

# New Zealand Tablet

Vol. I.—No. 47.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

**BENEFICIENT 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 WAGON 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.

**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, Trimmings, 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 De-  
partment will be found a choice and select  
stock of New Goods, remarkably cheap.

Note the address—

**MISS WARD,**

Princes street, Dunedin.

**I. MARTIN,**

**FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

**CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.**

Dunedin.

**H. P. A. L. M. E. R.,**  
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 Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**A. ANDREW MERCER,**  
Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago  
Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

**STANDARD BRANDS.**

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

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

**WM. GREGG & CO,**

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

**F. BEISSSEL,**

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

PRINCES STREET.

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

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

**WILSON AND MORRISON**

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders  
punctually executed.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines  
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs  
Chaffcutters, 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., & QRS.—

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Duke's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curacao

Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

**LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.**

For Sale or Hire—

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

**BEGG & ANDERSON,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
Princes Street North.

**M. R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Stuart-st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes at

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. MILLNER**  
**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**  
and  
**GENERAL SALESMAN.****OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,**  
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

**'A. & T. BURT,**  
Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brass-founders,  
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
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

# VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND  
Manse Street, Dunedin,

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

W. D. MEARES,  
Resident Secretary.



# COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

## ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,  
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

# DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

## GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH  
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

# J A M E S W A L L S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL I R O N M O N G E R ,

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 WAGGONS,

Repairs receive prompt attention.

# J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N (Late of Simpson and Asher), WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

O T A G O B U T C H E R Y ,  
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS  
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

HUTCHISON & CO.,

DEVONSHIRE CIDERISTS AND IMPORTERS  
Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

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,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND  
BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

## CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD &amp; CO., Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs McLANDRESS, HEBBURN AND Co. report that they, on Monday, offered by auction a number of freehold city sections and suburban properties, belonging to Mr Josiah Tutehen. The novelty in Dunedin, of submitting property at an upset price created considerable interest, and attracted a large attendance. The result of the sale was such as to confirm the auctioneers in the propriety of the new course they have adopted in offering property by auction. Every section sold, and almost in every instance at a considerable advance on the upset price. The following is the result of the sale:—

Lot 1.—Half of section 4, block XXVI, having a frontage to George street of 33ft by a depth of 165ft, with double house, 3 rooms each; and 3 two-roomed cottages. Upset price, £400; brought £460.

Lot 2.—The other half of above section, with building about 28ft by 60 feet, used as a furniture shop. Upset price, £300; brought £390.

Lot 3.—Half of section 5, block XXVI, having a frontage to George street of 33ft by a depth of 165ft, with building used as a tin shop. Upset price, £350; brought £410.

Lot 4.—The other half of above section, with six-roomed house and small building at front used as a milliner's shop. Upset price, £400; brought £500.

Lot 5.—Section 54, block XXXI, having a frontage to George street of 66ft by a depth of 165ft, with 6-roomed bay window house at back. The frontage to George street not built upon, and will allow space for two more large houses. Upset price, £550; brought £585.

Lot 6.—Section 55, adjoining the above, with one large bay window 6-roomed house; and one 6-roomed house at the street frontage, and space for another house near the street. Upset price, £600; brought £615.

Lot 7.—Section 18, block XXXVII, with a frontage to Clyde street of 66 ft. by a depth of 165ft., fenced but not built on. Upset price £150; brought £165.

Lot 8.—Section 12, block XXXVII, having a frontage to Leith street of 66ft. by a depth of 165ft., with 5 roomed house, outhouses, and garden. Upset price, £450; brought £470.

Lot 9.—Section 12, Williamstown, Maori Hill, with 2-roomed stone house and good garden. Upset price, £120; brought upset price.

Lot 10.—Three sections in the township of Waiholo; two of them corner sections. Upset price, £15 for the three; brought £21.

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

Fat Cattle.—Only about 20 head of inferior quality were yarded. We had 50 head due at the yards to-day—and, having got out of the paddocks last night, could not be got together in time for sale to-day; and they will therefore be offered to-morrow at 2 o'clock. We have no alteration to make in our late quotations—say 20s per 100lbs for prime quality, and from 16s to 17s 6d for ordinary.

Fat Sheep.—About 1500 of various sorts were penned, of which about 1200 were sold—half-breds realising from 12s to 12s 6d each; merinos, 9s to 9s 6d. We sold at the yards about 250, and have placed 500 privately at our quotations. Prime half-breds are worth 24d; merinos, 2d to 2½d.

Fat Lambs.—70 were penned, and sold from 6s 6d for shorn to 9s 9d for lambs in the wool. We sold 40 at the yards, and have placed a small lot privately.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair enquiry for quiet grown bullocks and cows, at L3 10s to L4 10s for the former, and L2 10s to L3 10s for the latter. We sold 170 at above rates.

Store Sheep.—We still have numerous enquiries for almost every description of sheep, particularly young merino ewes and half-breds, and have sold during the week 8000 at our quotations—say, merino ewes, from 6s 6d to 7s; do, full-mouthed, 5s; do lambs, 6s to 6s 6d; cross-breds, from 9s to 10s; do lambs, 7s 6d to 8s.

Horses.—We have during the week sold on account of Henry Hill, Esq., of Wantwood Station, Mataura, his imported Clydesdale horse Young Prince of Wales to Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Southland, for the sum of £900; and have also placed several first-class hackneys and carriage pairs. We beg to intimate that we shall hold an important sale of thorough-bred hacks and buggy and carriage pairs, at the Commercial Yards, on Friday, the 27th inst.

Wool.—By the Otago at the Bluff to-day we have telegraphic advices to 7th inst. as follows:—The opening competition at the wool sales is well maintained. Faulty descriptions are lower. At auction to-day we offered about 500 bales, but owing to the departure of the mail preventing buyers from fully examining the various lots catalogued, all were withdrawn with the exception of the Ben Olou clip of 350 bales, which was sold at 10½d per lb for fleece wool and half-bred wethers respectively, for locks and pieces.

Sheepskins.—There was a full attendance of buyers, but bidding was languid, and the prices obtained showed little, if any, improvement on those current at last sale. Full wool merino skins sold at 4s 4d to 5s 6d; cross-breds, at 5s 2d to 6s 3d; medium skins, at 2s 2d to 3s 9d; this season's skins, at 9d to 1s 7d; lambs' skins, at 1s 6d to 1s 9d.

Hides and Tallow.—None offered.

Grain. There is no alteration to note in the market. Wheat is enquired for, both for shipment and local consumption, and is saleable at 4s 9d to 5s. Oats.—Good old oats are very scarce, and command extreme prices; but few are offering. Sales have been made at up to 4s 4d. New oats are wanted by speculative buyers, but the prices asked prevent business being done. Good samples, we should say, would find buyers at about 3s 9d for forward delivery in town.

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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.  
PAID-UP, £250,000.

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE

PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS  
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

THE HEAD OFFICE

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

RATES AND TERMS

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A. HILL JACK,  
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

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.

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 21, 1874.

STATE VERSUS CHURCH.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst., the 'Otago Guardian' published an extract from the 'Australasian,' under the heading "Church versus State." The 'Guardian' made a mistake in its heading. It should have been as we have made ours—State versus Church. The Church is nowhere in antagonism to the State. But unfortunately she is, in many places, compelled by the hostility of secular governments to defend herself, her rights, duties, principles, against the usurpation of the State. This is a contest, however, which the Church has not invited, or in any way provoked. It has been brought about by the State, acting under the influence of men who are intolerant of the very existence of the Church. Everything the Church can or may do, short of suicide, not only displeases these men, but actually excites their deadliest anger.

Our Dunedin contemporary, by giving this extract without note and comment, under a heading of its own choosing, must in fairness, we think, be supposed to make it its own. This is to be regretted, for though hostile to the Catholic Church, the 'Guardian' never before appeared to us capable of refusing us the constitutional and legal rights which we had supposed were the common property of all citizens. We have been mistaken, however.

The 'Australasian,' following in the footsteps of another contemporary, holds it to be intolerable that Catholics should dare even to think of using "all moral and legal means" to resist a crying injustice, or to take steps so that as much influence as possible may be brought to bear on candidates for

election on the education question. The 'Lyttelton Times' views this action on the part of Catholics as "an assault upon our laws and institutions." And the 'Australasian' declares it to be "an insolent attempt of a priesthood to intrude on what is beyond all question the province of the State."

This is very strange indeed. Every one in the community, Catholics excepted, may, even laudably, use "all moral and legal means" to resist an obnoxious law. OLIVER CROMWELL is a saint in these worthies' eyes, though a rebel and a regicide. The traitors who sold their country and betrayed their King unto the hand of Dutch WILLIAM are also saints in their eyes, though instead of using all moral and legal means, they employed such only as were both immoral and illegal. The 'Lyttelton Times' does not, of course, regard either CROMWELL or WILLIAM OF ORANGE as guilty of "an assault upon our laws and institutions;" but Catholics are, because they propose to use strictly legal and constitutional means to prevent a truculent majority, bounded on by a Godless Press, from trampling on their consciences and plundering their pockets. The Press may, it appears, very properly use means not always either moral or legal in resisting laws; but it is treason for Catholics to dare even think as freemen.

The 'Australasian' pronounces the course proposed in the circular of the Canterbury Catholics, as to resistance to the school rate, as "an insolent attempt of the priesthood to intrude on what is beyond all question the province of the State." In the above extract the 'Australasian' has made two mistakes. First, there is no evidence to show that the Church circular is other than what it purports to be,—a document drawn up by a Committee composed exclusively of laymen. Why then lug in the priesthood? The 'Australasian' no doubt knows the reason, and so too, probably, do some of the candidates for seats in the next Victorian Parliament.

The 'Australasian' says "that the organization of the Roman Catholic Church is being used at the present day for the purpose of forwarding a world-wide conspiracy against liberal progress and civil society." We recognise in this the cant of the sects. It is the language of the Inner Lodges; and, to borrow an expression from the elegant and veracious Victorian print, an "insolent" falsehood.

We hope that the din, hypocrisy, and falsehood of the 'Australasian,' and the bigoted, tyrannical views of the 'Lyttelton Times' will not deter Catholics from persevering in the most determined opposition to Godless schools; and from employing "all legal and constitutional means" to resist all tyrannical laws, and above all, such laws as compel them to pay money to help to destroy their Faith, and Christian society. In the minds of the men who originated it, secular education has for its sole object the destruction of Christianity, and in the first place as an indispensable means to that end, the destruction of the Catholic Church.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE 'Post' asks:—"Shall we ever have a satisfactory and punctual San Francisco mail service? It would seem not, and that the congratulations indulged in by the Government on the establishment of the new service are decidedly premature." It then goes on to say that the delays will almost make the new service as bad as Webb's line.

THE Greymouth 'Star' "has reason to believe that a notice of motion for a call of the Council to rescind the very foolish vote of permitting the Speaker to join in debates will be tabled shortly." The 'Star' also says:—"Should the intended attempt to upset the ridiculous resolution relating to the Speaker's debating privileges in the Provincial Council be unsuccessful, it is proposed, we understand, to bring the matter before the Assembly, in its next session, and ask for a slight amendment in the Province of Westland Act, whereby the general principles of the regulations of other deliberative bodies will be enforced."

