], relating to Catholic Emancipation, it points out, without meaning to do so, to Irish nationalists what to do and what to avoid. It shows that the success of the leaders of the Catholic Association, in procuring the emancipation of their co-religionists, was owing to the fact that their organisation was so perfect as to compel the ministry of the day to grant all their demands from very fear of it, and it in effect tells the chiefs of the Home Rule organisation of the present day that until they can do the same they can never hope to achieve their end. The teaching of the 'Times' is literally that England will never give to Ireland anything that she is not compelled to give, or fears to withhold.

We sincerely regret to chronicle the decease of Lord Annaly, who died at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Judged by his own times—the Ireland of forty or fifty years ago—he was a man worthy of honor, respect, and acclaim, as one who, in the public life of his era, bore a courageous, an upright, and an honorable part. His name will be forever associated with the gigantic struggle for Catholic Emancipation, to the parliamentary contests in which he freely devoted a princely fortune.

The Home Rule movement is now making rapid strides. The clergy are joining it in great numbers. Those in the deanery of Ballinrobe, in conference assembled, have unanimously resolved to enrol their names as members of the association, and the clergy of the deanery of Mill Street, Kerry, have followed their example.

It is difficult to understand what satisfaction can be derived by any class of journalists from the fact that a large number of Irishmen languish in English prisons for having participated in a political movement on behalf of their country. Yet such is the case, and those who take delight in the circumstance lose no opportunity of manifesting their feelings and assisting in rivetting more securely and firmly the fetters by which those unfortunate men, the political prisoners, are held in bondage.

Irish Lace for Russia.—One of the principal branches of Irish industry has again been favored with royal patronage, and it is gratifying to find that notwithstanding the unlimited resources possessed by Brussels and other Continental cities, we are able to produce in this country an article which rivals the finest of foreign productions—we refer to Irish point lace, now so well known. Messrs. James Forrest and Sons have had the honor of executing an order from His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh. Irish lace will now be seen in the Russian capital, and we hope that ladies of the Court of St. Petersburg will be induced to order their train trimmings from Ireland.

Like the Marchioness of Queensbury the Baroness Burdett Coutts has extended a helping hand to the poor people of Ireland. The first-named lady sent £20 towards the movement for obtaining Home Rule, the last-named lady has sent the sum of £200 for the fund for providing better boats and fishing gear for the distressed fishermen of the Baffin and Shark Islands, in county Galway; and also £50 towards the fund required to defray a portion of the expenses of building a boat-slip on Shark and a pier on Baffin Island.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Catholic Cathedral in Armagh, on the 24th of August, Mr P. M. Haverly, the New York publisher, was a collector. In the accounts of the ceremony published in some newspapers it was said that a gentleman hailing from America decamped with £160 of the collection. Holding that this could only refer to himself, Mr Haverly has taken actions against the 'Belfast News Letter' and other papers to recover damages for libel.

Longevity is not uncommon at Limerick, if we may judge from the fact that the four persons who died and were buried there in one week, divided among them 376 years of existence, being an average of 94 years a-piece. The eldest veteran had reached the age of 105, while the most juvenile was midway between 80 and 90.

In a late number of the new magazine, called "Catholic Ireland," there is a remarkable article, entitled "Some results of the Irish Exodus," in which the statistical and politico-economical consequences of the national education are broadly set forth. The writer says that, driving recently through Meath, with a landed proprietor of that county, that gentleman expressed himself in melancholy terms regarding the depopulation of that rich and fertile district of Ireland, which was, he declared, fast degenerating into a solitude, and becoming, in fact, a practical realisation of that time predicted by Lord Carlisle, when Ireland should be the "fruitful mother of flocks and herds." The writer's friend condemned the system of pasturage, which had almost superseded agriculture throughout the county, contending that the former pursuit encouraged idleness and drinking, inasmuch that those whose lands were all under grass had rarely any other employment for their time than hunting and attending fairs, the latter practice being "about as straight a road to intemperance as a man can take."

