

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 56.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

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

Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,
IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF
SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY**

AT

**MISS WARD'S MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT,**

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

In the Underclothing and Baby Linen 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

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. O. S. E. P. H. R. E. A. N. Y.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. N. D. R. E. W. M. E. R. C. E. R.
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

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.

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E E V E S & C O.,

Manufacturers of

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

I M P O R T E R S O F

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

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

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

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

For Sale or Hire—

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by 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.

H E N R Y K N O T T

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND

NEWS AGENT,

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. L A M B E R T

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,

GEOGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE

Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

A. M C D O N N E L L

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
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. M E R C E R A N D S O N,
BAKERS,

Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and McLean's)
Dunedin.

Shipping Supplied.

Families waited on for orders.
Goods delivered with despatch.
Agents for Peninsula Lime.

[A CARD.]

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

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

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

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

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

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

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

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

Has on Sale—

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

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

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

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

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

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

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. 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	...	Herbe. & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	Geor. Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otakia	...	Her. Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. 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.

M. MARSHALL,
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist.
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.



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 Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOW NG STREET, DUNEDIN,
or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.**

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

Respectable references are required.

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.

G. 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.

DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Share List will **CLOSE** on **SATURDAY**, the 30th instant. Applications received by

PAUL & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street.

NOTICE.

MR JOHN MOUAT, Solicitor, has **REMOVED** from Rattray-street to offices adjoining those of Mr Keith Ramsay, at the corner of Jetty and Bond-streets.

J. A. M A C E D O
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,

Begs to announce to the Catholic Public, that he has always on hand a large assortment of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Prayer Books Douay Bibles
Irish National Books Christian Brothers' School Books
Crucifixes Statues
Holy Water Fonts Medals
Rosary Beads Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety

AGENT FOR THE—
Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY** always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Subscription . . . 2s per Month.

Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

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

V. R.

J E W E L L E R

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-GU-SON, K.G.C.M.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

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,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

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

THE Devonshire Unfermented Draught Cider, obtainable only from the undersigned, satisfies thirst without intoxicating effects, and restores the constitution 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, mixed successfully with all descriptions 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
Mantles
Underclothing
Silks and Shawls
Jackets and Mantles
Dresses and Merinoes
Alpacas and Winceys
Blankets and Flannels
Sheetings and Counterpanes
Hosiery and Gloves
Ties and Scarfs
Fringes and Trimmings
Fancy Goods

Calicoes and Linings
Table Linen and Curtains
Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
Matting and Table Covers
Umbrellas and Parasols
Cloths and Tweeds
Winceys and Skirtings
Prints and Muslins
Antimaccassars and Towels
Ribbons and Laces
Haberdashery
Sewed Muslin Work
Sundries

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

several cases opened to-day

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER GOODS

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

A. R. HAY,

L I N C E S S T R E E T

D U N E D I N

D A V I D R. H A Y

(By Special Appointment)

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY
22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

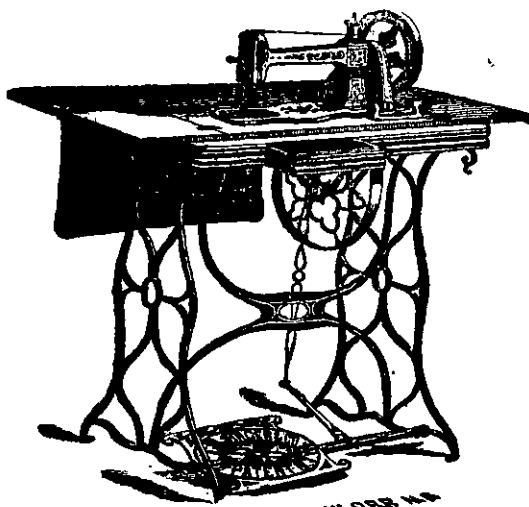
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.
avail themselves of the columns of the TABLET to bring under the notice of its numerous readers, the advantages to be derived by purchasing Drapery, Millinery and Clothing, at their

NEWLY-ERECTED WAREHOUSE

IN THE

CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

which has been specially designed for the convenience and comfort of their business and their customers, a principal feature of which is the extreme care which has been taken to secure a splendid light in the duldest weather, it being admitted by all our customers that ours is

THE BEST LIGHTED WAREHOUSE IN THE CITY.

In planning our warehouse, the important matter of light gave us a very great deal of anxiety, and the acknowledgment from our customers that our efforts have been eminently successful, and the advantages shown to us daily in the consequent satisfaction given to buyers in really seeing what they buy, is very pleasing to us in doing business. The success we have met with since opening the premises, has succeeded our most sanguine expectations, and proves the soundness of the principles on which we started, and to which we will faithfully adhere—

- To hold a large Stock of good sound Goods;
- To select them in the best British and Continental markets;
- To sell them at the Lowest Remunerative Profit;
- To give careful supervision to the execution of all written orders entrusted to us; and
- To attend carefully to the comfort and convenience of all buyers visiting our establishment.

Everybody who has been in Otago for the last twelve years, well know the Cutting, and later arrivals cannot fail to find us out by observing the Splendid Block of New Buildings in the centre of Princes street, opposite the Queen's Theatre.

"ECONOMY is the household merit," and our motto of **SMALL PROFITS** to which we strictly adhere, is the guarantee that in our establishment our Patrons will obtain

THE VERY BEST VALUE THAT MONEY CAN PROCURE.

FOR THE WINTER 1874, we have just landed ex Warwick, Carnatic, Jungfrau, from London; Margaret Galbraith, Wild Deer, from Glasgow; and by Mail Steamers, a very large and a very choice Stock of all the Newest Goods for the Season, which have opened up in splendid order, and form such a complete assortment that the most difficult to please can suit themselves in all their requirements with ease, comfort and economy.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by visiting the establishment of **THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**, and selecting from the most complete Stock of Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, and Clothing in the Province of Otago.

OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

is replete with all the newest productions for Ladies' and Children's wear, in all the latest and most fashionable shades, as well as the good old standard colours.

Latest manufacture Twill Camlets.

Latest manufacture Wool Repps.

Latest manufacture Siamese Serges.

Latest manufacture Figured Poplins.

Latest manufacture Striped Diagonals.

Latest manufacture Striped Camlets.

Latest manufacture Dress Moreens.

Latest manufacture Striped Serges.

Latest manufacture Striped Poplins.

Latest manufacture Plain Diagonals, &c.

Five hundred pieces New Merinos, in Fifty different Shades, including some entirely new colours, and forming a most complete variety to choose from.

OUR EXTENDED SHOW ROOM

is an ordinary warehouse of itself. To enumerate even a portion of the enormous stock exhibited in it, would extend beyond the limits of an advertisement. A visit of inspection will satisfy anyone that we have made a strong effort to provide for the varied tastes of a large community.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.

On the premises we maintain an efficient Staff of SKILLED WORKERS under the able superintendence of **MISS KELLY**, whose reputation in Dunedin is sufficient guarantee that all orders kindly placed in our hands will result in a Perfect Fit and a becoming style, with quick despatch and economical charges. Special attention given to MORNING ORDERS, for which we always hold a large stock in order to supply at the shortest notice.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

We hold a magnificent Stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Clothing. The Small Profit System has made for us in this department alone, a splendid business connection. From our immense Stock we can guarantee at all times to fit all figures in Tweed Suits, Dress Suits, Black Suits, Overcoats, Coats, Trousers and Vests, Trousers, &c., and every requisite in Gentlemen's Underclothing. In our

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

we can supply Suits MADE TO ORDER, at a few hours' notice, at the most moderate charges.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,
THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Queen's Theatre).