THE enquiry is still going on at Auckland with reference to the stranding of the Anazi, barque. Captain Holman stated positively that he was not drunk, but he did not deny having taken drink on the night of the accident. Thomas Holt, a passenger, believed that the captain was intoxicated. A number of witnesses stated that they were positive that Captain Holman was drunk on the night of the accident. Edward Farrel, seaman, deposed that he saw the captain strike at the first officer and second mate with a knuckle-duster. Farrel did not consider the captain properly drunk, as he did not lie down, but managed to keep his feet. Daniel Primrose stated that the captain was under the influence of liquor during the night of the accident.

MR MACKAY, C.E., reports that the Para Para Company's iron field is the most extensive of its kind he has ever seen, even in Great Britain.

MR BLUNDELL, late proprietor of the 'Evening Post,' was entertained at a dinner by a number of his friends, at Wellington, prior to his departure for America and Europe per R.M.S.S. Mongol.

MAURICE DRUMMOND, the defaulting bank manager from Melbourne, attempted to escape from Wellington Gaol on the 13th inst. He secreted himself in the gaol yard and was discovered. Drummond is now on the Alhambra en route for Melbourne. The detective in

charge of him has stated it is a fact that Drummond, though a Bank Manager, received a salary of only £2 10s a week.

SULLIVAN has been removed to the Mount Eden Gaol, awaiting a favourable chance for shipping him away.

THE Queensland Government has requested the Governments of the other colonies to stop emigration to the Palmer River for the present.

Tuesday was St. Patrick's Day, and the Banks, Public Offices, and Insurance offices were closed. There was very little done in the way of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the Patron Saint of Ireland, if we except one or two displays of bunting and the dinner of the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society, held at St. Joseph's schoolroom in the evening.

ANOTHER accident at a thrashing mill, which resulted fatally, occurred on an afternoon last week to a young man named Eason, near Balcutha. He was employed feeding the machine, when by some means he slipped in among the moving gear, and before the engine could be stopped, one of his legs and the lower part of his body were so dreadfully torn that he only lived a short while afterwards.

The esteemed Magistrate and District Judge of Dunedin must surely be a sensitive patriot, to judge from the shock he received by a little affair some days ago, which might have cast a stigma on his country. A disreputable woman, enjoying a wide notoriety, was charged with harbouring thieves, and Sergeant Bevan, in giving evidence, was asked to state her nationality. He replied "Scotland," to which His Worship, with a blush, as though the shade of Scott was lingering over him, involuntarily sighed "Oh dear!"

A DELIGHTED inhabitant of Lawrence writes:—"It is not every town in Otago can boast of having two live Bishops and two Judges in their borders, and we are proud to be able to do so at present."

THE 'Bruce Herald' remarks:—"Mr Lumb, the revenue officer, appears to have caught a Tartar in his first attempt up country at obtaining a conviction for sly grog selling. In Hilgendorf's case, a severe attack appears to have been made upon Lumb, which it is reasonable to suppose would be the foundation for another charge. Rumor has it that 'it has been squared,' whatever that may mean, and that the law will not be vindicated. If so, what will the Government say to it?"

THE runs in the Wakatipu district, numbering twenty-three in all, and covering an area of about 200,000 acres, which were some days ago put up to auction at Queenstown by the Provincial Government, realised a total annual rental of £735, or nearly 9d per acre.

At Grahamstown, St. Patrick's Day was observed as a general holiday. The Hibernian Society marched to the Catholic Chapel to hear a sermon. The members of the Society wore a green regalia.

A DR BRUCE BARCLAY has lately been perpetrating some wholesale swindling, and obtaining money by false pretences throughout Otago. It is rumored that he does not hold a medical diploma, and that he has let in Mr Raymond, the chemist, and Mr Sampson, hatter for tidy sums.

THE Break o' Day G.M. Co., Lyell, have just completed crushing 145 tons quartz. The yield is 1177 ounces of gold.

AT A LATE meeting of the Otago Waste Lands Board an application was read from Mr William St. Paul Gellibrand to purchase a piece of bush land in the Hawkesbury district. It appeared that Mr Gellibrand owned already some 700 or 800 acres of bush in that district, and that if the bid applied for were sold the settlers would have none whatever. The Board did not seem to favor the idea that one individual should gobble up all the bush in one district, and refused the application.

THE PATEA land sale, on the 13th instant, was a great success. The best rural sections brought £5 to £6 15s per acre. Wairoa town sections realised from £5 to £10 per acre. Kakarama suburban sections fetched from £7 15s to £15 10s per acre.

MR MCINTOSH, of the firm of Grave and McIntosh, Oamaru, charged with forging an instrument of lease, has been, after two days' trial at that place, committed. Bail was accepted for £500.

Two of the Union crew, with coxswain, and an equal number of Messrs Burt's employees, were engaged in a pulling match a few days ago, but before half the course had been gone over, one of the former became excited, and leapt into the water. A little swimming about put a new sensation into him, and he hastily returned to the boat and made for home.

THE Club Hotel, land and premises, in High street, have been sold to Messrs Butterworth Brothers, who intend to build an addition to their present establishment, in order to meet their growing business.

THE tender of Messrs M'Kenzie Brothers for the Deborah Bay contract of the Dunedin and Moeraki Railway has been accepted. Messrs M'Kenzie were the sub-contractors for the Caversham Tunnel, and carried out that work in a most satisfactory manner, so that good progress with the Deborah Bay Tunnel may be expected from them.

THE Provincial Government are calling for tenders for the erection of ten double timber cottages for immigration purposes. These are to be erected at Kensington. Tenders for the building of a number of others will shortly be called for. The cottages are intended for the accommodation of immigrants, and they will have the privilege of purchasing them on easy terms, when they find themselves able to do so.

A FIERCE gale was experienced on Saturday at the Thames; one hundred feet of the shore end of the Tararu Wharf being carried away.

ANOTHER "Heathen Chinee," as childlike and bland of aspect as he of the cards at 'Frisco, has fallen upon evil times, and into the hands of the Police. Sam Q'in is his name, alias Sam Queen, alias On Say, alias Pon Huk, alias Sing Nam, alias Flash Jimmy. Latterly he has been pursuing a sad course of iniquity, and has obtained much property by false representation, and was about to transfer himself and his belongings to the free land of America, when the Police interfered and arrested him.

THE return boat race in which employes of Burke's and



Strachan's Breweries, were to contest for £10 a-side, and which has been on the *tapis* for some weeks past, was pulled on Tuesday afternoon. As on the last Burke's men were victorious.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Port Chalmers a few days ago, James Murphy, who fell off a lighter, drowning just as assistance came to hand. He caught hold of an oar reached to him but being too weak let it go, sank, and was drowned.

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs, on the 18th instant, as follows:—Business done—Bank New Zealand, £17 2s 6d; National Bank, £3 4s 6d; Albion (second issue), 5s 6d; Caledonian, £9 2s 6d; Sons of Freedom, £5; Union Beach, 23s to 25s; Caliban, 4s; Windsor Castle, 1s. Between one and two thousand Catholic children gathered yesterday in Mr Dignan's paddock, near the Cathedral, and marched through the city to the Domain, to celebrate the usual St. Patrick's Day Fête, under the management of the members of the Christian Doctrine Society. Three bands (Hobson, Otahuhu, and Temperance) attended. The weather was beautifully fine. A most enjoyable day was spent.

## THE IRISH AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, No. 73.

THE members of the above Society took occasion, while celebrating the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint, of also holding the first anniversary of the formation of the Society in Dunedin. This took the shape of a supper, which was given with the twofold object on the evening of Tuesday last in the schoolroom attached to St. Joseph's Church. It is but twelve months since the Dunedin branch was instituted, and the number of members already on its roll is somewhat considerable; while, judging from the muster and interest displayed in its welfare by those attending its celebration, there is every prospect of its being largely increased. Bro. Carroll, the President, occupied the chair, on his right and left being the Vice-President and Secretary; while the vice-chair was filled by Mr Perrin, of St. Joseph's school. The attendance was far more numerous than had been expected, between 150 and 200 persons being present; but owing to the excellent arrangements, which were made by the indefatigable Secretary (Bro. Bunny), the temporary crowding was soon remedied. The supper room was tastefully decorated with ferns and evergreens, the walls of the building being artistically draped with flags of the different nations, which, beside relieving the otherwise bare appearance, had a most pleasing effect. Conspicuous at the back of the Chairman hung the banner of the Society—which we may say had been unfurled for the first time—to which every eye was attracted on entering the room. It is, as may have been expected, of green silk, having a fringe of orange—a most judicious blending, beside being a most pleasing contrast—with clusters of shamrocks at each corner. In the centre is an ancient Irish cross, with the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces," an angel being immediately above, with the appropriate motto, "Cæde mille fealtæ." To the right and left of the centre piece are the coats of arms of Australia and Ireland respectively, the latter being composed of the Hibernian harp, round tower, and Irish wolf-dog; while the representation at the foot of the banner is easily recognised as the arms of New Zealand, its towering mountains and rugged grandeur being most faithfully executed. The banner, though not a large one, is most tasteful in design, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr Power, of this city, by whom the work was executed. That a Society which has been such a short time in existence could unfurl on its first anniversary a banner such as graced the supper-room, speaks volumes for the past energy of its members, and augurs well for the future. That the present flourishing position of the Society, both financially and numerically, is due in a great measure to the unabated zeal of Bro. Bunny, all are prepared to admit; and as a mark of the high appreciation in which he is held by the members, he was presented by the Chairman with a suitably engraved watch and chain on their behalf. In fact, he may justly be termed the father of the movement in Otago, for not only was he the originator of the branch, but since its institution he has had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary nature, and has now the proud satisfaction of celebrating its first anniversary under such happy auspices. St. Joseph's, though itself comparatively so young, is now looked upon as the parent in Otago, as well as in other Provinces, the Society having extended itself to Naseby and other inland towns of the Province. The catering on the occasion was done by Mr Gollar, of Albany street, and considering that the number of tickets disposed of was much in excess of what had been expected, and that neither edibles nor liquors were by any means limited, he is deserving of commendation. Mr Sykes presided at the Piano, and Mr O'Connell contributed to the harmony of the evening, not only instrumentally, but also sang the "Picture on the Wall," in a manner that was most deservedly applauded. Mrs Frazer sang "The Jear Little Shamrock," in such style as enthusiastically to command an *encore*. While Bro. Connor's rendering of "Oh, Erin my Country," was given with great feeling and effect. The worthy Chairman (Bro. Carroll) also contributed his quota to the harmony and conviviality of the evening, and though somewhat nervous, gave the pretty ballad of "Good bye, Sweetheart; good bye," in such a manner as to leave no doubt of what he could do. In fact, one and all, officers and brethren seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to make the occasion what it has been, an unequalled success. Ample justice having been done the good things provided—those who were late having made up for lost time—the tables were cleared, and the Chairman called upon

The SECRETARY, who read an apology from His Worship the Mayor, expressing regret that illness prevented his attendance, but expressing his hearty and sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Society. The Secretary also took occasion to apologise for his brother, who was also unavoidably absent.

The PRESIDENT said he would then give the first toast of the evening; and as he was not an advocate for long speeches on occasions like the present, he would call upon all present to drink "The Health of His Holiness."

