

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs M'LANDRESS, HEPBURN & Co. report that they offered by auction, on Wednesday, on account of Charles de Vere Teschemaker, Esq., 20,000 bushels of oats, to be delivered in store at Oamaru. The sale attracted a large attendance of parties interested in grain. The sample was remarkably fine, and after a spirited competition, the first lot of 500 bags was knocked down to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach at 3s 11d per bushel—bags 1s each. Having established a price, the vendor resolved not to break it, and the buyers not feeling disposed to go in at that figure, the balance was passed in; but, immediately after the sale, Messrs Guthrie and Larnach closed for the whole parcel at the same price.—Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn & Co. also report that, on the same day, they offered by auction, on account of the importers, Messrs Neill & Co., the cargo of Mauritius sugar just arrived per Wm. Cundall. As usual, the trade mustered in force, but there was an entire absence of spirit in the bidding, and in consequence the whole cargo was passed in, with the exception of 10 tons of the best whites, sold at £37 10s in bond.

Messrs Driver, Stewart & Co. report as follows, for the week ending April 8:—

Fat Cattle.—An unusual supply of 175 head were yarded to-day, of which number 130 head were sold, the balance being turned out. This large supply may be accounted for from the fact that the yards have been very sparingly provided for the last two or three weeks, which caused a rush of cattle for to-day. The quality generally was not first-class, and with few exceptions only moderate prices were obtained—scarcely up to our late quotations. First quality brought from 22s to 23s per 100lb; ordinary to medium, 17s to 18s. We sold at the yards 45 head, and have during the week placed privately 140 head at full rates.

Fat Sheep.—1400 of various descriptions were penned, of which 1050 were sold at 5s 6d to 7s for merino ewes; 6s 6d to 8s for merino wethers; and 12s 6d for cross-breeds. We sold at the yards 250 at above prices, and have placed 750 for private delivery. We quote half breeds at 2½d to 2½d per lb; merinos, 2½d to 2½d.

Fat Lambs.—Only 50 were penned, which we sold at 10s 6d each. Really good lambs are in request at the above price.

Store Cattle.—With the exception of a few odd lots which we have placed privately, we have no transactions to report.

Store Sheep are still saleable at our late quotations—say 6s 6d to 7s for merino ewes, 6-tooth and under; 6s to 7s do lambs. Good sound full-mouthed ewes—none broken—are also in demand at from 4s to 5s. Cross-breeds, mixed sexes, 4 and 6-tooth, are saleable at from 9s 6d to 10s; 2 tooth, 7s to 8s 6d; do lambs, 6s 6d to 8s. We have sold during the week 4,500 of various sorts.

There was a good attendance at Messrs Driver, Stewart & Co.'s sale of properties, when that belonging to Messrs Lees and Moore, at Oamaru, consisting of 3,129 acres, was, after brisk competition, sold to Mr Henry John Miller, of that place, for £9,699 18s. Several other lots were also offered, but the prices bid not being satisfactory, they were withdrawn.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE
PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.
THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

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

RATES AND TERMS
Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.
A. HILL JACK,
General Manager,
Offices: Manse-street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to intimate that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next Mayoral Election.

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—At his early period, permit me to inform you that I purpose being a Candidate for the Mayoralty. It is now five years since the ratepayers of High Ward elected me to a seat in the City Council; since then, South Ward has paid me a similar compliment, by placing me in the position I now occupy. Except Councilor Barnes, I may mention that I am the oldest member in the Council. I will, in due time, hold meetings in the various portions of the City. Hoping to receive your kind support and assistance in July next,—I remain, Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WALTER

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN "THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET" COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in St. Joseph's School-room, Dunedin, on Tuesday, April 23, at 8 p.m.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary

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, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE 'GUARDIAN' ON CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

A WEEK or two ago one of our "liberal" contemporaries told us that "the great problems of human society appear to be reserved for solution on the American Continent;" but he thinks the United States, "in some respects, the least apposite illustration of the progress of civil freedom in combination with perfect religious equality to be found on the American soil."

He then, as we expressed it in our reply, starts off to "Mexico as an example of the progress of civil liberty in combination with perfect religious equality."

Our "liberal" contemporary seems to be perfectly enamoured of the perfect religious equality which banishes the Jesuits and plunders ecclesiastics and other religious persons. We took the liberty of laughing at our contemporary for his folly, and of calling "a spade a spade."

For this our contemporary, in a subsequent issue, waxes very wroth, says uncivil things of us, and charges us pretty plainly with an attempt to annul the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." This he, no doubt, considers very smart, and indeed it would be telling had it only a foundation in fact.

We gave, as we always do in similar cases, our contemporary's own words, nothing more—then drew the logical conclusions. And this is what a Dunedin journalist calls, in language studiously not complimentary, the abrogation of the eighth commandment.

Our contemporary says, "We respect every man's religious opinions. He may worship what he pleases, and how he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the civil rights of his neighbors. That, as we take it, is what the Mexican Congress has enacted; and the members of the religious order who were banished for the contravention of the law were not exiled because they were 'devoted Catholics,' but because they were bad citizens, who preferred implicit obedience to an alien authority to submission to the laws of their country." These two sentences show pretty clearly that in anything we have said of our contemporary's bigotry we have only stated the unvarnished truth. Our contemporary approves of the action of the Mexican Congress of 1873. Is it a calumny to say so? He also approves of the banishment of the Jesuits from Mexican soil. Is it a calumny to say so? The 'Otago Guardian' may wriggle, but these are plain facts. Our contemporary, however, has his excuse—the Jesuits were banished because they were bad citizens, and the proof of their being bad citizens is that they obeyed a foreign authority. Why, all Catholics in Mexico and elsewhere do this, and in a conflict of authority prefer implicit obedience to this alien authority, and so it will be for ever.

But is it true that the Jesuits were banished because they were bad citizens? In what duty of good citizenship did they fail? What law did they violate? Were any of them, summoned before the tribunals, tried, and convicted of breaches of the law?—or was their banishment effected by ordinary course of law, or the irregular intervention of arbitrary power exercised by a revolutionary and usurping Government? In no country has any crime been proved against the Jesuits; not even has any specific crime been laid to their charge. In Prussia, the Government was challenged to prove any crime or any violation of the laws of the country against these cruelly calumniated men; but the answer was a tyrannical