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We beg respectfully to inform our customers of our

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS,
that they are manufactured from pure Spring Water, drawn from a well on our premises, and that we do not use the Company's water in any of our goods.

REEVES & CO.

TO CORRESPONDING FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE finished at Windsor Park, and am now at my place of Business in MacLaggan-street, where Orders will be attended to as usual.

JAMES HICKEY, Painter,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

WE hereby intimate that we have admitted **Mr JOHN BOYD** a PARTNER in our business, as Merchants, Agents, and Brokers, and that henceforth the title of the firm will be
NEILL & BOYD.

W. G. NEILL & CO.,
Dowling-street, Dunedin.

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: Maunse-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 Councillor 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.

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
WAIPORI QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Provisional Directors: Messrs. George Wittingham, George W. Elliott, George Turnbull, John Davie, R. Burns, G. P. Farquhar, John Mitchell, James Manning.

Bankers: Bank of New Zealand. Legal Manager. Mr M. W. Hawkins, Princes-street.

The share list will close on the 31st May.

Applications for shares, accompanied by deposits of 2s 6d per share, to be made to

M. W. HAWKINS, Legal Manager,
Princes-street;

or may be paid into the Bank of New Zealand at any of the branches and country agencies.

For full particulars see printed Prospectus.

N A T I O N A L P I E H O U S E
Maclaggan street.
JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.
Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.
JOHN WALLS.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows, for the week ending May 20th:—

Fat Cattle.—A very full supply of 140 head was yarded at the weekly market, a large portion of which was of ordinary to inferior quality. The whole, however, were taken by the trade at prices equal to our quotations for prime quality, but the remainder could only be quitted at very considerable reduction. The large numbers coming forward just now may be accounted for from the fact that the graziers are failing in most parts of the district, and consequently owners are anxious to dispose of their stock before they fall off further in condition. We sold at the yards 80 head, and have placed 40 for private delivery. We quote really prime quality at 23s to 25s per 100lbs; ordinary, 17s to 18s.

Fat Sheep.—About 1500 were penned, consisting of ordinary quality merino wethers, a few merino ewes, and some good quality cross-breds. Of the former only about 350 were sold at from 7s 6d to 9s, and 350 cross-breds were placed at 12s 3d to 13s, the balance being turned out. We quote prime cross-bred mutton at 2½d; merinos, 2½d. We sold 300 at the yards, and have placed 400 for forward delivery.

Store Cattle.—There is a good demand for quiet, grown steers and spayed heifers for paddock feeding, but very few are offering. Three to five year old steers are saleable at from £4 to £5; cows from £2 10s to £3 3s; mixed herds at from £2 to £3 10s. We have sold during the week about 100 head at quotations.

Store Sheep.—We have numerous buyers for young merino ewes and wethers, and 4 and 6 tooth cross-breds, but as there are very few offering, transactions have been limited. We have sold during the week at our quotations, 6000 of various sorts. We quote merino ewes, 2, 4, and 6-tooth, at from 7s 6d to 9s; do wethers, at from 6s to 7s 6d; cross-breds, 4 and 6-tooth, 9s to 10s; do 2-tooth, 8s to 9s.

Wool.—We have no further intelligence from the home market since the date of our last. We held a sale this afternoon, when 135 bales were submitted. Odd lots were fairly competed for, and fetched full market value; but the larger parcels were not in request, and consequently were passed in. Annexed is priced catalogue:—Greasy pieces and locks, Waima, 1 bale, 4½d; do cross-bred fleece, spiked circle, 1 do, 8½d; do pieces and locks, do, 1 do, 3½d; do fleece, Spy-law, 5 do, 10½d; do mixed, do, 1 do, 6½d; do locks, do, 1 do, 3d; do and washed mixed, do, 2 do, 1s; do dingy, R in diamond, 1 do, 8d; do black, do, 1 do, 7½d; locks, do, 7 do, 3½d; greasy black, Spy-law, 1 do, 9½d; do fleece, Opawa, 3 do, 10½d; do mixed, do, 1 do, 8½d; washed pieces, VS 1 do, 5½d; do mixed, DO, 1 do, 8½d; scoured half-bred, GR, 1 do, 20½d; washed pieces, FH, 1 do, 9½d.

Sheepskins.—Considering the depression in the wool market, the price realised for skins at auction to-day may be looked upon as very satisfactory. We sold 1200 skins at prices as follows:—Butchers' green skins—merinos, 1s 9d to 2s 4d; cross-breds, 2s 9d to 3s 1d; dry station skins, at 1s 6d to 4s 3d, according to quality.

Hides.—We had a considerable number for offer, but postponed the sale of them till next week.

Tallow.—35 casks medium to prime mixed tallow were on view, but owing to the absence of several regular buyers were passed in, and will be offered on Wednesday next.

Grain.—The demand for wheat has somewhat slackened, and there is a difficulty in effecting sales at late rates. We have, however, no alteration to note in quotations, which are from 4s 9d to 5s for good to superior samples. Oats are in good request, at from 4s 1d to 4s 2d for fair feeding, and 4s 3d to 4s 4d for prime milling. Prime samples of barley are saleable at from 5s to 5s 6d.

O T A G O R E G A T T A ,

TO BE HELD AT FORT CHALMERS,
MAY 25th, 1874.
PROGRAMME OF RACES.

- No. 1.—Race for Seine Fishing boats not exceeding 20ft. in length; distance, four miles. First prize, £8; second prize, £4.
- No. 2.—Pair-oared Race, boats to be licensed watermen's boats; distance, two miles. First prize £5; second, £2.
- No. 3.—Ships' Gig Race, pulled by crews of ships; distance, three miles. First prize, £7 10s; second prize, £2 10s.
- No. 4.—All comers' Sailing Race, (yachts included); distance, six miles. First prize, £10; second prize, £7 10s.
- No. 5.—Champion Four-oared Inrigged Gig Race; distance, three miles. First prize, £35; second prize, £7 10s.
- No. 6.—Bond fide Whaleboat race, not to pull more than six oars; distance, eight miles. First prize, £15; second prize, £7 10s.
- No. 7.—Outrigger Sculling Race; distance, two miles. First prize, £4; second prize, £2.
- No. 8.—Boys' Four-oared Gig Race, pulled by boys under 16 years of age; distance, three miles. First prize, £5; second prize, £2 10s.
- No. 9.—Canoe Race; distance, one mile. First prize, £3; second prize, £2.
- No. 10.—Pair-oared Race, open to all (inrigged); distance, two miles. First prize, £5; second prize, £2 10s.
- No. 11.—Scullers' Race, open to all (inrigged); distance, two miles. First prize, £5; second prize, £2 10s.
- No. 12.—One-oared sculling Race (any boat); distance one mile. First prize, £3; second prize, £2.
- No. 13.—Scullers' Race, boats licensed to carry six passengers; distance, two miles. First prize £5; second prize, £2 10s;

Entrance Fees—10 per cent. on First Prize.