In the article cited in the foregoing paragraph, Edmund Spenser's dictum is quoted in support of the argument. The poet, writing in Elizabeth's time, in his "Views of the State of Ireland," earnestly recommends that the people be compelled to till the land. He, too, it seems recognised the tendency of grazing pursuits to beget idle habits, and with them all the evils of their train. "Cattle-keeping is a fit nursery for a thief," said the author of the "Fairy Queen," a dictum which would rather startle the respectable and by no means indolent stock-breeders and dealers of our day. The present writer's friend further argued that pasturage as compared with tillage returned much inferior profits. The profits of five agricultural counties in Ireland were found to be £6 10s per acre, as against £4 the acre calculated to be the return from five grazing counties. It is estimated, in this article, that the item of loss, per head by emigration, is correctly represented at £10, which would give a total of £800,000 on 80,000, the number of emigrants in 1872.

Last week we gave a description of the monster meeting in Dec. last, at Philborough, (Dublin) the last of the series of amnesty meetings began in December last. The following is a compact and forcible description of the first meeting of the series, that at Clontarf:—"It is difficult accurately to estimate the numbers who took part in this marvellous demonstration. In the field in which this meeting was actually held—a field of more than six acres crowded to excess—there were certainly, on a moderate calculation, not less than 60,000 persons. But the persons who stood at any one time in that field did not constitute one-third of those who really formed the mighty gathering of human beings who thronged not only that field and the avenues leading to it, but all the road from the Custom House to St. Anne's—a distance of more than three miles. When the chairman was voted to the chair, those on the platform could see the banners of the coming bodies and the long line of dense masses of men defiling more than a mile away from the shore. When the meeting was going on some of the latest arrivals were making their way into the field to replace the crowds whom the intense pressure was driving out. On the lowest computation no less than 200,000 persons made their pilgrimage to the spot where Brian Boru fell in glorious victory to testify their devotion to the sacred cause of freedom and fatherland in which the glorious old Monarch died.

"Weeding out Irishmen."—Mr Andrews, the Secretary of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, has been summoned before the Limerick magistrates, to shew cause why he should not be ordered to give a written character to an engine driver who has recently been dismissed from the employment of the company, in pursuance of a determination to reduce the staff. Mr Andrews did not attend, but his solicitor explained that the practice since he has had charge of the line has been not to give characters to servants leaving the employment but to permit a reference, and it was submitted that the magis-

trates had no power to order him to do otherwise. The Mayor remarked that this practice might do very well in England, where Mr Andrews came from, but that would not answer in Ireland, and referred to a rumour that Mr Andrews had threatened to weed every Irishman out of the staff. The case was adjourned to give the defendant an opportunity of appearing to explain the grounds of his refusal to give the character.

The moving bog at Dunmore, county Galway, Ireland, is thus spoken of by a correspondent:—"In the first instance, there was no warning symptom of the outbreak, nor did the bog differ in appearance from undrained peat mosses which abound in this county. The farmers in the threatened parts were compelled to retire before the inundation, which at once consumed every foot of the holdings."

The life of Samuel Lover, on which Mr Bayle Bernard has been working for upwards of two years, is now announced as being near completion. Mr Bernard being an enthusiastic student of Irish poetry, we may anticipate a very good result from his labors.

A Dublin correspondent of the 'New York World' says:—"I don't think the millennium has exactly arrived—but never has there been, in the memory of this generation, so happy and peaceful a state of things in Ireland, and such an almost universal immunity from crime, as now exists in this 'melancholy isle.' Speaking upon this subject to a Dublin merchant last night—a merchant whose name is well known in New York, and who is as famous for his devotion to his religion as for his enterprise in business—he somewhat astonished me by describing the present happy state of things to a cause of which I had not thought. 'A few months ago,' said he, 'the Catholics of Ireland dedicated themselves and their country, by a solemn act, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and the blessings which have followed that consecration have been simply incalculable.' I respected the sincere faith of this gentleman, and did not wound him by suggesting other and more mundane reasons for the chorus of judicial congratulations at the peace and moral condition of the Irish people which we have just heard from all the judges."

At the great Home Rule Conference, in Dublin, Sir Jos. Neale McKenna proposed, "That the federal arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament, or any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or disturbance of the principles of the constitution." He drew a parallel between the case of Ireland and that of Poland and Hungary despoiled of their independence by Russia and Austria. Mr McCarthy Downing seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr John Nicholas Murphy, of Clifton-park, who is known to be the author of 'Terra Incognita,' to which the Holy Father has granted his special approval, has been nominated to be a Knight of the Order St. Gregory the Great.