Bro. J. CONNOR said the honor had devolved upon him to respond to the health of His Holiness, and, as a member of the Hibernian and Australian Catholic Benefit Society, which was not only a benefit but pre-eminently a religious society, he had great pleasure in doing so. The Holy Father was the head of the Church, of which the Society was an off-shoot, and he therefore considered the toast a most fitting one on an occasion like the present. At the present time His Holiness was surrounded with troubles, and threatened with dangers of such a nature, as not only to command the good wishes but also the succour and aid of all true Catholics. Although the calamities by which His Holiness was surrounded were almost unparalleled in the annals of the Church, yet the manner in which they were met had called forth the admiration and sympathy of even his enemies. Though the trials and afflictions to which he had been subjected were both manifold and grievous, and the iron rod which was depressing the Catholic Church was a bitter one, yet he would look forward with courage and confidence to the defeat of her enemies, fully believing that the barque of Peter would ride triumphantly through the storm. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Queen and Royal Family" was then given by the President, and being briefly responded to by the Vice-chairman, the toast was drunk with all the honors, the band playing and the audience joining in the "National Anthem."

The "Army and Navy" was next on the list, with which the name of Bro. Toal was coupled.

Bro. TOAL in responding said that he considered himself a fitting person to speak to the toast, inasmuch as that he was an Irishman. Whatever had been the faults of Irishmen, no one could deny that they had a great deal to do with the successes on sea and land, which had made the name of England feared abroad and respected at home. Everyone was aware of the blood that was spilt, and there were but few families in Ireland who had not saddened hearts and empty fire-sides in the cause of England's greatness. Mothers had freely given up their sons; aye, and sweethearts their lovers to make the Army and Navy the bulwarks of British liberty (applause).

The PRESIDENT next proposed "His Honor the Superintendent, coupled with the name of Mr Reeves." He considered that His Honor was entitled to the special thanks of Irishmen, as it was mainly through his efforts that St. Patrick's Day had been gazetted a Government holiday.

Mr REEVES, in responding, said that he considered a high honor had been paid him in coupling his name with that of His Honor, and begged to express his extreme pleasure at being present that evening. Being the youngest member of the Provincial Council, he did not wish to speak politics, but with regard to His Honor he might say that there was no man in the province who had done more and had it interests more at heart than the present Superintendent; and it was through his untiring efforts that the city possessed an estate of greater value than any in the southern hemisphere. It would be deemed presumptuous on his part to say much with reference to the Provincial Council, yet he was sure that the coming session would be one of great importance; and he hoped to see the lands of the colony in the hands of permanent proprietors in the shape of small landlords. Before resuming his seat, he wished to express his gratification at the introduction that evening of a fash on, which he would be glad to see more generally indulged in. He alluded to having the fair sex to grace occasions of the present kind. Gallantry was one of the characteristics of the Irish race, and he did not see why the sterner sex should monopolise all the enjoyment, as had hitherto been the case. He thanked the Society and those present for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received, and trusted that it would not be the last occasion of a like nature at which he would be present.

"The Mayor and Corporation, coupled with the name of Mr Barnes" was then proposed.

Mr BARNES was rather taken aback at being called on to speak, as he considered his friend and colleague Mr Reeves had handled the Provincial Council so well, the City Council might also have been left in his charge. But he supposed he (Mr Barnes) should have to do, as he had always done in a good cause, never shrink back in its defence. He perfectly endorsed all Councillor Reeves had said with reference to the presence of the ladies, and believed if they were present at meetings of another kind, they might have had less stormy ones than of late. However, in his opinion, those jars which some objected to had a healthy sign about them, for as sure as the City Council were quarreling among themselves, the citizens might rest satisfied, it was for some specific end, and their rights were not neglected. He would much prefer to see each individual member stand up for the ward he represented, for when everything went smooth and quietly they were like a parcel of old ladies at a tea-party—all scandal and no work. Mr Reeves was somewhat after his own style, and did not believe in letting matters go easy, and that was the principal reason why he had given that gentleman what assistance he could towards entering the Provincial Council (laughter).

The next toast, proposed by the Vice-president, was "The Day we Celebrate." Bro. PERRIN in speaking to the toast, referred to the God-like conduct of St. Patrick, who returning good for evil, returned to the land in which he had been held in bondage, and kindled a flame which never was, and never would be extinguished. The success which attended the introduction of Christianity into Ireland was like the radiance of a northern summer; but its duration was not that of a short summer; and the learning and piety which overshadowed the land caused it to be justly termed "The Island of Saints." All this and the glories of that faith which millions of Ireland's sons and daughters have carried with them into exile, has been the work of Ireland's Apostle, and calls upon all present to do honor to "The Day we celebrate."

The PRESIDENT, before proposing the next toast, said he had a most pleasing duty to perform—that of presenting to Bro. Bunny,—who, he was sorry to say, was about to leave the district—a watch and chain on behalf of the Society. He then made a formal presentation of the watch and chain, the former having the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. F. Bunny, by the members of the H.A.C.B. Sq."

city, as a token of their respect and esteem. Dunedin, March 17, 1874."

On Mr BUNNY rising he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, and seemed sensibly affected at the manner in which his name had been received. He said: Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I assure you I am totally at a loss to find words to sufficiently convey the gratitude I feel at your kindness, and my pleasure is so much greater, as I am firmly convinced that the flattering manner in which you have received the toast, and the presentation just made, is genuine and spontaneous, and that it is no sham. I am perfectly convinced that the gift and token of their appreciation did not come from a few, but was heartily shared in and subscribed to by each individual member of the Society. I consider, however, that I have received more credit than has really been my due, for a great deal of the present prosperity of the Society is owing to Past-President Edward Carroll, and other gentlemen who have assisted me in the good cause. The difficulties which we had to contend with at the outset were most dispiriting, and though I must confess that at times I almost feared the struggle a hopeless one, I determined to fight the good fight, and have now the proud consolation and reward of seeing the Society placed on a firm basis, commanding the respect of everyone, and daily increasing in numbers and usefulness. One of the greatest difficulties with which we had to contend was a prevalent idea that it was connected in some way or other with Fenianism, and to such an extent did this prevail that many Catholics looked upon the institution with horror. As an instance of this, I may mention that on visiting Naseby, with a view of opening a branch in that town, I called on Dr Dick, the only medical man resident there. On stating a wish that he would accept the office of medical adviser, I was met with a distinct refusal from that gentleman, who positively refused to identify himself with anything of a party nature. In vain I assured him that our Society was perfectly free from such, and open to the members of the Press. However, after much persuasion, I got him to relax so far as to promise that a friend of his should attend one of our meetings, and report accordingly. He did so, and his verdict was so favorable, that on my next meeting the doctor, he shook me warmly by the hand, accepted the office, and declared himself one of the Society's warmest friends. The H.A.C.B. Society had one great advantage over other benefit societies. Most benefit societies had a drag on them in the shape of calls for the provision of the aged and infirm, but with the Hibernian Society they had the Juvenile Contingent, which might be looked upon as a chief mainstay. The juveniles were admitted between the ages of seven and seventeen, and then became full benefit members, so it would be seen that they always had a constant stream of new blood, beside largely increasing the provision for sickness and old age. The presence there that night of gentlemen who, though differing in creed and country, were convinced that the Society was one calculated to be of moral and social benefit to the community, was a fitting refutation to the charge of partyism which had been uttered against it; and if more proof were wanted, the fact that I, an Englishman, and a convert have its interests so much at heart, ought to convince the most sceptical of the falsity of the accusation. I will in conclusion call upon you to drink to the success and prosperity of the "Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society," and in connection therewith all kindred societies. By kindred societies I wish it to be distinctly understood I mean societies of a like character to that we celebrate to-night—serving to have an elevating influence upon its members, where acts of kindness and charity are done openly, and whose proceedings are free to the Press. Again thanking you sincerely for the kindly feeling which has been exhibited towards me this evening, I ask you to charge your glasses, and drink to the toast.

The VICE-PRESIDENT spoke to the toast of "Our Adopted Country," stating that though the old land was the one of our nativity, the new was that of our children, and the home of our declining years, and was entitled to its share of our love as such.

Dr. COLE in responding to "The Medical Officer," said he was proud to see such a full house that evening, as it spoke well for the estimation in which the Society was held. Then he looked round at the numerous attendance and recollected that his services might at any moment be called on, the extent of responsibility devolving on him became painfully apparent. Of late years all the sciences had made giant strides on the onward march, and the medical profession was not behind in the race. In chemistry Professor Faraday and other scientific, had reached such perfection that they could trace poison though surrounded by 2,000,000 its size in bulk, and sufficient electricity could be evolved from a drop of water to create a flash of lightning.

"The Ladies" was humorously proposed by Mr Bunny; and "The Press" responded to in the absence of Mr Cohen, by Messrs Nicoll and Donnelly, and a most agreeable and pleasant reunion was brought to a close by the playing of the "National Anthem."

## THE NEXT POPE.—CLERICAL EUROPE.— CATHOLIC POLITICS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A CABLEGRAM by last mail tells us that Victor Emmanuel has officially announced that he will not interfere with the liberty of the conclave at the next Papal election on the demise of Pius IX. Some time ago Bismarck made a similar declaration, coupled with the proviso that Germany reserved to herself the right of "examining the legitimacy of the election." But both these great men omit to shew whence they derive the "right" to interfere with the election either before or after it is made. Supposing, however, it were otherwise, how can Bismarck or Victor Emmanuel be assured that they will not die before the Pope, old though he be? Almost all the leading enemies or false friends of his Holiness have gone down to the grave before; Count Cavour, La Farina, Rattazzi, and last, not least, Napoleon III are dead and buried. Garibaldi and Ricasoli are on their last legs; and who is to say that Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel will out-live the present Pope? Why all this nervous anxiety about the election of a successor to Pope Pius

IX? The "Papacy" is an effete, worn out institution, as powerless for good as for evil, if we are to believe the "liberal party" everywhere, and the "liberal press" everywhere, including your friend the Dunedin 'Star.' It would appear the Papal power is more formidable even in this enlightened age than it ever was at any former period; if we are to judge from the solicitude which Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel shew with reference to the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. Have not all the great powers of Europe, save one, turned against the Pope? Are not the great leaders of public opinion, especially in the London and Dunedin Press, dead against him and all the Catholic hierarchy? Are not the rabble and the scum of Continental Europe all burning with indignation against him, and some of them even thirsting for his blood. Are they not really crying out away with him! away with him and all his belongings! The world wish no more of him and them. What, then, are his enemies afraid of? Who are his friends, and what can they do for him or his cause? Perhaps the Dunedin 'Star' or 'Guardian' will enlighten us on that. There is one thing especially worthy of remark. Not only have many of the most conspicuous enemies or false and hollow friends of the present Pope died out before him; but some of them have come to their end in a very sudden and awful manner, as if the hand of God had struck them. "I will give 500 francs," said the unhappy Rattazzi, "to the messenger who shall announce to me the death of Pius the 9th." A few days afterwards he himself was a corpse. His wife was anxious that a priest should administer the rites of the Church to him, and that he should thus make his peace with God ere he died; but no. His infidel associates, Orsini, Monsani and other "liberals," interfered to prevent it. So he died, and made no sign. May God forgive him. The sudden death of Count Cavour some 15 years ago, and the melancholy circumstances attending it, must be yet in the memory of many. The still more melancholy death of Napoleon III, and the awful events preceding it, must have made a deep impression on the minds both of the friends and the enemies of the Pope. Then, who are the Pope's friends that they should appear so formidable? Who are they, and wherein lies their power? The world is ruled now by money, and blood and steel, and the printing press. But all these terrible instruments of power are in the hands of the Pope's enemies—if not altogether, at least very nearly so. Then why is he so formidable? It is because the moral power of his friends and supporters—in other words, their political power—is increasing so visibly wherever the sound portion of the people have an opportunity of making themselves heard—as in Ireland, Belgium, France, and even Germany itself. In every country of Europe, with representative institutions, and in the United States of America, there is a Catholic political party. This party though in the minority possesses a power and commands an influence everywhere greatly in excess of its actual numerical strength. And why? Because it is united together by a bond of unity peculiar to itself—such as holds no other political party together. It is ever ready to act with any other party as circumstances suggest. In the British House of Commons this party is an object of dread to all other parties, who are often fain to out-bid each other for its "block vote." In this way the Catholic party often becomes "master of the situation" in spite of its own inferiority in numerical strength.