Entrances will be received at Dodson's Hotels, Fort Chalmers and Dunedin, on Friday, 22nd inst., at 7.30 p.m. Name of each boat and distinguishing color required.

W. G. F. FULLER, Hon. Sec.

P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE

DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Represented by 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

5s. per Share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s. per Share at one month's notice.

Only one-half of the Shares (5000) will be issued at present

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Edward Bowes Cargill, Esq.
George Turnbull, Esq.
John Richard Jones, Esq.
Charles Stephen Reeves, Esq., M.P.C.
Edward M'Glashan, Esq., M.P.C.
James Kilgour, Esq.
Horace Bastings, Esq., M.P.C.
Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.
Andrew Mercer, Esq.
Julius Hymann, Esq.
Keith Ramsay, Esq.
Alexander Burt, Esq.
John Mitchell, Esq.

INTERIM SECRETARY:

Urquhart Macpherson.

The object of this Company is to supply the great and daily increasing want of house accommodation in the City of Dunedin. The Company purpose purchasing eligible sites in the city and suburbs, and erecting thereon substantial buildings, suitable for all classes. The houses, when finished, will be open for purchase by shareholders on deferred payment or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. When purchased on deferred payment, the cost of freehold and building will be treated as a loan to the purchaser, to be repaid in a certain number of years by weekly or monthly instalments, which will not materially, if at all, exceed the usual rent charged at the present time for a similar class of house.

To secure the co-operation of those who will most largely take advantage of the benefits to be derived from purchasing houses from the Company, shares will be issued on the Building Societies' plan, to be paid up in full to the ultimate value of £10 per share by monthly subscriptions.

These shares will not affect the issue, or in any way interfere with the £5 shares, forming the permanent capital of the Company, though they will participate in the profits, and can remain, if desired, as a permanent investment; or should the holder become a purchaser of one of the Company's houses, the amount paid up may be used by way of deposit on the purchase.

The Interim Secretary will be glad to supply full information to intending subscribers.

Applications for Shares will be received by

PAUL & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street.

WANTED a MISTRESS for the Kaikorai District School. Salary—Government allowance £75, and one-tenth of School Fees, together not less than a £100 per annum. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Chairman of Committees, A. H. Ross, Bond-street, Dunedin, until noon Saturday, 30th May.

Wanted also a Pupil teacher, male or female, applications to be forwarded as above. SYDNEY HAIGH, Hon. Sec. Kaikorai School Committee.

NEW MUSIC.

S U N S H I N E A N D T E M P E S T,
(As performed by Mr Charles Sykes)

AT the request of a number of my musical friends, I purpose publishing the above descriptive piece of music which has always been enthusiastically received when I have had the honor to perform it.

The published price will be 4s. Ladies and Gentlemen requiring a copy will kindly address their orders to my residence Fullarton-street

CHARLES SYKES.

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.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CELTICS—Your letter to hand, but too late for present publication. It will, however, appear next week.

T. MULVEY, St. Bathans.—Thanks for your intimation. The matter will be attended to.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Mr WHEELER, Stafford street, and Mr MACEDO, Princes street south, are empowered to receive monies and orders for papers on account of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS AND THE CATHOLICS.

NOTHING surprised the Liberal party more than the result of the recent elections; and indeed it is very probable that the Conservatives themselves were astonished at their great success. The Liberal party fancied that the Catholic vote would be in their favor, come what might; whilst in justice to Mr DISRAELI it must be said that instead of courting the Catholics, he took elaborate pains to convince the nation that he rejected an alliance with them. Nevertheless, the Conservative success has been mainly owing to those whom their leader had almost insulted. And why? Why did the Catholics fall away from the party to which it was supposed they naturally belonged, and help to put in power their hereditary enemies? The reason is obvious: The Liberal party, wittingly or unwittingly, it matters not, had been playing into the hands of the godless party in the Empire; whilst, with all their faults, the Conservatives had clung tenaciously to the sound principle that the education of a people should be based on, and informed by, religion and Christian teaching.

Here is to be found the true reason of the support given by Catholics to Conservative candidates during the late elections in England and Scotland. The Liberal party did not calculate on the sincerity, depth and earnestness of the religious principles of Catholics; and thought that they would abandon the great cause of denominational education for the sake of party; and that nothing would induce them to vote for members of the party of their old oppressors. But, as they now know to their cost, they grievously miscalculated. With Catholics religion is paramount to every other consideration; and after the things directly religious, comes the Christian education of their children. The Conservatives were pledged to denominational education, and therefore the Catholic vote was cast in their favor.

To us the policy of the Catholics of Great Britain is interesting and instructive. Wherever Liberal candidates, pledged to denominational education, presented themselves, the Catholics supported the Liberals. But in those constituencies where the only candidates pledged to denominational education were Conservatives, the Catholics, it may be said, unanimously voted for the Conservatives. In the constituencies, however, such as Salford, where all the candidates were in favor of purely secular education, the Catholics abstain from voting; and thus in many places the Liberals lost the powerful aid which used in bygone contests to place them far ahead of their Conservative rivals. Catholics supported the Denominationalists everywhere, and obtained from voting at all, rather than afford the least aid to a Secularist. There may have been an exception or two, where one of the candidates was extremely objectionable. In such a case, Catholics had presented to them a choice of evils, and of course they chose the lesser. Suppose, for example, such a man as Mr WHALLEY—a member of the Liberal party, but at the same time a fanatical hater of Catholicity—was opposed by a Secularist who was both a gentleman and a scholar, and a moderate man generally, it is very probable that in such an event Catholics would vote for the Secularist so moderate and gentlemanly, in order to keep out the almost insane bigot, and prevent him from disturbing the decorum of the House of Commons.

But, in ordinary cases, when all the candidates for any particular constituency were Secularists, the Catholics refused to incur the responsibility of supporting any of them. In pursuing this course, they were only discharging an obvious duty. Except in such a case as that imagined above, they would have been guilty of a very grievous crime, indeed, if they helped into power men who were pledged to establish a system of education which could only result in training the rising generation of Englishmen in godlessness. And let us bear in mind that we, placed in similar circumstances, are bound to pursue a similar line of conduct. Ordinarily speaking, we cannot vote for any man pledged to a secular system

of education. The only exception would be the case of two candidates, both Secularists, of whom one, for reasons peculiar to himself, would be so objectionable, that it would almost amount to an imperative duty to vote for his opponent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OTAGO.

THE Report of the Education Department for the year 1873 now lies before us. From this document it appears that during last year there were in operation in the Province 143 elementary schools, having 221 teachers, 11,451 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 7,425. Of these 11,451 pupils, 6,242 were boys, and 5,209, girls. Of the 221 teachers, 144 were schoolmasters, and 17 male pupil teachers—total male teachers, 151; 36 schoolmistresses, 9 teachers of sewing, and 25 female pupil teachers: total female teachers, 60. Besides the elementary schools, amongst which are classed 5 grammar schools, there were two high schools in Dunedin. The Rector of the Otago High School reported that the average quarterly enrolment of boys was between 107 and 108; and the Lady Principle reported that at the Girls' Schools the average quarterly enrolment was 126. At the end of the year there were 17 pupils resident with the Lady Principle; but there were none resident with the Rector.

In the elementary schools, 1008 were learning the higher rules of arithmetic; 257, algebra and geometry; 4315, English grammar; 2354, British history; 383, Latin; 22, Greek; 270, French; 4867, geography; 345, book-keeping; 1997, mapping; 2536, sewing (girls); and 2768 singing from notes.