Mr Cashel Hoey.—The Pope has conferred on Mr Cashel Hoey the decoration of Knight of his own Order, that of Pius, in a very complimentary brief.

A hint to organizers in New Zealand.—It is true of the Irish emigrant to any land, that if from the moment of landing he avoids strong drink, he, as a rule, becomes a pillar of the commonwealth, a prosperous, respected, useful citizen, a credit to the old country, and an acquisition to the new one. If, on the other hand, he sinks into intemperate habits, he swells the ranks of the rowdies and loafers, and is soon a danger to his adopted country, and a disgrace to Ireland. The Temperance Convention of New York has determined to meet the dangers aforesaid which beset the Irish emigrant by a practical course. They despatched to Ireland a special envoy, Mr J. J. O'Mahony, who has just arrived there, and who is provided with letters from the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, to the leaders of the temperance movement in Ireland, offering from the American Temperance Societies all possible aid to properly accredited Irish emigrants having cards of membership from Irish parochial temperance associations, such cards to be endorsed by the parish priest. The envoy from the American Temperance Convention, in short, proposes to make arrangements by which Irishmen on landing in the New World will be received, not at the lowest of lodging-houses, but by their brethren in the various Irish temperance associations with which New York swarms.

Lord O'Hagan presided at a meeting of the Law Students' Debating Society, at which Land Legislation in Ireland was the subject of discussion. After a debate, Lord O'Hagan observed that there ought not to be on the land question too great precipitancy of action. Having had a great deal to do with the construction of the act, he believed it would be hard to say whether any act going further than it did could have passed at the time. He did not deny that it was capable of improvement and revision, but thought as it stood it had done enormous good to Ireland, and ought to be accepted as a measure entitled to the fullest and fairest trial before any other proceedings were taken.

Cork has certainly contributed largely to the national gallery of genius. The names of its sons are inscribed on the pages of the book of Fame in characters that are as brilliant as they are imperishable. Cork can proudly point to the noblest representatives in every department of Art, and Literature, and Science; men who have left footprints in the Sands of Time that are sure to last while the sky overcanopies earth and ocean. It would be untrue to say that we do not rejoice in their achievements and their reputation, for Irishmen are never insensible to the lustre which the wit and worth, and might and mind of their brethren reflect upon their land and their nation, but they do not always pay to the memory of the illustrious dead the tribute which intensifies, while it perpetuates the memory of their work, and their fame and name. Yet for so intellectual a city, and one possessing so many glorious recollections as Cork, it is singularly barren of public monuments to departed worth. Dublin can point with pride to the statues of many great Irishmen, erected by the people in the most esthetic spirit—O'Connell, Burke, Moore, Goldsmith, Plunkett, O'Brien, Dugan, etc. Where are their counterparts in Cork? But very few of the men whom Dublin delights to honor were born within her confines; nevertheless, in the interest of nationality, she perpetuates the memory of the dead. Cork has had many sons to whom the tribute that

will speak to prosperity is richly due. Let us take one instance. If "Father Prout" had never written aught but "The Bulls of Shandon," which made O'Connell forgive its great author a volume of invective, he would be entitled to the honor and affectionate regard of every Corkman, no matter how far exiled from his birth-place. Why is there not a public statue to commemorate the wit and learning that reflect so much honor on Cork?

Dublin Castle as the focus of Irish corruption.—Dublin Castle has always been the head-quarters of Irish political intrigue. The office must be worked so as to serve the party in power. Every wire-puller who could manage an election, every pseudo-patriot with a "following" to sell, every professional man who had gained enough of status to make him worth purchasing, was drawn thither as to a vortex of corruption. There were places for some, magistracies for others, invitations to dinner for a third set. No personal integrity on the part of a Lord-Lieutenant was proof against the necessities of the position. The word "Castlehack" was coined for Irish use. To be much at levées impaired one's respectability. Those whose station raised them above suspicion did not care to form part of the venal obsequious throng. The people viewed with sullen scorn the progressive demoralisation of the upper middle class, and the Imperial Government shared in the discredit of its local agency.