We have no Catholic party in our House of Representatives, but we have or might have one in every polling booth in the Colony. There is no mincing the matter, a Catholic party means a clerical party. Its opponents call it an "Ultramontane" party. Never mind. There is no much, though there may be something in a name, and if our opponents—I will not say enemies—choose to designate a Catholic party by this name, so be it. There is no such thing as antagonism between the Catholic laity and clergy in any great public questions vitally affecting the interests of religion and justice. The Catholic laity know even by a sort of instinct the mind of the Church on such questions, and they will shape their public conduct accordingly. It is not even necessary the clergy come openly into the political arena. On certain critical occasions they have come openly and boldly forward to exercise their rights as citizens, by taking part in a political contest. They did this notably during the struggle for Catholic emancipation; and it was probably in a great measure owing to their influence that the "Iron Duke" and his party were at last forced to surrender so much against their will. They have begun to do the same in the Home Rule agitation, and may possibly succeed in carrying that measure too, though but a few years ago the hope of success was very faint. Even in Germany the Catholic party in Parliament is mustering strong, while in France the same thing is seen. The longer tranquility reigns in France, no matter under what form of government, the better chance of success will the clerical party have. Henry V. is, like the Pope, lying on his oars and letting things "drift," as Mr Stafford would say. Providence has a policy no less than Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel. The Pope is content to acquiesce in the policy of Providence. To him he has committed his cause, in the confident hope that He will not forsake him for ever—however severely he may have chastened him and the Church for many a long year. Even Popes and Bishops may learn wisdom in the school of affliction and adversity. If I mistake not your friend the 'Guardian' lately admitted that the Papal power was never so strong as in the present age. Will he kindly tell us how we are to account for its present strength, and how it should be increasing in the face of such strong opposition—even in defiance of the 'Guardian' himself? *Fas est ab hoste docere.* I for one am willing to take lessons from him, but I do not say I will take them as gospel truth. It is in one sense a fortunate thing for the Papal cause that the Pope should now have so many and such powerful enemies. If he can triumph in defiance of all the Princes and Cabinets in Europe; in defiance of the London 'Times' and his satellites of the press; down even to the twinkling 'Star' of Dunedin, his will be a triumph indeed. It will be thus seen that his power, humanly speaking, rests on the favour of the people; the educated, just, orderly, and religious portions of the people. Of course his power, as Catholics regard it, is "ordained of God." Protestants who cannot regard it in that light, but look upon the Papacy as a mere usurpation—a human institution—must account in some way for the revival and rapid progress of the Papal power among the educated



masses of the people in Europe and America, during an age like the present, pre-eminent above all that have preceded it for inquisitive intelligence and free thought. If the Catholic religion were like Mormonism; or even some of the more intellectual forms of heresy which gratify the sensual appetite, or foster intellectual and spiritual pride, the explanation might be easy. But seeing that the Catholic religion is so well calculated to mortify the senses, and to humble the pride of man, the explanation is not so easy. Lord Macaulay studied the history of the Papacy, deeply. He has told us what he thinks of it. He points out that Protestantism advanced rapidly for about fifty years after its birth, and then came to a dead halt. It not only never gained ground after that, but it lost it, and has since continued to recede. France, one of the most enlightened nations in Europe, renounced the Catholic faith, some eighty years ago; but she did so, only because she renounced the Christian faith altogether, and even the belief in a God. She subsequently returned to the Christian faith; but it was to the Catholic and not to the Protestant form of it. All this was not as many fancy from ignorance. The leaders of the anti-Christian movement, or anti-catholic movement in France, were learned men; some of them had been even educated as Protestants. Lord Macaulay considers that there is no necessary connection between the Catholic religion and popular ignorance. That form of religion has been professed by men eminently distinguished for their intellectual power and extensive learning; and he instances Sir Thomas More as one proof of this. At the close of last century, the Catholic Church, to all human appearance, was swept from the earth for ever. The Pope was dead, and his successor for some time did not appear. Everywhere throughout Europe the Church had been robbed of her property. Her priesthood were proscribed, exiled, or sent to the scaffold. But the storm blew over. A Pope was duly elected, and the Church everywhere began to regain her influence. Again a storm has arisen against the Pope and the Church in our day, but only to prove their vitality and irrepressible power. Explain all this on the supposition of mere human agency, ye Dunedin philosophers.

### FRITTERING AWAY POWER.

It often occurs to me that by lay Catholics having too many distinct separate societies for the promotion of Catholic interests, they fritter away their power. We have Hibernian Australian Benefit Societies, Father Mathew T.A. Societies, Christian Doctrine Societies, &c. These are all good. Yet only a very few of the Catholic community in each place join them, and they maintain but a languid sort of existence, showing but small energy or enthusiasm. It is numbers that give life and enthusiasm to any society, as a general rule. Why cannot we have some general Catholic lay association to suit all tastes—religious, intellectual, and political—wherever the Catholic body is sufficiently numerous? This general association should be subdivided into "sections" like the "Social Science Congress" at home, each section to manage its own "department."

The entire "congress" would no doubt like some degree of interest in all the various sections. A leading object of such general congress should be to promote innocent amusement, especially by books, music, and theatricals for the young, and ladies might be expected to take a leading part in all this. Next to the priesthood, the Catholic ladies are the most powerful for good whenever they put forth their hand among their own community. Shakespeare tells us that they who have no music in them are fit for anything bad. Of course contrariwise, they who love music or promote it is others must be fit for every good thing. Music and theatricals and amusements generally, like every good thing else, may be misused and made subservient to vice in some shape; but if conducted under ecclesiastical supervision, there would be little danger in that. The nuns have innocent "dialogues" in their convents, and capital fun they give to old and young. Why should not we ourselves have the same?

There are suitable dramas published in England for Catholic schools, and these not of a very tame kind either; and amusing Catholic "illustrated" periodicals are now being also supplied by the Catholic press at home and in America. A congress or Catholic association might do a good turn by importing these to furnish a good reading room and circulating library for the young, to be open two or three days a week, or even every evening. We Catholics are often slow to begin a good work, but when once we do set about it, we do it thorough; at least so it is in the old country, and ought to be so here too. In Dunedin I see you have a Catholic circulating library. The same should exist in all the chief centres of population in the colony, at the Thames and Auckland more especially. No doubt this is only a question of a short time. Stir up your readers. In this as in everything with good Catholics the clergy must lead us and originate. They are *fons et origo boni*.

L.A.C.

### THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT PRESS, AND THE BISMARCK POLICY.

ONE benefit to the Catholic cause is ensuing from the furious Bismarckian persecution. It is driving some of the most able and respectable members of the London Protestant newspaper press into the Catholic ranks. They see and are honest enough to say that if Bismarck succeeds in his ecclesiastical policy, a deadly blow will thereby be inflicted on religious liberty in Germany, and indirectly in every part of the world. When religious liberty is struck down, civil liberty must soon go too. To freemen in every country, therefore in New Zealand as elsewhere, this Bismarckian war against the Church must possess the greatest interest. Substantially, a similar struggle is being carried on here, though in a different and milder way. Our Provincial Governments by their education 'policy,' identify themselves with Prince Bismarck, and the press urge them on—notably, the Dunedin and Auckland Press. But I have no doubt that ere long some members of the New Zealand Protestant Press will come over to our side like the London 'Spectator.' That able and fearless champion of legitimate liberty, thus expresses himself on the character and tendency of the present Bismarckian attempt to place the Catholic Church in

Germany at the mercy of the civil power. "There has," he says, "been no legislation in Europe more destructive of civil and religious liberty than the Prussian ecclesiastical laws of last year. If they were enacted in this country they would deprive the dissenters of their hard earned freedom, and reduce the Roman Catholics to a spiritual bondage far more galling than that which they endured in England before the Emancipation Act." The 'Spectator' is no Papist, nor a friend of Popery. Yet in spite of all, he says many of the so-called liberals of England and the pretended friends of toleration and religious and civil liberty, are not ashamed to express their "sympathy" with Bismarck in his ecclesiastical policy; or at least to excuse his violent and unjust acts towards the Catholic Church, if they cannot positively approve of them. Prince Bismarck will ere long discover what the Government of Protestant England have now well learnt, that it is vain to attempt to arrest the progress of the Catholic Church, or in other words, permanently to check her power and influence by any sort of repressive laws whatever. As well try to arrest the flowing tide of the ocean. Bismarck will soon find all his "Ecclesiastical Bills" swept away into the limbo of vanities, like the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" of Lord Russell—the last of that series of penal laws against Catholics, which so long disgraced the Statute Book of England. When the Catholic hierarchy was re-established in England by Pope Pius IX., some twenty-five years ago, the London 'Times' in his usual vaporing and bullying way then boasted that if we had seen the first we had also seen the last of such Bishops. Government, he said, would take care of that; and "The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" followed. We have seen the last of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but not of the Catholic Bishops in England. Curiously enough, Lord Russell, the father of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill which was to crush the Catholic hierarchy in England, now comes out in his dotage to urge on the Protestant friends of liberty in England, to express "sympathy" with Bismarck in his attempt to place the Catholic Church in Germany in chains. Folly will not depart from some great men, though you bray them in a mortar, and wisdom is not always found with grey hairs.

It is difficult for any at a distance to understand the real motives of Bismarck in his present desperate anti-Catholic proceedings. One thing is certain: he must be terribly afraid of the power of the Roman Catholic priests and the Pope. His acts are a testimony to their power, which it is impossible to misunderstand. But for such acts, few at a distance could ever have dreamt that the Pope and the Catholic priesthood held such a tremendous power in their hands in Germany. Bismarck has let the world into that secret, and the Catholic church will be the gainer by his having done so. It is power against power in the highest sense. No one can doubt that as regards material or military power, Germany stands in the first rank. If, then, she thus trembles before the spiritual power of Rome, and resorts to such desperate means to crush that, what terrible power must not Rome possess? But the power of Rome penetrates everywhere; and Bismarck is not the only public man who looks on its prayers with anxiety and alarm. It makes its way even into New Zealand, and troubles the great and patriotic mind of the editors of the Dunedin 'Guardian' and 'Bruce Herald,' men like-minded with Bismarck himself. They would fain repress the papal power in this colony if they could or durst, and would probably not hesitate to support a policy identical with that of Bismarck, if Mr Vogel had a mind to propose a few good stiff Bismarckian bills at the next meeting of the General Assembly. What though Bismarck be supported by all the infidels and scoffers at religion in Europe? Never mind that; he is the arch enemy of the Pope and the Catholic church. That is quite enough for the Dunedin 'Guardian' and 'Bruce Herald' and party. This would be little were the power of the Pope and the Catholic church a waning power, fading away before the light of modern knowledge and intelligence; but it is the reverse. It is fast subduing the educated Protestant mind in England, and still more in America, and to some extent in New Zealand, and even in Germany itself. It is probably the rapid progress of Catholicism among the educated and higher ranks of Protestants in Germany that fills Bismarck's mind with such burning indignation against the Catholic church, and makes him so nervously anxious to put her in fetters. One would fancy he had never looked into the history of England, and knows nothing of the troubles England brought on herself by her vain attempts to stamp out the Catholic religion in Ireland—troubles by no means yet over. When we see Bismarck recklessly exasperating the Catholic subjects of his master—13 millions in number, and the whole of the Catholics in Europe and America who share in their feelings, and even exciting the alarm of sincere Protestant friends of liberty in Germany as elsewhere—we cannot hardly help concluding that he is struck with a judicial blindness, preparatory to a terrible downfall to himself and the formidable empire which has been founded and reared under his auspices—by "blood and steel, by terror and brute force."