The total expenditure on District Schools amounted during 1873, to £30,169 6s 9d; of which sum the Government contributed £17,452 15s 6d; whilst the several districts raised from school fees £10,642 3s 2d, and from contributions, £2,074 8s 1d; total, £12,716 11s 3d. To this is to be added the expenditure and receipts of the two High Schools. The expenditure of these amounted to £3,333 10s 10d; of which sum the Government contributed £1607 10s 6d; the balance £1726 0s 4d was made up from the fees of the pupils. There were also 9 provincial scholars receiving free education, and a payment each of £30 per annum for three years.

The total number of pupils attending Government schools in the province, amounted to 11,693; the total expenditure, independently of buildings, to £33,728 17s 7d; of which the Government contributed £19,330 6s; and school fees and voluntary contributions amounted to £16,442 11s 7. The voluntary contributions, however, are small, amounting to only £2074 8s 1d. These figures would be incomplete did we not also state that last year the Provincial Council voted a sum of £20,000, for school buildings. There is one other statement necessary,—now that the site and buildings have been provided at the public expense, the girls' High School is nearly self-supporting, but not altogether so; it is still several hundred pounds behind the expenditure: but the boys' High School has put the public to an expense of more than £1300, to help to educate 108 lads—the sons of well-to-do people—after having provided school buildings, &c. for them.

No one can read the above statement without coming to the conclusion that the Provincial Government of Otago, and its people, have made great and generous efforts in the cause of education. Independently of the very large university endowments, an expenditure of beyond £50,000 in one year on popular education is very large indeed for a population of 30,000 souls. And a school-roll of 12,000 children out of a population of 80,000 widely scattered through the Province, speaks well for the appreciation entertained by the people, of the value and importance of education.

We are really sorry to be obliged to say one word in censure, or in any way to detract from the significance and grandeur of these figures. But duty compels us to protest once more against a system which though most generously supported out of a genuine love of education, is calculated, we are convinced, to lead ultimately to the injury of the community. We see in it two things to be censured. One is the absence of the denominational principle. If education be not founded on, and animated by, clear and well defined and catechetical religious teaching, it will lead to infidelity and fanaticism, undermine all the securities of social order, and endanger both life and property. We also notice that for nearly 6000 females, there are only 60 female teachers, of

whom only 36 are schoolmistresses. The principle of mixed schools, as to the sexes, does not obtain, we believe, in any civilised country in the world, except in Scotland and the Province of Otago. The experience and innate sense of mankind is opposed to this principle; and in our opinion this principle is the second great objectionable feature of the Otago system.

DUNEDIN HARBOUR.

As we write, there is a motion before the Provincial Council of Otago, to establish a Trust for the purpose of dredging a channel sufficiently deep to permit the largest vessels to come up to Dunedin, and generally to improve what is called the Upper Harbour. That there is no engineering difficulty of any moment to be encountered is certain; and it is also certain that the land to be reclaimed will, when reclaimed, produce twice the amount that will have to be expended in the improvement. A day or two ago, two acres of reclaimed land were sold by auction and realised between £10,000 and £11,000. It is proposed to endow the Trust with 100 acres of reclaimed land, and as this land will become more and more valuable as population &c. increases, it is no exaggeration to say that this 100 acres will give the Trust at least three-quarters of a million of pounds sterling. Yet with these facts patent to every one who considers the subject, there are to be found members of the Provincial Council who oppose the creation of the Trust. The opposition is at once absurd and ridiculous; and it is greatly to be regretted that the business of the country and the best interests of the Province and the Colony at large, are trifled with in order that some gentlemen may have an opportunity of spiting the Government because they are not in office, whilst others may have an opportunity of ventilating their vocabularies, and displaying the statesman.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Otago, which arrived at the Bluff on Thursday, we learn that Melbourne has been created an Arch-diocese under its present Bishop the Right Rev. Dr Goold, and that Ballarat and Sandhurst have been made dioceses, the former under the episcopal charge of Dr O'Connor, and the latter of Dr Fortane.

THE collection for the Holy Father, at Ross, amounts to £3 10s.

By telegram from Auckland we learn that the Catholics of that province are not relaxing their efforts to obtain their just rights. A numerously-signed petition is to be presented to the Provincial Council for aid towards the erection of Catholic schools.

A ROBBERY with considerable mystery surrounding it has taken place within the last few days. It appears that the workshop of a locksmith in town was burglariously entered, and although articles of a greater value were to hand, the only plunder selected by the thieves was about four dozen of black sack keys. Of course these can be easily cut to fit any safe, and the fact that such a selection was made—the intrinsic value being but trifling—apparently discloses the ulterior views of the thieves. It therefore behoves owners of safes to be well on their guard, and be prepared for unwelcome visitors.

It appears that Mr Macassey, not satisfied with the verdict in his prosecution of the 'Star,' intends to apply for a new trial. It is also reported that the legal gentlemen who conducted the case on his behalf, have, according to professional etiquette, refused their professional fees.

ACCORDING to the Registrar-General's report on the vital statistics for the month of April, we notice that Dunedin, with a population of 18,505, had 85 births registered against 24 deaths; while Wellington had an equal number of deaths, and only 27 births, in a population numbering 10,486 souls.

INCENDIARISM has been most alarmingly prevalent of late. In the Provincial 'Gazette' of the 13th inst., no fewer than six cases are reported, and rewards amounting to over £500 offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators.

TELEGRAPHIC communication being now established between Portugal and the Island of Madeira, messages can be dispatched from the Australian colonies at the undermentioned rates:—To Madeira, via Melbourne, twenty words, £11 5s; every additional ten words, or fraction of ten words, £5 12s 6d. To Madeira, via Sydney, twenty words, £11 8s; every additional ten words, or fraction of ten words, £5 14s. Messages for South American ports may be addressed as follows:—"Rio de Janeiro, &c., Post Madeira;" an extra charge of 1s 6d being made for postage.

HIS HONOR MR JUSTICE CHAPMAN gave judgment on Saturday, on the motion for a rule nisi calling on the directors of the 'Guardian' Printing Company and others to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them. A rule was granted by His Honor, but against the directors of the Company only.

BEFORE proceeding to the business of the day in the Provincial Council on Monday, Mr Turnbull, as a matter of privilege, drew attention to what had purported to be a statement made by him in the House on the 14th, and published in the 'Star' on the following day. It was stated that he had said the late Secretary for Works and the

Provincial Engineer had "analysed the tenders; they were opened in the Engineer's office before the Executive decided upon them." He had neither said, nor had he intended to say, anything of the sort; but as the statement reflected on the Provincial Engineer, he wished to put the matter in its proper light before the public. What he did say was that the tenders were opened by the Executive on the Saturday morning, and were then sent as usual to the Engineer's office, so that that officer might examine and report upon them, and that they came back, as he supposed, through the usual channel—the Secretary of Works—and were decided on by the Executive on the Monday. The statement was corrected by the Secretary of Works, who said they were not returned through him, and he knew nothing of them until they came up for decision on the Monday. Thereupon he (Mr Turnbull) withdrew his statement, and he now made this explanation in order that any imputation might be removed from the Provincial Engineer.