There should be no reason why the Catholic Union should not quintuple its numbers. We believe that nothing is required but that invaluable adjunct and correlative of organisation, propaganda, and recruiting. The changes which have been introduced into the constitution of the Union during the present year, all tend towards increasing its efficacy and expansive power. These emendations and enactments ought to give the Union a place in the good wishes of every Catholic, be his political creed or complexion what it may. The rigorous exclusion of party politics especially should give every Catholic to understand that no party move whatever can be concealed under the mask of religion in this case.

The census of Clare.—Between 1841 and 1871, the population decreased from 286,394 to 147,864, or 48 per cent., or by 138,530 persons; being two to three times the population of the county Clare. Clare is the most Catholic county in Ireland, and with the least admixture of Anglo-Norman, Cromwellian, or Planter blood. These and its isolated situation account for the large number, 4,432, who speak Irish only, while 53,713 speak both Irish and English, so that 58,145 persons, or 40 per cent. of the whole population, are bi-lingual. The population in 1871 was 148,000, of which Catholics constituted nearly 98 per cent. The Catholic population is still nearly 98 per cent. of the people, and all others little over two per cent., and these 3324 Protestants, of all creeds, chiefly in a few towns. In fact, the two towns of Ennis and Kilrush contain 1150 Protestants, or more than one-third of all the Protestants in the whole county Clare. Catholics are less now, in the general population, by only one in 1000 than they were in 1861. What a caricature this on a scheme of mixed education for the people of Clare, where there are no elements to mix! Of eighty parishes, or parts of parishes, in the county, ten contain no Protestant whatever; while if the 3324 Protestants were equally distributed over the county they would yield only 41 persons, or less than 8 families, to each parish, so that the number of school-attending Protestant children in each parish would be two or three daily!

That the odd feeling of affectionate regard with which Irishmen generally looked upon John Bright has not quite died out, despite his becoming a member of the Coercion Government, is proved by the kindly comments of the Press upon those portions of his brilliant address at Birmingham, which referred to matters merely political—that speech which evoked from his constituents a display of almost passionate enthusiasm, especially where it pleaded for national education on the principles of the league. With reference to his unfortunate views on that great question, the Cork 'Examiner' says: "There is only one topic in the whole of Mr Bright's speech the treatment of which has caused us regret. We cannot but be sorry that he should allow his large mind to be dwarfed down to the proportions necessary for association with the Nonconformists on the education question. He confesses, indeed, that they are the minority, yet he holds that their views should regulate the country."

Nearly every group which arrives in Queenstown has for its nucleus some Irish-American, who, having spent years in the Republic came with full pockets to visit his poor friends, and never failed to express astonishment to find them still poor, backward, and penniless. He never fails to repeat: 'the labor which barely keeps you alive here would secure you independence and fortune in America. Bundle up your traps and come with me.' These Irish-Americans are the recruiting sergeants of the Yankee labor market.

Upon the Home Rule question the 'Times' is suddenly become almost fair. It actually admits that England may be compelled seriously to consider whether it ought to be conceded. It says:—"If the demand for Home Rule proves really to be the demand of the Irish people, we shall be compelled seriously to consider in what way it may be yielded to them with the least possible mischief." We all know that Home Rule is the demand of the Irish people, but this pronouncement of the Times is a challenge thrown down to the Home Rulers to place it beyond all doubt that Ireland is united upon this question. We cannot imagine anything more eminently calculated to give a stimulus to the Home Rule movement than this. It is distinctly stated that Ireland has only to ask for self-government to get it; and Ireland will do so in such a way as to remove even the doubts of the 'Times' that the people are in earnest, united, and determined to have this instalment of justice.

A movement is on foot in Ireland to present a national testimonial to Sister Mary Francis Clare.