L.

### THE NECESSITY OF CATHOLIC UNION.

At a meeting of the Catholic Union of Ireland on December 3, Mr J. P. Smith, M.P. said:—"The existence of the Catholic Union needed no justification (hear, hear). Rather, if it did not exist, men might wondering ask, has the spirit of the age touched the land of St. Patrick—has the shamrock withered and have the holy wells dried up? When, ten years ago, Poland was in arms, and there ran along the Carpathian heights, 'There is hope for Poland whilst in Poland there is a life to lose,' Ireland sent forth a voice of sympathy and cheer (applause). Should she now be silent when Polish prelates assert, in the face of the German tyrant, the liberty of the Church, and brave imprisonment and death rather than surrender the trust committed to them by a persecuted Pontiff? Ireland had protested against the dismemberment of France; and should she be silent, he asked, when the audacious conqueror asserts a dominion over not only the bodies but the souls of the faithful people of Alsace and Lorraine? (applause, and cries of 'No'). Should Ireland fold her arms while the head of the Church is bound a prisoner in the Vatican, and the capital of Christendom is made the centre of a destructive propaganda?"

ism? In the times in which they lived a body like the Catholic Union, based as it is upon a rigorous exclusion of everything appertaining to party politics, could not aspire to be, in the ordinary acceptance of the term a popular organisation. Its mission was nevertheless a high and noble one, and so far it had been productive of credit and honor to Ireland (cheers). It was a symbol of Catholic unity, a protest against falsehood, and the spirit of the age. It identified Ireland with the Catholic cause, and vindicated her claim to a place in the councils of the Catholic nation (applause). Politics, indeed, it eschewed, but politics could no more be divorced from morals than education from religion; and, in upholding the principles of morality, that body—non political though it be—was the ally of every just political cause in the world (applause). When unregulated by morals, politics were buccaneering adventures—false lights held out by pirate hands to lure the unwary voyager to his ruin (applause). He had had the pleasure of listening to Monsieur Thiers when, in a spirit of prophetic statesmanship he warned his country a united Italy would extend her hand from the summit of the Alps to a united Germany, and that such an alliance boded evil to France and mankind. The aged statesman had been justified by the event (hear, hear). Federal Switzerland, to her shame, had cast her lot with united Italy and confederate Germany, in an unholy league for the destruction of those principles on which the edifice of civil society rests. The avowed object was to subject the Church to the State, to reduce the ministers of God to the condition of civil servants, and make religion an affair of policy (applause, and cries of "Shame"). For what had the Jesuits been banished? For what had the several religious orders been plundered? For what had the Bishops of Poland, of Germany, and of Switzerland been fined, imprisoned, and exiled? Was it that they had refused to render unto Cæsar the things of Cæsar? Was it that they had sanctioned resistance to any human law that was not in itself an abnegation of the Divine Law? It was not; but, rendering justice to the world and the world's law, they had had the temerity to claim justice from Heaven and Heaven's decrees (applause). The philosophic genius of the Greeks expressed the ideas Just and Justice by words which imply equality. In the countries he had named the equality enforced was a dead letter of scepticism without a Garden of Olives or a Mount of Calvary to relieve the dreary monotony of the landscape (cheers). Public worship was regulated not with a view to the glory of God—the Author and Preserver of the universe—but the glory of Prince Bismarck, the founder of confederate Germany. The ruler of Germany might be entitled to the respect and obedience due from those subjects to him who is their master by the accident of a day; but by a law of nature every human society is under an obligation of manifesting by external worship its sense of absolute dependance on the Lord and Master of all, who is in Heaven (applause). To receive this public worship was the right of the Deity, as it was the duty of men in society to render it; and the State—that imposed fetters on its free exercise offended against the natural law, trampled on revelation, and was a monster in the political world (cheers). The issue of the combat to which the Catholic world had been impiously and assiduously challenged did not admit of a moment's doubt (hear, hear). The ephemeral politician—the pseudo-philosopher of the *fait accompli*—heedless whether the fact impressed a truth or a falsehood, might sneer at the *non possumus* of an old man with silvered head, weak, defenceless, and a prisoner; yet were they words of sublimity, magnificence, and power. Uttered on a disastrous field, they had saved ere now the honor of a glorious flag; spoken at the stake, the flames that consumed the martyr's body, illuminated his pathway to an eternal kingdom (applause). Happy was the man, the state, or people that, tempted to sacrifice principle to expediency, truth to error, and purchase delusive peace by ignominious surrender, had in such circumstances had the wisdom and virtue to retire within the lines of the impregnable fortress, *non possumus*, there calmly and confidently to await the advent of the army which the God of battles never failed to send for the relief of those heroic souls who uphold His justice upon earth, fight the good fight, and keep the faith (loud applause).

#### A METHODIST JOURNAL ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

THE 'Christian Advocate,' an American Methodist newspaper, advocates justice "not only to religionists as such, but to the taxpayers." Commenting on an address on Education, it also says:—

Well, there it is now; what of it? It tells us that Catholics are opposed to the American system of common schools; a fact which might easily have been known and read of all men for years past. So far as we know, they never tried to conceal their opposition to our school system. It tells us that Catholics are forced to pay for the support of schools which their conscience will not allow them to use, and this also has been proclaimed through the length and breadth of the land for years past.

"But our system is the Right." Aye, that's the very question in dispute, and, allow us to say, that question will not be settled by bandying epithets, by mere persecution. No great principle or question, vital to the interests of man, can be settled in this way. Persecution and force may overcome the weaker party, but they do not change the deep and earnest convictions of mind and heart. Truth, justice and fairness must be the weapons of those who would win a permanent victory.

The struggle in regard to education in this country will be a fierce and fearful one. You may depend upon it. No child's play will characterise or terminate it, and there will be need for all the cool deliberation, the caution, the care, the foresight and wisdom that can be commanded. We look towards the future, and not distant future either, with painful apprehensions. Men are prone to yield themselves to the impulses of blind passions, unjustifiable prejudices, and to be guided by these when a good conscience and sound reason alone should prevail. And for this reason, so far as this question is concerned, we look to the future with dread.

What is right, what is fair, what is true, what is good, should be, and if we act wisely will be, the themes of discussion on this as on any

other subject. We should look at it calmly and discuss it in all soberness and candor.

#### HOME RULE AND THE LIBERTIES OF IRISH PROTESTANTS.

(Dundalk Democrat.)

THE 'London Standard' throws its shield over our Protestant fellow-countrymen, and asserts that their liberties cannot be exposed to the vengeance of a Popish Irish legislature. Well, bad as we are in Ireland, we have never gone the length of English Catholics and Protestants in our fury, for they burned each other at the stake, and gloried in their barbarous achievements. We may crack each other's heads in this country, but we deny that Catholics have ever persecuted Protestants, and although Protestants have persecuted, we are bound to say that many of them protected the property of Catholics from confiscation during the days of the Penal Code.

The 'Standard' need not, therefore, feel any uneasiness for the rights and liberties of Irish Protestants, especially as it is more than probable that the majority of the Irish legislature will be composed of Protestants, to which we will not have the slightest objection. But the 'Standard' further threatens that Home Rule cannot be yielded under any circumstances, and assures us that sooner than submit to such a calamity, the English and Scotch members will drop all party distinctions, and unite to save the empire from dismemberment. We think it right to inform the 'Standard' that the gallant people of Ireland despise all these threats with sovereign contempt. They know they are worth nothing, and they receive them as they have received other threats from the same quarter. We all know how threats were uttered against Emancipation, Reform, the disestablishment of the State Church, the reform of the Land Code, and the Ballot, and yet all have been won by the people. And so will Home Rule. Protestants are the leaders of the movement, and these Protestants know very well that they are idolised by the people, who will sustain them in their noble course, and faithfully assist them in winning a great blessing for Ireland.

#### WHY DO ENGLISHMEN HATE THEIR MOTHER?—THE UNDIVIDED CHURCH.

(Tablet.)

ANY weapon is good enough to fling at the Church. When nothing else is at hand, dirt is always available. One kind of dirt will do as well as another. It never reaches her, and would not soil her purity if it did.

Why, then, are Englishmen among those who hate her? Has she ever wronged them? Has she done less for them than for others? Was it a crime to have won her from barbarism, and made them a people of God? Were our English forefathers for a thousand years, whose glory it was to call her mother, less noble than we? Are we happier, more united, nearer to God, than they were? Are our works more enduring, our institutions more stable than theirs? Are we safer at home, more esteemed abroad? Have we wiser statesmen than those who gave us *Magna Charta*, more valiant soldiers than those who fought at Crecy and Agincourt? Was Bacon a more upright Chancellor than More, Parker more like an Apostle than Anselm? Has a new religion given us Princes of loftier stature, or do the Georges fill a larger place in history than the Plantagenets? Were William I., and Richard I., who were Catholics, less truly men than William IV., and George IV., who were not? Is it a proof of our superiority, that while our fathers covered the land with a fabric of matchless beauty, in which the whole nation worshipped as one man: our modern temples are materially only base and ludicrous, whenever they are not a feeble imitation of theirs, and spiritually the very symbols of discord and chaos? Is it "Progress" to have created a brutal population of sullen paupers, for whom God is a phantom, and religion a name? Are poor-houses an improvement on Monasteries, the Divorce-court purer than the Sanctuary, and the police a more salutary institution than the communion of Saints? If it be so, let us admit that Englishmen do well to hate the Church.

#### THE 'TIMES' ON HOME RULE IN HUNGARY.

(Dublin Freeman, Dec. 6)

YESTERDAY the 'Times' contained a very eloquent article on a subject recently discussed in our columns—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The 'Times' truly points out that the real cause of the happiness and prosperity which have in recent times fallen to the lot of Austria and its Imperial master is the full concession to Hungary of those rights of self-government for which she had so long and so bravely struggled. The cause of the early misfortunes of Francis Joseph were, the 'Times' adds, with perfect accuracy, his misconception of the demands of Hungary. Hungary asked for self-government. The Emperor Francis Joseph honestly believed that her demand meant treason; and, acting on that belief, he brought the Empire to the verge of ruin. The Emperor's mistake was, the writer in the 'Times' says, that he believed that "to recognize the constitution of Hungary would be to concede the demands of traitors, whose real object was the disruption of the Empire." A grave mistake, truly, of the Kaiser Francis Joseph; but did the writer in the 'Times' reflect that the "leading organ" is at this moment counselling a whole nation to commit the very error which brought such misfortunes on the head of the Austrian Emperor? Ireland is maintaining the self-same demand which Hungary made, and the 'Times' is trying to persuade the English people that Home Rule is asked for by "traitors, whose real object is the disruption of the Empire." Surely England, instead of listening to such advice, ought to take heart and counsel from the history of the Austro-Hungarian difficulty. Granting Home Rule to Hungary gave peace, prosperity, and happiness to a distracted land, and reconciled one of the largest and bitterest of feuds. In the loyal throng that assembled around Francis Joseph on Monday last was many a grey-haired Hungarian—now the loyal subject of the prince who gave freedom to his country, but who five and twenty years ago, sword in hand, opposed that prince in many a stricken field.