A REGATTA in honor of the Queen's birthday will take place at Port Chalmers on Monday. The programme—which is a long and varied one—consists of thirteen events, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

PERSONS desirous of participating in the benefits of the Dunedin Building and Investment Company had better make applications for shares during the coming week, Saturday, the 30th, being the day appointed for the closing of the share list.

ON Tuesday Mr Milner sold by auction sections 1 to 8, block 52, of reclaimed land adjacent to the Railway terminus. The upset price fixed by the Government was £500 per section. The first lot put up, comprising three-quarters of a rood, was knocked down to Mr James Smith, after keen competition, for £1500; the same gentleman also securing the second one, of one rood, for £1425. Sections 3 and 4, became the property of Mr Robert Sparrow, at £1335 and £1175; sections 5 and 6 were purchased by Messrs. A & T. Burt, at £1350 and £1375; section 7 brought £1300, Messrs Kempthorne & Prosser being the purchasers; and section 8 realised £1250, bid by Mr Prond-foot. All the lots, from 2 to 8 inclusive, were each one rood. The amount realised by the sale amounted to £10,710.

THE Rev. Father Fynes, Vicar General and Administrator of the Diocese of Auckland has, (according to the 'Southern Cross'), received intelligence by the Cyphrenes of the safe arrival of his Lordship Dr Croke at San Francisco, after a rather long passage. Singular to say, his Lordship, in fulfilment of his earnest wish, set foot on the soil of San Francisco on the 17th of March, the great festive day held by Irishmen in all parts of the world. His Lordship at the date of writing—the 31st ult.—was in the enjoyment of good health. His intention was to proceed to Europe, after the arrival of the next mail from Auckland to carry out the great objects of his visit to the old country.

IN the Provincial Council on Monday, in a long and able speech, Mr Stout moved his resolutions providing for the establishment of the Otago Harbor Trust, with power to borrow £250,000, and 100 acres of reclaimed land to be set apart for the purpose of the Trust. The motion was strenuously opposed by Mr De Latour, a motion for the adjournment of the debate till next day, by Mr Browne, being negatived by seven votes.

A MEETING was held in the lower hall of the Athenaeum on Monday afternoon for the purpose of presenting Dr Sorley with an address and a testimonial, consisting of a handsome tea service. It may be remembered that damages had been recovered from Dr Sorley for an alleged case of malpractice, and the meeting was one of sympathy with him, considering that the evidence adduced on the trial did not bear out the charge.

DR COGHENTREY, who has been specially deputed by the Government to visit Cromwell, and report upon its sanitary condition, has furnished a statement which shows the town to be in a deplorable condition. He says the water-race from which the town receives its supply is made the receptacle of all kinds of sewage, owing to the leakage of closets and the porous nature of the earth. In most of the houses the drainage runs underneath the buildings into the street channels. All through the town he found heaps of bones, old rags, straw and other rubbish, whilst piggeries and slaughter-houses were scattered indiscriminately over the place. The Doctor states that he would be wanting in his duty if he failed to give expression to the opinion that the corporation had not taken proper precaution to avert or remove the causes of disease, and suggests that instead of the water-race at present in use, the town should draw its supply from Firewood Creek.

JUDGING from the 'Tuapeka Times,' the exodus of persons from the district must have been somewhat extensive of late. That journal occupies one whole page with the names of persons to be struck off the electoral rolls on account of having left the district.

THE Government 'Gazette' of the 7th inst. contains a notification of the disbanding of the Invercargill Highland Rifle Volunteers, by order of His Excellency the Governor.

TWO more have been added to the list of telegraphic stations in Otago. Offices were opened during the past week at Tapanui and Waikaka (Switzer's).

SOME Chinese have offered sixpence per pound for the resin which is so abundant in the lignite deposits of the coal pit at Lawrence. The Celestial physicians, it appears, convert it into some kind of medicine.

FROM Auckland we learn that a monster meeting is convened to be held at Ohinemuri, to consider the land question. Te Hira has disowned the Hawhans for selling land to Mr Young which had been closed to Europeans. A cutter has been chartered at Auckland to convey flour and grog to the place of meeting.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Napier that Mr Benjamin Butler, a road contractor, was drowned while attempting to cross the Patene river last Saturday. He leaves a wife and two children.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

PETITIONS.—A petition was received from residents of districts through which the Port Chalmers Railway passed, praying that trains might be run at hours to suit the working classes—say six o'clock in the evening from Dunedin, and seven o'clock in the morning from Port Chalmers.—From Mr Cooper, Arthur's Point, for compensation for a road passing through his property.—From residents in the Makarewa district, that they might be transferred to the Lindis road district.

MOTIONS.—Mr Reeves moved the desirability of securing a mining engineer for the Province; seconded by Mr Fish. Messrs R. Clark, McKellar, J. C. Brown, and Wood were in favor of the motion, which was opposed by Messrs Stout and Reid, but eventually carried.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—Mr Bastings moved: "That the composition of the present Executive; and the land policy enunciated by it, do not command the confidence of the Council." The hon. member, in bringing forward the motion, denied that he was actuated by personal pique or factious opposition, and if the motion were carried, as he believed it would be—he was prepared to take the responsibility. He considered he had not been fairly treated by his colleagues, who now sat on the Government benches. He had been in dead opposition with the late Government in carrying out public works through the sale of large blocks of land. He denied that he had favored the goldfields during his administration, as had been asserted. He would state the difference existing between him and the Government in reference to the land policy. The Provincial Secretary thought the present deferred payment blocks were insufficient to support a family. To this he concurred, but the point on which he disagreed with him was in selling intervening blocks between those deferred payment blocks at £2 per acre, because it seemed an anomaly that colonists upon deferred payments could get land at £1 14s 10d an acre, and those who were willing to pay ready money must pay £2 per acre. It had been said of his late colleague (Mr Turnbull) that he desired to bury the hatchet, and it looked as if he would bury it in the heart of this country, and bleed it to death by selling large blocks of land. He was prepared to unsheath the sword and fight to the bitter end rather than do that.

The Provincial Secretary asserted that he had no more desire than the mover of the motion to sell large blocks of land. The hon. member then, in a speech of some length, defended the policy of the Executive from the aspersions of the mover, and replied to the hon. member for Dunedin's objections to the composition of the Government.

Messrs DeLatour and Clark spoke in favor of the motion, and on the House resuming, after refreshment,

Mr Fish continued the debate by stating that his objection to the composition of the Government was the fact of the member for Dunedin (Mr Turnbull) and the member for Oamaru (Dr Webster) being members of it. Mr Turnbull had stated that he had resigned his position on account of not having time to attend to the duties of the office, but it was a fact that the present head of the Government would have to be absent from the Province, for at least three months, at Wellington, during which time Mr Turnbull would have to attend to his duties in addition to his own. He (Mr Fish) indignantly denied that he had a hankering after place, and would challenge the hon. member lately at the head of the Government to say whether he had ever expressed a desire to have a seat in the Government.

The debate was an extremely warm and protracted one, in which Messrs Stout, Kinross, Henderson, McKellar, Turnbull and Haggitt defended the Government; and Messrs McKenzie, McGlashan, Sumpter and McDermid expressed an intention to vote for the motion.

At a quarter past two a.m. a division was taken, with the following result:—Ayes, 17; Noes, 24. The motion was therefore lost.