The Empress of Austria, like a true Catholic princess, never forgetting the respect which a Christian lady owes to herself, places an equal esteem on the royal libertines of Italy and Persia. She refused to see either.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

12. THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE, A MIRACLE OF AUTHENTICITY. ATTENDANTS OF THE INFANT GOD IN THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Thus, forty days after the birth of a son in Israel, the purification of the mother was accomplished by a holocaust and a sin offering. The inheritor of the royal house of David, the Immaculate Virgin, blessed among all women, bearing in her arms the Lamb of God, who was to efface the sins of the world, found herself too poor to provide a lamb for the offering in the Temple. Her offering was that of the indigent; two turtle doves or two young pigeons, presented to the priest, whose day it was to perform the function of sacrificer, were substituted for the rich offering made by the women of Israel. Divine poverty, and touching emblem of the purity of Mary, characterized by the innocence of the dove! The priest, descendant of Aaron, prayed for the mother of the Son of God; and the legal purification was accomplished in the person of the Virgin without spot. This, however, was but one of the obligations imposed on Mary. The Divine child was a first-born; as such, he belonged to the Lord, and was therefore to be redeemed at a price. It is for this reason that the Evangelist adds that the child was to be presented in the temple. We have already dwelt at length on this condition of primogeniture in Israel. Here again, this conformity of St. Luke's narrative with the observances prescribed by the law is striking. Let them say, if they will, and as often as they will, that an apocryphal writer has invented all these narratives in after-times—that a falsifier has been able to measure his words to the perfect artlessness of truth, so that not one of them should be either out of place, or beside the question! Rationalism would thus suppose a miracle, more surprising than those of the Gospel which it rejects. Well, then! Yes; the miraculous pervades this entire history, and, if it were otherwise, the world would be still pagan. What forms are these we see—in the age of Augustus, at a time when the world was rushing headlong into voluptuousness, sinking itself into Epicureanism, gorging itself with luxury and blood? What forms meet our gaze in the persons of the just Simeon, “awaiting the consolation promised to Israel,” and of Anna the prophetess, wearing out an entire lifetime in prayer and fasting” in the Temple! Where, then, had true greatness, nobility of soul, piety and virtue, taken refuge? Ask the poets, the historians, the orators, the philosophers of Rome, if they were acquainted with these great things, even in name? Fasting—to those refined wits who went to enrol themselves with so much ease among the disciples of Epicurus! Prayer—to those slaves of the inflexible *fatum* (fate)! Truly, a great deal they minded these things at the banquets of Apicius, and beneath the perfumed *velum* of the circus, where the Gladiators assassinated each other with studied grace. Who does not see that to prodigies of corruption it is necessary to oppose prodigies of sanctity, that the incredible perversity of Paganism could only be vanquished by the divinity of the Gospel miracle; in fine, that the only *cortège* worthy of the Word made flesh, the only court befitting the presence of the God of all purity, was found in the Temple of Jerusalem, where the traditions of the patriarchs, of the just, of the prophets, were personified in such representatives?

§ III. THE MAGI. FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

13. ADORATION OF THE MAGI.—DEPARTURE OF THE HOLY FAMILY FOR EGYPT.

“When Jesus therefore was born in Bethlehem, of Juda, in the days of King Herod, behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying: Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the East, and are come to adore him. King Herod hearing this was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. And assembling together all the chief priests and the Scribes of the people, he inquired of them where Christ should be born. But they said to him: In Bethlehem, of Juda. For so it is written by the Prophet: “And thou Bethlehem, the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda; for out of thee shall come the captain that shall rule my people Israel” (1). Then Herod, privately calling the wise men, learned diligently of them the time of the star which appeared to them; and sending them into Bethlehem, said: Go and diligently inquire after the child, and when you have found him, bring me word again, that I also may come and adore him. Who having heard the King went their way; and behold the star which they had seen in the East went before them, until it came and stood over where the child was. And seeing the star they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. And entering into the house, they found the child with Mary, his Mother, and, falling down, they adored him; and opening their treasures, they offered him gifts—gold, frankincense and myrrh. And having received an answer in sleep that they should not return to Herod, they went back another way into their own country. And after they were departed, behold an angel of the Lord appeared in sleep to Joseph, saying: Arise, and take the child and his mother and fly into Egypt; and be there until I shall tell thee. For it will come to pass that Herod will seek the child to destroy him. And rising up, Joseph took the child and his mother by night and retired into Egypt.” (2)

(1) Mich., v. 2.