## GOVERNMENTS DOING THE WORK OF THE COMMUNE.

It is almost hoping beyond hope to expect that this Encyclical letter of the Holy Father will have any effect on the consciences of the people and the Governments of Europe. And yet the subjects which he writes on are of equal interest to Catholic and Protestant, to King and people. The things which happened, and are happening, in Rome, in Germany, in Switzerland, are something besides attacks on the liberties of the Catholic Church. They are attacks on human liberty, on national right, on freedom of conscience, on property, on every principle which holds society together. The King of Italy, and the Emperor of Germany, and the Government of Geneva no doubt hate and detest the Socialists and their programme. But they are, nevertheless, doing the work of the Commune; they are, nevertheless, carrying out its programme. The Socialists are the enemies of property. In robbing the Churches and Convents of Rome, the Italian Government is doing the work of the Socialists. The Socialists are the enemies of all religion. In attempting to destroy a branch of the greatest of Christian Churches, the Geneva Government is doing the work of the Socialists. The Socialists are the enemies of freedom of thought and freedom of worship. In endeavoring to strangle both within his wide dominion, the Emperor of Germany is doing their work. In a word, the Governments of the Continent, blinded by folly are playing the game of the vast Red conspiracy which they at once hate and serve. From the summit of the Vatican the solemn voice of one of the greatest of the successors of Peter warns the world of its madness; but his voice is drowned by the cries of passion and bigotry, and Europe rushes on downwards towards the abyss.—"Freemans."

## CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

**Auckland.**  
Truly God's ways are not as men's ways. Who could have anticipated that the pilgrims—"The Pilgrim Fathers"—who originally settled in New England would actually pave the way for the triumph of the Roman Catholic Church in America; yet so it is proving at this moment.

In 1825 there was only one priest in the whole State of Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine; and even so late as 1841 there were only 30 priests and 60,000 Catholics in all New England. There are now, after an interval of only 29 years, 100,000 in the single town of Boston; while New England counts 6 bishops, 441 priests, 332 churches, and nearly one million Catholics. This is not due only to the natural growth of the population, nor to the influx of Catholic immigrants from Europe. The general population in the United States has indeed increased during the present century at the enormous rate of 1433 per cent.; but the Catholic population has increased during the same period at the rate of 20,000 per cent. No where has this Catholic increase been more notable than in the Puritan States of New England. How is this to be explained? How do the Americans themselves account for it? They say it is because New England has investigated all Protestant creeds thoroughly, and dismissed or condemned them all. She now takes up the Catholic creed as being the most satisfactory. "In New England as in Germany," says the Rev. Kent Stone, himself a convert to the Catholic faith, and one who glories in being a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England, "Protestantism has worked itself out. The people in Massachusetts began with a belief in revelation. At present their only distinct creed is a belief in common schools. What," he asks, "is to replace Protestantism in the hearts of New Englanders?" He replied—"By the favour of Almighty God it will be the ancient and divine religion of which Protestantism was the perversion and a caricature."

The Protestant people of Auckland, like the Protestant people of New England, have had "great faith in common schools" hitherto. There is, therefore, hope that by and by they too, like the New Englanders, will come to see the truth of the Catholic creed and embrace it. It would seem that common or purely secular schools may often, by the over-ruling providence of God be made subservient to the advancement of the Catholic religion, however dangerous they may be in their own nature to Catholic faith and morals as a general rule. It is the province of the Almighty from seeming evil ever to educe some good. The highly educated Protestants in America and Germany, who are now being added in such large numbers to the Catholic Church, were most likely nearly all educated at common or purely secular State schools in their youth. To a well cultivated intellect in their case has now been added the divine gift of true Christian faith, a happy union which cannot fail to prove in the highest degree beneficial to themselves and conducive to the credit and spread of our holy religion. From the next census you may be able to show how we stand as to numbers in this Colony. We are increasing by conversions, I know, as well as by immigration.

## CANADA'S ATTRACTIONS TO EMMIGRANTS.— A LESSON TO NEW ZEALAND STATESMEN AND OTAGO FARMERS.

MR JOSEPH ARCH, President of the Laborer's Union, has delivered an important speech at Leamington. Mr Arch vindicated the purity of his motives in advocating and leading the labor movement. Mr Arch gave an extremely interesting account of his travels and observations in British America, where he appeared as a simple representative of the agricultural laborer, and was treated with extraordinary courtesy and kindness by all. The Minister of Public Works, an Irishman, gave him an interview, endorsed his views, and presented him with a free pass over the Canadian railways. The Governor-General, an Irishman also, invited him to dinner, gave him the right hand of fellowship, and listened so attentively to what he had to say as if he were the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Armed with letters from his patron, the Governor-General, he set off on his tour without delay. As the result of his experience he was able to declare that what the Old World refused the laborer, the New World offered him, and what could not be had even by frugality and industry in England was to be had in Canada.

Mr Arch's agreement with the Government comprised the building of a decent, comfortable hut for each immigrant and his family, the dwelling to be ready on their arrival, and with it five or six acres of cleared ground. The laborer might begin to work immediately on his arrival in soil which Mr Arch praised highly. During his spare time the Government would employ him at five shillings a day on the roads. But in addition to the five or six acres given on his arrival, he would have 100 acres of free land given to him, which awaited only his clearing it to be put into tillage. With regard to hired labour, he said he met many farmers who were in search of hands, and offered to pay them at the rate of £1 per week and their board, a good cottage rent free for their families, all their fuel found for them, an acre of land adjoining the cottage, and the run of the cows among the farmers' cows.

## IRISH-AMERICAN REMITTANCES.

DR. N. HANCOCK, whose official connection with the Irish Government gives weight to his public utterances, read a paper at the recent meeting in Dublin of the Statistical Society, on the subject of "Irish Emigration, and its consequences," which is deeply interesting as exhibiting tangible proof of the affection entertained by the Irish emigrants for the friends left behind them, and of the enormous services they have rendered to their abandoned country by the remittances sent home to solace and aid such of their poorer relatives as must otherwise have had recourse to the rates for support. It would scarcely be credited—although the report of the Local Government Board, from which Dr N. Hancock derives his information, clearly establishes the fact—that in the twenty-one years from 1852 to 1872 the remittances sent from America by emigrants to their friends in Ireland largely exceeded the amount levied during the same period by rates for the relief of Irish indigence—the latter amounting to £13,167,000, while the former reached the enormous sum of £14,830,000. That is to say, the voluntary contributions of the emigrants towards the necessities of their kinsfolk exceeded by no less than, in round numbers, £1,250,000 the sum levied by law for the maintenance of the entire pauper population of the country. In the year 1872, not a favorable one to the 'abject classes in the United States, the remittances reached £750,000, while only £729,000 was appropriated to the relief of destitution at home. "It is impossible," as Dr. Hancock remarks, "not to see what a gigantic social force these remittances are, whether regarded as characteristic of the Irish emigrant, or as affecting questions connected with the condition of the Irish labouring classes." We may safely, we believe, assert, that no instance of such durable affection towards their families—tested as it is by pecuniary proof—can be adduced in regard to the emigrants of any other nation.—"The Hour."

## GENERAL NEWS.

### GERMANY.

Most of the English advocates of a secular state education are always careful to tell us that they are not opposed to religious instruction altogether, but they insist that it shall be given, not in the schools, but in the churches. We should like to know what they think of the latest regulations of the Prussian Minister, of whose acts they have made themselves the apologists. The Archbishop of Posen, having been prevented from having religious instruction given as heretofore in the schools, has taken measures to have it provided in the Churches. What is the answer of the Government? It has issued an ordinance, which is to be put in force in the whole Duchy of Posen, to the effect that all students in State schools who shall attend the religious instruction provided in the Churches shall be immediately expelled from the schools. And in one case the 'Correspondence de Gênerve' states—though we hardly like to credit it—that school children taken by their own parents to such instruction have been flogged by order of the authorities for accompanying them thither. These are more "strictly defensive measures" from which "no Roman Catholic subject suffers any inconvenience."

It is quite true that the Empress Augusta of Prussia is deeply grieved at the persecution of the bishops and clergy throughout the Empire; she is particularly grieved at what the Bishop of Ermland, for whom she has long entertained a strong veneration, has to suffer. Also the persecution of the Archbishop of Posen afflicts her deeply. It is quite true also that the three Emperors each abstained from appearing at Court whilst the King of Italy was making his visits at Vienna, as well as at Berlin. All this reminds people of what the wife of Pontius Pilate said before the death of our blessed Saviour.

### SWITZERLAND.

The repulsion *en masse* of the curés of the Bernese Jura has produced a profound sensation throughout the country, and it is now becoming plainly evident how deeply rooted the Catholic faith is in whole district.

Father Hyacinthe has replied by a very bold letter to the sentence of excommunication issued against him by Mgr. Mermillod. But despite the appeal he has addressed to French Priests, not a single nepotism has taken place.

We noticed some months ago the arrest and imprisonment of M. Jecker, the curé of Bienne, in Canton Bern, for fidelity to his diocesan, and we are glad to see that all the Courts in Switzerland have not lost their judicial independence. After a trial of seven hours, which M. Jecker defended himself, he has been triumphantly acquitted, with costs, of the charges brought against him by the State.

The faithful Catholics of Zurich, who have had their church taken from them for Professor Micheli and the Old Catholics, met for Mass on the feast of the Assumption in crowds in the rubbish room of the theatre; on the same day only seven Old Catholics,—the Catholic population of Zurich is 9000—attended Micheli in the church. The true Catholics have since then bought for £3,800 two houses and some ground near the town and will soon have built themselves a church.

The pilgrimage of the people of the Bernese Jura, in which 12,000 took part, will form an epoch in the annals of the persecution. The Radicals are fully alive to it, hence the sneers indulged in by the members of their party, who went to Porrentruy to play the part of spies upon the movements of the pilgrims. A professor belonging to

the Cantonal schools, who styled himself a D.L., exclaimed, with a piteous expression of countenance, that "he could not have believed there were so many fools in the country." And then the whole posse of his friends were seen shugging their shoulders, and looking with really comical gestures of rage and spite at the uninterrupted file of vehicles of all kinds, crowded with pilgrims, carrying their banners, which floated in the air, and singing their hymns and Litanies. No, the Jura is not yet ripe for apostasy.

The vile missionaries of the diabolical "International" are plying with untiring activity their impious trade of corrupting the mind and the heart of the rising generation. The fiercest of their assaults are naturally directed against the Catholic religion and the hierarchy of that faith. It is almost impossible to conceive the depths of infamy to which their literature is descending. But a few days since a Zurich bookseller issued one of their latest manifestos, and it actually reeks with the most horrible of blasphemous profanity. In another of their pamphlets the vilest of outrages are heaped upon the priesthood of the Church; and it concludes as follows:—"Yes, the kingdom of heaven will be established upon earth; when it shall have been reddened with hecatombs of priests." Such is the foe—such is the warfare against which Catholic union is to stand in array in this generation.