The following is the division list.—

AYES, 17: Messrs Bastings (teller), J. C. Brown, G. F. C. Browne, H. Clark, R. Clarke, De Latour, Fish (teller), Green, Hazlett, Ireland, McDermid, McGlashan, McKenzie, Oliver, Reeves, Sumpter, Turton.

NOES, 24: Messrs Allan, Daniel, Davie, Haggitt, Henderson, Kinross, Lumsden, Menzies, Mollison, McKellar, McLean, McNeil, Reid (teller), Reynolds, Roberts, Rogers, Shand, Stout (teller) Teschemaker, Tolmie, Turnbull, Webster, Wilson, Wood.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. REDWOOD, BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

(*'European Mail,' March 20.*)

ONE of the most imposing of the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church was performed in the east end of London on March 17, before a considerable number of ecclesiastics and a large concourse of laity, including not a few Protestants. The Pope having appointed Dr Redwood, of the order of Marists, to the See of Wellington, New Zealand, Dr Manning fixed the Feast of St. Patrick as the day on which the bishop elect should be invested with all the privileges and insignia of the episcopacy. It was arranged at first that the Right Rev. Dr Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, should be one of the assistant prelates, of which the Roman ritual requires two; but almost at the last moment word was received that he had been seized with illness. His place was taken by the Right Rev. Dr Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, the other assistant prelate being the Right Rev. Dr Danell, Bishop of Southwark. St. Anne's, Spicer street, Spitalfields, the principal church of the Marists in England, was the building selected for the ceremony, and soon after 9 o'clock in the morning a procession of priests, regular and secular, many of the former being in their monastic costume, came forth from the sacristy, and, preceded by acolytes, walked up the nave, and entering the choir, took up positions in the front and on either side of the altar. Immediately afterwards an episcopal procession advanced,

the Archbishop, the assistant Bishops, and the Bishop-elect, wearing their violet rochetts, surplices deeply edged with lace, pectoral crosses, and birettas. Arrived within the choir, Dr Manning was conducted to an archiepiscopal throne on the left side of the altar, and there he assumed the vestments in which he was to celebrate mass and perform the rite of consecration. Close to a small altar at the right side of the choir Dr Redwood also vested. He as yet assumed no mitre, but on the head of the Archbishop was placed a magnificent one, richly studded with precious stones. The two assistant Bishops wore, not their jewelled, but their plain white mitres. When all was ready for the commencement of the consecration, the Archbishop, bearing his pastoral staff in his right hand, took his seat on a fald stool, and with his back to the altar. The Bishop-elect was then conducted to the presence of his Grace by the assistant prelates, and Dr Redwood, uncovering, made a low bow to the Archbishop. Then the senior assistant Bishop, addressing Dr Manning, said, "Most reverend father, our holy mother, the Catholic Church, prays that you will raise this pious here present to the episcopal charge." This and everything else said or sung during the rite, with the exception of the *Kyrie eleison*, was uttered in Latin. The Archbishop having demanded the apostolic commission, and it having been read, the Bishop-elect knelt down and took the oath. The ceremony, as a whole, was a very long one, extending over two hours and a-half. By way of description it may be sufficient to say that the consecrating Prelate and the Bishop-elect each recited the entire mass, and that the consecration of the Bishop was effected in parts, and at different stages of the Divine Service, and did not become complete till towards the close of the mass itself. The Bishop-elect was put through an examination, after which he was anointed on the head with the hands. Subsequently the episcopal ring was put upon his finger, and, finally, a mitre of cloth of gold was placed on his head and a pastoral staff in his hand. Then, amid the jubilant strains of a "Te Deum," which, like the music of the mass, was beautifully sung by a choir in the organ loft, Dr. Redwood, with the assistant Bishops on his right and left, walked through the nave and aisles, giving his benediction to the congregation. His remarkably fine presence was a subject of general remark. He is one of the youngest, if not the youngest, Bishop in Christendom, being scarcely 35. He wears an abundance of light-brown hair, beard, and moustache, and his expression is indicative of the intellect, activity, and kindness of heart which are said to be the cause of his elevation to the episcopacy at such an unusually early age. After the consecration, the Marist Fathers entertained the Bishops and a number of other friends at an early dinner. Archbishop Manning presided "The Pope" was the first toast. In giving the next, that of "The Queen," the Archbishop spoke in the warmest terms of the benefits which the Catholics of this country had derived from legislation during Her Majesty's "just and beneficent reign." The toast was drunk with all the honours, and the National Anthem was sung by a number of the priests. In proposing the health of Dr. Redwood, the new Bishop of Wellington, Sir Charles Clifford mentioned that when he himself first went to New Zealand in 1842, there was not a priest in the colony. He might in a manner claim to be the first Catholic pastor there, for the Catholics used to assemble in his house to say prayers on the Sunday. Catholicity had made great strides in New Zealand, and he had no doubt that Dr Redwood had a great missionary career before him. It was mentioned in the course of the speaking that though the founder of the Marist Order is still in existence, it has spread itself to the utmost distant climes, and Dr. Redwood is the fourth member of it that has been raised to the Episcopate of the Roman Church.

THE CHRISTCHURCH IRISH BANQUET AT THE FORESTERS' HALL.

THIS seems to have been what is usually called a great success, and we are led to hope for something even grander next year from certain hints thrown out by some of the speakers. In a civil banquet like this, why introduce St. Patrick at all? Is it in good taste, or does it show consistency? They who do public honor to St. Patrick, certainly do honor to the religion and principles he taught and bequeathed to his spiritual children. Can Protestants consistently do this? I cannot think so. St. Andrew appears to be in the background in this Colony among Scotchmen; they barely recognise him in a festival way. Then why should St. Patrick be allowed to fill so very prominent a position in the public eye, and be so honored even by Protestant and men of all creeds and nationalities in the Colony? I confess I cannot explain this; and can you or any of your readers do so? He is inserted even in the Dunedin calendars, and above St. Andrew, too.

Apropos to these remarks, the Auckland 'Cross' professes to be a secular and non-sectarian paper, and yet it admits the most rabid anti-Catholic quotations into its pages. Poor man! The publication of such things only bears testimony to the advance of Catholic principles, and to the terror which Catholic progress is now creating in the mind of "secularists," of whom the 'Cross' is one of the chiefs in this hemi-sphere. A quotation from the great Spurgeon appeared in the 'Cross' lately. It was characteristic of the man and the age we live in, and might have done credit to the magnanimous Luther himself. It seems an ungracious act thus to criticise the conduct of those who "toasted" St. Patrick at the Christchurch Foresters' banquet. It looks like an attempt to prevent future harmony and good fellowship prevailing between Catholics and Protestants. But that is not my purpose. I am merely discussing a general principle in a friendly way. It was to me rather amusing to see St. Patrick introduced at the Foresters' Hall as a "Coloniser" by the Deputy-Superintendent. He could not, being a Protestant, honor St. Patrick as a successful missionary to Ireland. He could not look upon him as a man of God, because he came from the Pope, and taught what Protestants deem an idolatrous religion. He therefore hit on the expedient of eulogising him as a coloniser—a kind of ancient immigration agent for Ireland, I suppose. St. Patrick still lives in his spiritual descendants, the Catholics of Ireland, and perhaps it was a compliment to the Irish Protestant immigrants of New Zealand to