(2) Matth., ii, 1-14. The Adoration of the Magi did not precede the purification. Immediately after the departure of the illustrious strangers, the Holy Family, on the same night, set out for Egypt. Such readers as would desire to study this question of Evangelical Chronology fully, will find all the elements collected by R. P. Papebroek (*Acta Sanctorum*), and R. P. Patrizzi (*De Evangelio*, lib. iiii.). It is generally believed that the adoration of the Magi did not take place till a year after the birth of Jesus Christ; this is the opinion of the Bollandists. As to the sojourn of the Holy Family at Bethlehem, during so long a space of time, there is nothing surprising in this, if we take into account all the statements furnished by the sacred text. 1st. The Gospel tells us that the Holy Virgin dwelt in Bethlehem before her espousal (Luc. i. 27); but it does not in the least imply that St. Joseph fixed his abode there. 2nd. Far from attributing this residence, even premeditated, to St. Joseph, before the time when he received the sublime mission of guardian to the Immaculate Mary and foster father of Jesus, the Gospel supposes precisely the contrary. In effect, when, warned by the Angel, the Holy Family quits Egypt to return into Palestine, it is not to Galilee, where Nazareth was situated, that Joseph thinks of returning, but to the tribe of Juda, where was situated Bethlehem. The fear of Archelaus, son of Herod, who was reigning in Judea, and a divine

warning alone determined him to return to Nazareth. And the sacred historian notes this incident, as a circumstance providentially arranged, and contrary to all human probabilities: *Ut adimpleretur quod dictum est per prophetas: Quoniam Nazareus vocabitur.* (Matth. ii. 23)

THE AUCKLAND 'DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS' ON THE OTAGO PRESBYTERIANS; OR 'UNCO GUID.'"

THIS journal takes your Presbyterian friends somewhat severely to task for presuming to prosecute a "Kirk minister" for alleged "Spiritualism," or what Catholics would call "dealings with the devil." He also denounces as unjustifiable their attempts to interfere with Sunday travelling by rail. In the course of his remarks he says some rather queer things, looked at from a Protestant orthodox point of view. He would lead one to infer that his Christianity recognised no "mysteries," but was a system of pure Rationalism, or a sort of Freemason's religion. He seems indignant at the very notion of any ecclesiastical authority interfering to secure purity of doctrine, or the due observance of the Sunday. Of the admission by the Otago Presbytery that "vital religion" among the Otago members of the Kirk is at a very low figure, the 'Cross' makes the most. But really it was very candid in the Presbytery to tell the Colony that, however little it redounded to the credit of their people. I think Bishop Croke said something not unlike this lately about his flock. Their faith generally was strong; but their practice in many cases very weak. Many of them had but little of what the Otago Presbytery call "vital" religion. This is a common failing with the classes of Christians in these days. Protestants and Catholics mutually encourage each other in religious indifference and loose morals. Thanks to the "freedom" of the "Reformation," and to Martin Luther, of blessed memory. The matter of Sunday travelling and Sunday trading is a difficult subject. Under certain circumstances, and to a limited extent, they may be permissible, but surely there ought to be some restrictions or limit imposed by law. The Christian Sunday the Presbyterians, with some other classes, would wish to see observed with all the Mosaic rigor of the Jewish Sabbath. This, of course, is out of the question. Yet surely there is some just medium between that and the unlimited desecration of the day by working, travelling, and trading. For if it be innocent to travel it must be innocent to work, buy, and sell—in a quiet way—on Sunday. Works of necessity and mercy are allowable on Sunday, and if to run the railway trains on that day be a work of necessity or mercy no one would object. But is it a work either of necessity or mercy in reality? Is it? The Presbytery tell us in effect that their people pay but little regard to the sanctity of the Sunday even now, and that they will, it is feared pay still less—in other words, none at all—if they have every Sunday an opportunity of taking a railway excursion—riding, perhaps, too often on a "spree"—or other objectionable enjoyment. We cannot blame the Presbytery altogether for their fears. The 'Cross' says—"Then why don't the ministers make their 'sermons' more attractive and edifying, so as to make the people prefer them to a railway trip?" Very good from a Rationalist point of view this reasoning.

RAPID CATHOLIC GROWTH IN AMERICA.