We will leave the Catholic mayors and deputy-mayors of the Canton of Geneva to answer the assertion of the "Daily News" that no Catholic citizen of Switzerland has anything to complain of. They have put forth the following vigorous document:—"Catholic citizens: In spite of your warnings, in spite of the unanimous reprobation of the communes, in contempt of treaties and the most sacred engagements, in contempt of all liberty, the law on the organisation of Catholic worship is about to be applied in all its arbitrary rigour. This law, which presumes to impose on us a State religion, is essentially schismatical, and subversive of every Catholic principle."

#### DENMARK.

In spite of the hate of the "liberal" governments of Europe, Catholicism will not oblige them by dying the death. Our amiable Danish contemporary, the "Correspondent from the Sound," regales us with a doleful lamentation on the progress of Romanism in the ultra orthodox Protestant State of Denmark.

The "Correspondent" sees something foul in Denmark. Why? Because the Papists within two years have built two churches, a convent, and a chapel in Copenhagen, and now a wealthy widow—a convert at that—is building a third, which is to be given to carpet-bag Jesuits. Moreover, these gentlemen are shortly to open a college, built for them by the same pious lady. Lastly we are informed by the same excellent authority that "Papacy" has gained over quite a number of rich and noble gentlemen and ladies, all of which induces him to shake his head in very great doubt.

#### SPAIN.

A correspondent of the "New York Herald," who writes from a point hostile to the Carlists, says:—

What Maine is to the United States as regards population, the old Basque kingdom of Navarre, with its population of a little over 400,000, is to the Spanish peninsula, with its population of nearly 16,000,000. But neither Maine nor all New England together could conquer the rest of the United States, though the little kingdom of Navarre is very likely to conquer Spain, if things continue here as they are now. Carlism, indeed, never appeared with such bright prospects as to-day.

From all points of the peninsula the telegraph and the post bring news of Carlist successes, and the Republican troops have been able to do nothing that can be said to be encouraging. I could fill column after column of the "Herald" with Carlist victories and Republican defeats; and, considering that Carlist generals are not superior to Republican generals, this is wonderful success.

#### ITALY.

The "Osservatore Romano," publishes a rectification of a statement that has found its way into the columns of many journals, our own amongst others. It was to the effect that Father Secchi had taken up his residence at the College of Mondragone, with the intention of delivering lectures on astronomy there; and that the Italian Government had refused him the necessary authorisation for his lectures, except on condition of his appearing before the Government board and undergoing an examination. Truth is truth, and it does not appear in this case that the Italian Government had the remotest intention of putting any indignity on Father Secchi.

A peasant of Ascoli has been arrested for the crime of going on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles. In the pilgrim's garb the good man had the misfortune to attract the attention of some street boys who followed him with abuse. The police came up and took the man prisoner. Thus the ukase of the Prefect of Rome has been literally carried out, and Catholic pilgrims can no longer enter the Holy City neither in bodies nor separately, unless they dress themselves out as comedians or as tourists.

The "Times" calls the movement for the erection of the monument to the memory of the infamous Cavour, "the most important manifestation of the people's vow for national unity." Highly poetical this, but sad stuff in presence of a few statistics. Thus, during eleven years, throughout all Italy, only the miserable sum of 19,000 lira (about £760) was subscribed for the Cavour statue. During the same period one Italian journal alone ("Unita Cattolica") received offerings from the Holy Father to the amount of four million two hundred thousand francs.

The "gerente," or manager of the revolutionary Roman paper, the "Capitale," has made a full recantation on his deathbed, and a declaration of his repentance for all acts which may have rendered him responsible for the impieties of that journal.

The work of sacrilege has begun in Italy in all earnest. On the 10th, 23rd, 24th October and the 4th November sales of the property of different Episcopal Sees in the Papal States have been announced to take place. On the 1st November the Committee of Engineers took up their quarters in the Gesù, the Mother House of the Jesuit Fathers. A protest was made against the Government taking possession.

The furniture of the Jesuit Fathers left in their Casa Professa, and taken possession of by the Italian Government, was sold by auction, according to advertisements printed in the Official Gazette and bills pasted on the church, upon Wednesday the 12th of Nov., on the premises. The furniture was of the simplest description, consisting of old beds, tables, chairs, and writing-tables, and plain presses of wood.

The Holy Father has given audience to theological students of several colleges, and spoke on the occasion "as one having authority." Addressing the German students, he feelingly exhorted them to be as lambs in the midst of wolves of Bismarck; to the Americans he spoke of the danger of the spirit of license, and how essential it is for a people that aspires to be truly great to distinguish between liberty and its counterfeit. If the world would only listen to the political as well as the moral wisdom continually proclaimed by the head of the Church, how much of its doom would be averted!

Dudley Field, the president of the American committee for the extension of international right, is hard at work in Italy, losing his time in the impossible task of trying to change Communist conspirators of the Mazzini and Græco school into steady-going, shrewd, peaceable New Yorkers.

Awkward Revelations.—The "Courrier de Paris" learns from Milan that Madame Retazzi, widow of the late Italian Minister, is about to bring out a work containing a number of historical and political documents, the publication of which would create great sensation. It is said that these documents, which relate principally to the affairs of Montana and Aspromonte, were found among the papers of Retazzi, and that several persons of high rank are apparently seriously compromised by them. Attempts have been made to dissuade Madame Retazzi from publishing the work, and even the Crown Prince Humbert is said to have interceded, but without effect.—It is said that Madame Retazzi will go to Paris and have the work published there.

As to the stoppage of pilgrims, it is stated that even the arch-persecutor of the Church, Bismarck, interpellated upon this point, declared, shrugging his shoulders, that he could not see curtailed the rights of the Catholics of Germany to repair to Rome and to be there respected as the subjects of a great power and of an honored and respected flag.

The "Italia" of the 30th November announces that the Regina Coeli Convent is to be used in part as a training school for turnkeys.

Another letter has been sent by the Pope to the Emperor William, but it is stated that his Holiness does not intend publishing it.

There is a large emigration to America of the small farmers in the Neapolitan provinces of Italy, and the landed proprietors are alarmed.

A new comet has been visible for several nights at the Roman Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendour.

The brigand Manezi has at length been hunted down, after costing the country the enormous sum of two millions six hundred and three thousand francs. The details of the expenditure are given in the Roman journals, which furthermore represent a large portion of the Italian army to have been for years endeavoring to effect the capture of this one brigand and his small gang. No wonder that the district of the kingdom of Naples so long harried by these miscreants, should have broken out into festivities which threatened never to end. But what of the stock calumny against the Papal government, that it encouraged, or at least utterly failed to repress, brigandage? That lie, for the present, has done its duty and is laid to rest; but it is instructive to remember the favor it once enjoyed when one hears of Manezi's exploits in a country which the new government has ruled during half a generation.

Discoveries are made in the soil under Rome. Scarcely a week passes without bringing to light some work of Greek or Roman antiquity—now a bas relief elegantly carved, again a statue, or the fragments of a statue, exhibiting the high condition to which ancient art had arrived. The latest discovery of this character has been made on the Esquiline Hill, where one of the new quarters of the city is in process of building. The workmen came in the course of their work upon a statue in marble, half life-size, wanting an arm and the lower extremities, half nude, and exhibiting signs of the highest order of work. It is supposed to be a Venus, before the type of that Roman goddess had become vulgar, but the archaeologists are not agreed upon this point. The forehead is crowned by a diadem of very charming work, and the whole statue, though mutilated, is a valuable addition to those already found in that part of the Esquiline, as well as towards Porta Pia.

In one of the streets—called the Keymakers' street—where some work has just been begun, there was found a very beautiful column of African marble, having a diameter of about three feet. The whole column is not yet disinterred, so that its length is at present unknown. In this insignificant street, at one time, the houses of the rich and powerful must have stood. The presence of such valuable marble is sufficient to indicate that fact. There is scarcely an inch of Rome but overlies valuable treasures of antiquity, but it is impossible now to seek for them, for houses and churches, almost antique themselves, occupy the parts of ancient Rome wherein were grand palaces and gorgeous temples.

"Respectability"—so said Sydney Smith—"keeps a gig." The witty Canon—were he alive—would be surprised to find "respectability" in modern Italy deprived in due course of Roman civic law, not only of the means of keeping a gig, but even of the means of existence. "Probitas laudatur et alget," it is true, but it is a novel thing to find either "probitas" or "respectability" deliberately turned out of doors by the magistrates of a civilised kingdom. Yet so it happens under the enlightened rule of Victor Emmanuel in Rome. On the 23rd of September, 1873, the Sisters of Mercy and the Brothers were actually expelled from the Orphanages, of which they had been the teachers and guardians, and their crime was that of having obeyed "conscientious convictions, which, although incompatible with the dignity of the Commune and with the authority which it must exercise over the Institution, are always respectable."



# HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

(Translated from the French for the 'New Zealand Tablet'.)

16.—WHERE IS BORN THE NEW KING OF THE JEWS?  
 "WHERE is He that is born King of the Jews?" ask the Magi; "for we have seen His star in the East, and are come to adore Him." A similar question, grounded on a like narrative, and put to men of the present day, would not even obtain the honor of an answer. But, throughout the entire world, and mainly at Jerusalem, at the time this question was mooted, the minds of men were unanimously pre-occupied with the birth of a king, and the rise of a new empire. Herod, the Idumean tyrant, watched with anxious eye the different manifestations of the popular expectation. Presently, he will order the massacre of the children of Bethlehem; he will desire, if possible, the destruction of all the heads of princely families in the hippodrome of Jericho—thus to extinguish, in a sea of blood, the national aspirations. It is easily conceived, then, what trouble the words of the Magi must have excited in the suspicious mind of the King, and the contrary emotion it caused amidst the Hebrew multitude. But neither Herod nor his subjects show any astonishment at the apparition of a star, or at the relation which might exist between such a phenomenon and the birth of a new King of the Jews. "A star shall rise out of Jacob," had said the son of Boaz. This prophecy, enregistered in the Books of Moses, borne by emigration into Babylon, Persia, Chaldaea, had never ceased to attract the attention of Israel. A Star, the Messiah, were two names which caused the hearts of the children of Juda to swell with joy and exultation. When the Magi—that is to say, the Chaldean or Persian inheritors of the ancient science of the stars—came to announce to Jerusalem, "We have seen the Star: where is the King of the Jews?" their words were as natural and as intelligible as if, in our day, at the report of a cannon announcing the birth of an heir to the throne, a stranger, hearing it, were to ask, "Where is the palace of the King who is just born. I hear the signal of his entrance into this world." The prophecy of Balaam had not been interpreted in an allegorical sense; its text would not admit of it; it had been taken in a literal sense, and studied with such perseverance, that the Jews had succeeded in specifying the precise date of its realization. We read in the Talmud that the coming of the Messiah was to take place when the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter should occur in the constellation Pisces. Now, Kepler has shown that this meeting occurred in the year of Rome 747, a year which touches close on that of the birth of Jesus Christ. The Pharisees were so firmly persuaded of the truth of this astronomical calculation that they did not fear, according to the testimony of Josephus, to predict to Herod himself the approaching fall of his throne. In fine, the belief on this point was so wide-spread, and at the same time so uniform, that Philo, who lived at that period in Alexandria, foretold, from a celestial phenomenon observed by him, that the Jews were about to gather together from all parts of the world, to inaugurate the empire of peace.