represent the saint as a mere coloniser. But Irish Catholics look on St. Patrick in a much higher light than that. He is associated in their mind with the creed he taught, and for which for ages they have suffered so much. The Catholics of this Colony still suffer for it. He is the representative of Roman Catholic principles—civil and religious—in all countries. It seems, then, something inconsistent for Roman Catholics and Protestants to unite in publicly honoring the name of St. Patrick. It implies a compromise of principles on the part of Protestants to join in such a mark of honor, and looks something like an absurdity. For the sake of peace men should not disguise their real feelings, and publicly honor as a man of God and a public benefactor one whom in their heart they believe was an idolater—the teacher of principles incompatible with liberty and social progress. The less Protestants have to say about St. Patrick, the better for their own credit, in my humble judgment. If the Saint were now in the body, Protestants—such of them as are represented by the Press of this Colony—would certainly look on him as a conspirator against the Constitution of New Zealand and the British Government generally, and the enemy of all social progress. There can, indeed, be no question but that his spiritual children, the Irish Catholics, are “colonisers,” and of the right stamp, too; but then wherever they colonise they bring the Catholic faith with them—plant it firmly, and it grows apace: a fact which cannot be very grateful to the Protestants of Christ-church.

BISHOP MORAN AND THE DUNEDIN ELECTION.

To the Editor of the 'STAR.'

SIR,—Be good enough to allow me to deny the truthfulness of one of the implied assertions made by your correspondent “Prynn” in his letter on the above subject, which appeared in your issue of the 18th. I refer to the third paragraph, in which “Prynn” says:—“There are one or two questions I would like to put to Bishop Moran agent this election: is he not aware that two or three days before the polling-day (I believe it was on the night of Tuesday from about 11 p.m. till about 2 a.m. on Wednesday morning), a meeting of sound Roman Catholics was held in St. Joseph's School-room, when the question of the course to be pursued upon the candidature of Mr Barton and Mr Wales was discussed?” Now, sir, I may mention that on Monday, April 20, the usual fortnightly meeting of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was held, of which fact “Prynn” is evidently aware, for he clearly insinuates (when he parenthetically states that, according to his belief the meeting was held about 11 o'clock one night, and not finished till about 2 o'clock next morning) and after the ordinary routine business had been transacted (which generally lasts until 11 p.m.) the meeting formed itself into a political one. for the purpose of discussing the best means to be adopted in order to secure the return of Mr Wales. I was present, sir, and presided at the meeting of St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 73, H.A.C.B.S., on the evening in question, and I solemnly and emphatically state that, after the ordinary business was over, the meeting was closed, and the members left the hall. I did not leave the room until the lamps had been put out and the door locked, and I am prepared to swear that nothing of a political nature was breathed, either at or after the meeting.

It is easy to see that “Prynn” bitterly hates Catholics and everything Catholic, for he is not content with abusing Dr Moran and the laity as a body, but he must needs have a fling at the H.A.C.B.S., because, I presume, it is a Catholic society. For the edification of “Prynn” and the public, whom he would fain mislead, I may state that the H.A.C.B.S. is a benefit society, under the immediate sanction of the Church; that it is *non-political*; that there is nothing of a secret nature about it, neither signs nor passwords being used; and that its meetings are open to the Press.

I have been to some trouble in inquiring whether a meeting of my co-religionists, for the purpose mentioned, was really held in St. Joseph's school-room or elsewhere; and I am in a position to state distinctly that no such meeting was ever held; and I challenge either “Prynn” or Mr Barton to prove the contrary.—I am, &c.,

ROBERT CARROLL,
President, St. Joseph's Branch,
No. 73, H.A.C.B.S.

Dunedin, May 20.

PECULIARITIES OF OUR AGE.

Auckland.

You remark that there is, properly speaking, no such thing as a Christian Government now existing anywhere in Europe, and that the Government of New Zealand more especially cannot even pretend to be Christian, seeing the Premier himself is a Hebrew. But a civil Government may be a just one though not Christian, since natural justice is not peculiar to Christianity; it may be practised by Jews or even Pagans. The government of the ancient heathen Romans though a severe, was substantially a just government, and beneficent in its influence. Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, indeed did a wicked, cruel, and unjust act when he condemned Christ to be put to death at the request of the Jews. But he knew he was doing wrong, and his wife warned him to have nothing to do with the terrible crime which the infatuated Jews were bent on perpetrating. His unjust act was not the act of his imperial master or the Roman Government; he did it on his own responsibility for the sake of popularity, and to gratify Jewish malice and pride. We all know that many Roman governors stuck at no cruelty to destroy Christianity. So long as power is anywhere in the hands of Jews and pagans, or philosophic infidels, as now, it cannot be expected that Christianity generally will get much fair play; still less can it be hoped that the Catholic Church and its adherents will meet with justice, or that their rights will be respected. The tendency of this state of affairs is to break up modern civilized society into two grand divisions—the one departing more and more from any settled Christian principles, and the other advancing towards the Catholic

Church, where alone any fixed and definite Christian creed can be found. This is what we see going on before our eyes. The modern creed of the many appears to be that man was created chiefly, if not solely, for the purpose of making money, and to invent machines of various sorts; that these ends being accomplished, nothing more need be thought of. Seek first the wealth of this world, till you be as rich as Rothschild, and all other things will be added. The rage for purely secular education is one visible and outward proof of such an inward belief.

Another peculiarity of our age is the cool effrontery with which public men profess one thing and do the reverse. Witness the way in which the Otago authorities profess to support a purely secular or non-sectarian system of schools, which is at the same time most unmistakably and intensely sectarian and Presbyterian in its character. These Scotch philosophers seem lost to all sense of decency and shame; they must have about “as much idea of blushing as a man, blind from his birth, has of scarlet color.” Can it be that their living under a non-Christian government has so blunted their moral sense and confounded their ideas of right and wrong.

Your patience and good nature in correcting the errors, or removing the misapprehensions of the ‘Guardian’ on Catholic questions are most commendable. It is to be hoped he now fully understands that it is not “Catholic governments” who are robbing Catholic priests and nuns so unmercifully in different parts of the world, seeing that no Catholic, or even civil government in any proper sense of the term, really exists at this moment in any part of Christendom. Still the Church is strong, and will in due time bear down all opposition; but when and how God will order. Christ is over all, and the Bishop of Rome is his Vicar on earth. With Him many years are but as one day.—W.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE following impartially written letter has been addressed to the New York ‘Independent,’ a journal of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was at one time—if not at present—the editor, by an American Methodist, on a visit to Ireland. It will be seen from the clear manner in which the question is treated, the gross injustice which Ireland labors under with regard to education. We have little doubt there are but few who will not coincide with the writer, and express indignation at the tyranny which perpetuates a system so manifestly unjust; but it must not be forgotten that although the number of Catholics in this colony is not so disproportionate, the injustice they labor under is exactly of the same nature. It will be seen, also, that the Catholics of New Zealand seek no more than has been granted to their co-religionists in England, and demanded by Cardinal Cullen for his Irish schools:—

“In round numbers there are five and a half millions of a population in Ireland. Of these nearly four and a half millions are Catholics. Then about half a million are Episcopal Protestants, and the other half million Presbyterians and Methodists, with a very few Baptists, Congregationalists, and Quakers. Now the Episcopal Protestants never yet joined in with the National School System of Ireland. They have “the Church Education Society Schools,” just as the Catholics have in the United States the Christian Brothers and the Jesuits' schools. It is only twelve years since the Wesleyans of Ireland united with the National Education System. Prior to that they and Cardinal Cullen were in the same boat on this question. The Primitive Wesleyans are still the very bitterest opponents of the national schools, and would not send their children to them, because the bible is not allowed to be read at all hours or any hour each day. The entire Orangemen of the North of Ireland are opposed to the national schools, as one man, and want denominational schools. These ‘Northern Protestants,’ then, would not dread a change to denominational schools for them. Their objection is to allowing any other schools, in the entire of Ireland, than intensely Protestant schools, where Papists should be whipped into learning passages of the Bible by the yard; being daily pointed out therefrom ‘the errors of Popery.’