WE are always being told by such writers as the Dunedin 'Star' that the Catholic religion is not fitted for a free and educated people, but only for the ignorant and enslaved, the unreflecting and the priest-ridden. To such writers let me submit the annexed extract from an American Protestant paper:—"Only think, thirteen per cent. of the Confirmations in Baltimore converts from other sects, and New England becoming Catholic faster than any other part of America." How the ghosts of the "Pilgrim Fathers" must be troubled if they ever revisit New England and see such things. The German persecution must have given a considerable impetus to the Catholic cause in America as it has done in England. Bismarck is proving a real benefactor to the Catholic Church in more ways than one. The Dunedin 'Star' may prove the same in a small way if he only persevere in his attempt to "run down" the Church, and to prove how to be opposed or indifferent to the education of the people. With reference to the remark about the one-third of the Irish in New England having more children than the other two thirds who are not Irish, Hepworth Dixon, in his work 'New America,' makes a similar remark, and he hints at an explanation—"That the New Englander American wives don't wish to become mothers; too much bother." For the credit of the sex it is to be hoped this is not the real cause, and that Hepworth Dixon has been misled. I wonder if the Dunedin 'Star' and his party fear that the "Anglo Saxon" will become less energetic, less devoted to the pursuits of literature, science, and commerce, by becoming Catholics; or, in other words, by returning to the faith of Alfred the Great. What other sovereign who ever ruled in England has come up to him in wisdom or in virtue? He alone, of all the sovereigns in England since the days of Hengist and Horsa down to the reign of Queen Victoria, has earned the title of "Great," and he was a Catholic, and the founder of Oxford University. The Saxon and Plantagenet sovereigns of England, all Catholics, were the real founders and architects of that noble temple of freedom, the British Constitution, and secured to the people those rights which the first Protestant sovereign did so much to destroy.

Irish and Catholic interests have had for some time past a faithful representative and spirited defender in 'Catholic Opinion,' a small but efficiently worked weekly journal published in London. We now learn that it has changed proprietors, and will henceforth be issued every Wednesday from the office of the 'Tablet.' We can only hope that the change will not involve the destruction of those strong Irish and national sympathies which hitherto characterised 'Catholic Opinion.' But the point we take to be extremely doubtful.

At the recent Literary Fund dinner in London, Mr Tom Taylor, the dramatist, said that during his twenty-two years of official life, his literary work was chiefly done in "the invaluable three hours before breakfast." To this we may add that George Eliott's favorite time for composition is from six in the morning till nine; and Mr Anthony Trollope "breaks the back of the day," as Sir Walter Scott has it, by improving the same shining hours.

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Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVING the Empire Hotel, High-st., every Monday at 9 o'clock for Tokomairi, Balclutha, and Tuapeka. The comfort and safety of his Patrons will be the sole study of the Proprietor.

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT

MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

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.

T. J. LEARY.

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

M. R. B. THROP,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

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

Please Note the Address.

WELL PARK BREWERY, Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Late of Frederick Street,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

HOWARD & RAYMOND,

Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,

Pharmaceutical and Homœopathic Chemists

Princes street, Dunedin.

MR CHARLES SYKE, PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY,

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

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

DUNEDIN.

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

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

E D W A R D S H E E D Y,
General Storekeeper,
W A L K E R S T R E E T.
Successor to A. LAWSON.

G L A S G O W P I E H O U S E A N D R E S T A U R A N T.

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

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

L O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D R E S T A U R A N T,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

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

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

S C A N D I N A V I A N H O T E L,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

H A R P O F E R I N H O T E L,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,
Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

U P - C O U N T R Y Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

C A M P H O T E L,

Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

L A W R E N C E.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,

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

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

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

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. McGOLDRICK

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)
C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.
Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

KERIN CLOFFEY,

Storekeeper,

MACRAES FLAT.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

And General Store,

NEVILS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.

THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.**THOMAS O'DRISCOLL PROPRIETOR.**

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD

General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

'ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA**JOHN McGRATH, PROPRIETOR.**

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,

Corner of

QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL

Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers,

Visitors, and Families.

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

HARF OF ERIN HOTEL,

BEACH STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.

All drinks of the best quality.

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN M'BRIDE,

Proprietor.

SHAMLOCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First-class Stabling.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Peel Street, - Lawrence

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

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

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

Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

J. CAHILL'S

BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN, OLD

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

HENRY KNOTT

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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