## 17.—REALITY OF THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE.

So many testimonies, having a perfect and precise concordance, fall like an overwhelming weight upon the paltry productions of rationalism, which would talk to us of "legends and anecdotes, the fruit of a great and spontaneous conspiracy." The Gospel is a monument whose foundations are set deep in history, and whose summit reaches even to the skies. It is certain, then, that a star, rising in the East, brought the Magi to the cradle of Jesus Christ. If the celestial sign had not illumined the house of Bethlehem, the world, up to the present day, would not have believed in the divinity of the Word made flesh. So true is this, that not only Barchochebas, but the Prophet of Mecca, Mahomet himself, could not succeed in conciliating the faith of the Orientals to their cause without the extraordinary apparition of a star which preceded their mission. It is a well-known fact, that the meteor which now bears the name of the comet of Halle neared the earth in the year 612, and that Mahomet, beginning then his public rôle, profited by this circumstance to answer the requirements of the prophecy, and gave this phenomenon as the sign of his pretended mission. It is not the miracle of a star, announcing to the Magi the birth of Christ, which most astonishes the historian; far more is his wonder excited at the incredible shallowness of rationalism, which passes thus lightly over such facts without even suspecting their importance. In the Imperial Library of Paris is preserved a fac-simile of an inscription found in China, at Syn-gnan-fou, and going back to the year 550 of our era. It is only two or three centuries more recent than the zodiac of Denderah, which forms a portion of the same deposit, and which incredulous science freely attributed to a pre-historic epoch. We read, in the inscription of Syn-gnan-fou, these textual words: "Poria, contemplating the splendours of the Messiah, came to pay its homage." Would modern scepticism inform us why it has not created around the Chinese inscription the factitious celebrity with which it formerly endowed the famous marble of Denderah? We know it too well. The conspiracy of silence is sometimes as artfully used as that of reports in stock companies.

What matter to us these pre-determined artifices? The world did not wait for the discovery of the Chinese monument to yield its belief to the Gospel. It was not the inscription of Syn-gnan-fou which dictated to the Platonic philosopher Chalcidius, in the year 250, these other words: "A star announcing, not deaths or maladies, but the descent of a god upon the earth, appeared to the Chaldeans, illustrious by their science and their skill in astronomy. At the sight of this new star, they determined to quit their country, and go in search of the true God. When they found him they paid to him the homage due to the divine majesty hidden under the form of an infant." (1). A century before Chalcidius, Celsus, the sworn enemy of the Christian name, did not suspect the possibility of denying a fact so notorious as the arrival of the Magi at Jerusalem after the appearance of an extraordinary star (2). About the year 103, Justin, brought up in the very centre of paganism, collected at Sichem all the contemporary traditions of the history of Jesus Christ. The memory of the Magi and of the star of Bethlehem was still living. Justin proclaims it in

his dialogue with the Jew Tryphon, and his interlocutor does not dream for an instant of calling in question the authenticity of a narrative still living in the memories of all (3).

## 18. CONCLUSION.

We see here how the evangelical text is grounded on the most positive realities. At the time in which we write these lines there may still be seen on the road to Bethlehem a fountain called "Fountain of the Magi;" and tradition tells us that in this place the miraculous star appeared anew to the travellers. What monuments does modern rationalism oppose to so many positive traditions? What! an obscure apocryphal writer will have had the good fortune to invent a legend, every word of which will happen to be confirmed by contemporaneous history, anterior prophecies, universal traditions, the memories of all generations, over the entire globe! A legend bearing in all its relations so close a resemblance to truth, appears to you quite natural; chance is a sufficient explanation of it, Well! A literary man who, though apocryphal, is, however, not obscure; who had at his disposal all the resources of philology, of historical and critical science, has just written the *Life of Jesus* in 459 pages. Explain to us why chance—so complaisant to apocryphal writers—has nevertheless favoured him so little that there is not a single line in his work that has not been contradicted by all the monuments, by all the testimonies, by every fact and detail of the contemporaneous history of Jesus Christ!

(1) Chalcidius, in Plat. Timæum Comm., pars ii. cap vii.; (2) Origen, contra Celsum, lib. I; (3) Justin, Dialog. cum Tryph., tom. vi.

## THE IRISH FISHERIES.

A SERIES of articles on 'Irish prosperity' have lately appeared in the 'Tablet.' The writer having referred to the Irish Fisheries, sums up regarding them, in the following particulars:—

We have faithfully stated the case between the Scotch and the Irish Fisheries, in their relation to State aid. We have confined our evidence to official sources. No impartial reader can fail to see upon which side justice lies. A highly valuable national industry, formerly fostered by a native Parliament, has, through refusal to aid it—as a like industry has been aided in Scotland—been permitted to decline and languish, so that its very annihilation in the sense of an Irish industry is threatened. These are amongst the hard facts that stare Home Rulers in the face, and strengthen their appeal to national sentiments. The Irish Fisheries ought to be reorganised under able Commission; liberal support should be given to it; piers and harbors be provided; and loans, after the manner of land loans, and others of a similar kind, be extended to this important industry.

## AMERICAN OPINION ON THE IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

(From the 'Chicago Times'.)

WHETHER it be for good or evil, for success or failure, for peaceful legislative triumph or bloody revolution, the clergy and the people of Ireland are again united in a tremendous political movement. This is their first solid, universal, and enthusiastic union since the days of O'Connell. With the rights—meagre enough—which they acquired by emancipation, the clergy became conservative, if not content; they had suffered so much and fought so long that peace was welcome so long as it secured comparative comfort. The Young Ireland fiasco had never received general countenance, and many of the dignitaries and the parish priests fought Fenianism with more bitter weapons than their colleague of Chicago, the retired Bishop Duggan. The incipency of the Home Rule movement they resisted passively. The question of land reform was then before Parliament, and the clergy felt with sincerity and correctness that if the atrocious oppression of landlordism were constitutionally removed, the condition of the people would be vastly better than that certain to follow a probably abortive resurrection.

But the Land Reform Bill was a wretched apology. The University Bill, although modified beyond recognition from the form which the Irish bishops had demanded, failed also. Perhaps it was this double bad faith of the Imperial Government which enabled the clergy to look with more favouring eyes upon the rapidly-growing Home Rule agitation; perhaps it was the unanswerable logic of events which brought about their conversion, for, before the final vote on the University Bill, the new movement had spread in every province with a popular response surpassing in zeal and unity the warmest year of O'Connell's last campaign. During the last three months the clergy have wheeled solidly into the ranks; have presided at and conducted monster public meetings; and have headed subscriptions to defray agitation expenses.

Although the original leaders were Protestant, the Protestant clergy and their adherents look upon the participation of the priests as portentous of catastrophe, if Great Britain should be induced to grant the demand for an independent Irish Parliament, which is all that the Home Rule leaders at present profess to desire. The Protestants argue with considerable plausibility that the Catholic party would be in excessive majority in an Irish Parliament, and that Protestants would be accorded no more privileges under such a regime than the Catholics enjoyed under Elizabeth or Cromwell. This fear is monstrously exaggerated, but it has already had the effect of compelling a number of the excited ministers to denounce legislative separation openly, and it will be a very strong influence in the Commons when the question reaches debate there. While the present demand is limited to a petition that Ireland be placed in the same relation to England as Canada now holds, the ultimate aim is, of course, Irish independence, and Protestantism in Ireland beholds in that a government by a Catholic hierarchy.

One thing is fully demonstrated—that the British Parliament is unable and unwilling to accord to the Irish people the rights enjoyed by the Scotch and English; and if the Irish Parliament were certain not to be bought in an hour, as its predecessor was, and not to shut its eyes to the fact that all men are created equal, whether they are church members or not, the civilized world would heartily applaud the success of the Home Rule movement.



## EXTRAORDINARY CLEARING SALE.

£37,000 WORTH

OF

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE ORIGINAL COST.

## BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Being about to pull down their present building, previous to the erection of larger and more commodious Premises, are compelled to offer the whole of their VALUABLE STOCK at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, in order to effect a THOROUGH CLEARANCE before the 1st OF MARCH.

B., E. and Co. would intimate to their Customers and the Public generally that this being a COMPULSORY SALE, every article will be subjected to the same Sweeping Reductions.

## BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

PRINCES STREET AND MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SALE WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT.

N.B.—Orders from the Country executed at sale rates, as if the purchaser were present.

## BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!

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

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).

## M. W. HAWKINS,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

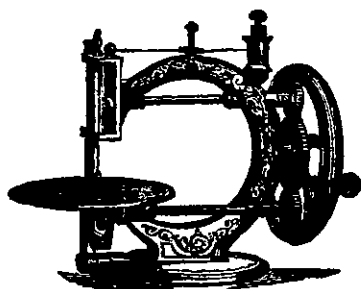
Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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.

## 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.



THE "WANZER" AND "LITTLE WANZER" SEWING MACHINES.

Awarded the highest Prize Medal given to Sewing Machines at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, and Two Gold Medals at the late Vienna Exhibition.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Public his appointment as Sole Agent for the above machines. They both make the celebrated lock-stitch, and are not surpassed for beauty of finish, stitch, or workmanship. The "LITTLE WANZER" works by hand or foot.

J. J. GRESHAM,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Second house from Dundas street).

Adopted in the National Schools of Ireland.

## T. J. LEARY.

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

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.

**HISTORICAL!**—*Vide* "Jurors' Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery—a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel), exhibits a case of specimens of dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colours on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 639: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for Specimens of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

## OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &amp; OUTFITTER,

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

## DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER  
BOTTLEERS.

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 &amp; CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

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. CITY BOOT MART.**  
H. N. E. A. L. E.,  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
George street,  
DUNEDIN.  
N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and  
Shoes from England.  
ESTABLISHED, 1860.

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 Manu-  
factory.  
All Hats made to order of the best material.

**EDWARD SHEEDY,**  
General Storekeeper,  
WALKER STREET.  
Successor to A. LAWSON.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - - Proprietor.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
Princes-street  
(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).  
M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.  
The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

**GLOBE HOTEL,**  
Princes street  
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**  
ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,  
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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.

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Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,**

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

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

**SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,**  
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.  
The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.  
ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.  
CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.  
VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

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**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.  
Good Stabling.

**CALEDONIAN HOTEL**  
Great King street,  
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.  
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.  
Good Stabling.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,  
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.  
All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

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WINE,  
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
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ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,  
GEORGE JEFFERY,  
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,  
AND TOBACCONIST.  
Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

**JOHN NIXON**  
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-  
TAKER,  
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to,  
VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

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

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(Junction of Taapeka and Beaumont Roads)

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First Class Accommodation.  
Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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**W. M'BEATH, DRAPER,**  
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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.

**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.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**

And General Store,

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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.

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.  
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

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**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.

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MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

**MESSEKS RISTER 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 FRITCHARD**  
General Merchant.

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Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

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

**RELIANCE HOTEL,**

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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**

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

**GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA**

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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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.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

BEACH STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

**A** COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.  
All drinks of the best quality.  
GOOD STABLING.

JOHN M'BRIDE,  
Proprietor.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**

Oamaru.

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

**JOHN MARSH.**  
"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL**  
CROMWELL.

**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

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

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

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

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.  
M. HANLEY,  
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**J. CAHILL'S**

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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.

**YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.**

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

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

**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.

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