“All that Cardinal Cullen has ever demanded has been a division of the public school funds amongst each religious denomination, *pro rata*; and each church or sect to have entire control over their own schools, with general government inspection in secular branches. This is about what the Catholic hierarchy demands also in America. This is the system, too, which practically exists in England, and to which the Cardinal always points as an illustration of all that he desires.”

The Order of the Christian Brothers is now the largest male religious Order in the Church. They have in England 80 houses, comprising in the aggregate 1000 Brothers. These houses are divided into five provinces, each under the supervision of a provincial. This mode of division and government is practised throughout the world. The headquarters of the Order are in Paris. The Superior General of the Order is in constant communication with the Order in all parts of the world by means of the provincialists of the various provinces. In this manner the workings of the entire body, numbering 13,000 men, are made known to him. The Order has flourished in its own quiet way during the last few years, in a most remarkable manner. Their numbers have been increased, as have also the schools under their care.

On the 12th February, his Grace the Most Rev Dr McGarrigan, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, received the profession of Miss Nano Kavanagh, in religion Sister de Sales, in the Presentation Convent, Drogheda. The young lady is third daughter of Professor Kavanagh, Catholic University, and, it is a remarkable coincidence that a full namesake of hers, Nano Kavanagh, was, with Nano Nagle, one of the first members of the Presentation order at its foundation, just a century ago, in Cork. The solemn ceremony took place in the Convent Chapel, the assisting priests being the Rev J. Moonan, C. C., and the Rev Thomas Murphy, C.C.

OVER 11,000 tons of copper ore have been raised from the Moonta Mine during the half-year, realising £122,000, while the expenses amounted to £90,000.

POOR PADDY.

"PENETRATE the surface of Irish nature," say you, "and you will find hidden beneath cruelty and deceit." There is an awful amount of cruelty in the Celtic nature. As the Welsh Kelt mutilated the bodies of the slain after the defeat of Mortimer's army; as French men and women—even ladies—have taken a horrible pleasure in witnessing bloody executions; so the massacre by O'Neill, in those of Wexford in '98, and in many other scenes, we find a ghoul-like cruelty peeping out which seems inherent in the race. This is forcible language, but it is yours, and to sustain it you give an apocryphal story of the savagery of a French duellist, and quote the barbarity of Dermot MacMurrough, whom—from the description of that most untrustworthy of chroniclers, Gerald Barry, commonly called Cambrensis, you pronounce to have been the model of an Irish chieftain. To give a deeper dye to Dermot's brutality, you add, "that though the times were barbarous, Ireland had long been the seat of learning;" and you assure us "that Anglo-Norman Strongbow, a meek, calm, calculating gentleman, brave and courteous as covetous, would never have thus polluted himself." You find that the Irishman of the present day is not a whit more civilised than was MacMurrough, and you ground this discovery on the reports of the London and Liverpool police courts. You conclude the indictment for cruelty thus: "In contradistinction to such brutalities, the fair stand-up fight of Englishmen, who hit only in the face and chest, who strike no foul blow, and never hit a man when he is down, is chivalry itself. In the Irish Rebellion men were buried up to their chins, and bowled at. No parallel can excuse them. The race, in fact, loves extremes; and in its poetry, brutality is absolutely put forward as strength." If this *corpus delicti* could be sustained by well-authenticated facts, the devil, instead of being called Niccolò Machiavelli, should have been given an Irish cognomen. But, fortunately, though this is one of your most powerfully worded charges against Irish character, it is the weakest. As for Dermot MacMurrough, of infamous memory, the base, forsown craven, who "trud upon his country's ruin," he was as much the type of Irish chieftains, as were the cruel and treacherous Richard III. or Henry VIII. of English nobles. His character was stained with every conceivable crime, and his lustful passions brought shame on the household of a valiant prince, and ruin on his unhappy country. To set up such a man as a picture of Irish worth in the Middle Ages, is as unjust as if you were to measure the merits of Irishmen of the present day by the infamies of Corydon, Talbot, and the other scoundrels who cropped up like mushrooms during the Fenian émeutes, and who so honorably earned their blood-money from the Imperial Government. MacMurrough was a brutal savage; no Irishman will attempt to deny that. For Mercy's sake! then, weigh us by some other standard. But base and infamous as the perjured Prince of Leinster was, he is not without his peers in treason and cruelty. Cruelty and revenge were the leading characteristics of the Plantagenet Kings, and from the Conquest to the last defeat of the Stuarts there is hardly a page of English history that is not blotted with blood; whilst treason to king and country stains every folio of the Scottish annals, from the time that John Lorn led the fleet of Edward I. against the Bruce, to that dark hour when infamy was consummated by the sale of Charles I. to the Parliamentarians by the Covenanting army. Nor was the meek and courteous Anglo-Norman gentleman—that mirror of chivalry—Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, the *preux chevalier* that you describe him. His portrait by a historian reads thus: "He was a man of ruined fortune, needy, greedy, and unscrupulous, and ready for any desperate adventure; possessing unquestionable skill, reckless and daring—in fact, just the man for MacMurrough's fell purpose." The slaughter of chiefs and kernes on the plains of Ossory; the appalling butchery at Waterford; the cowardly surprise at Dublin, whilst the negotiator was mediating in the English camp with Strongbow, and the fury with which the Normans vented their thirst for blood on the inhabitants, together with his intended treachery to his invited guest, MacGilla Patrick, which was prevented by the noble and gallant Maurice de Prendergast, who, in his leader's presence, swore "by the Cross of his sword that no man there that day should lay hands on the King of Ossory," neither speaks for the humanity or honor of Strongbow. Henry Curmantele knew the craft and cunning of his Norman earl. He came to Ireland, humiliated his proud, aspiring subject; and, after spending a season in Dublin in feasting and riotous living, he returned to England to do penance for the murder of Thomas à Beckett, and sent his son John, then twelve years old, to lord it over Ireland, and to amuse himself in plucking the beards of the Irish chiefs, who were fools enough to do him homage. Truly, they set a noble example to the poor barbarian Irish, those noble princes, lords, and knights who came to Ireland, as is averred, to restore peace, order, and religion to that unhappy country. I wish I had space to chronicle all their crimes. Henry the Second's passion has been compared by the ancient chroniclers to the fury of a savage beast. We know that John was a murderer, a coward, and a liar—the most profligate in a profligate age; the most faithless of a faithless race. Henry III. was a weak, credulous fool, and a coward. Cruelty and revenge were the most prominent features of Edward I.; Edward II. was an idle, dissipated sot; and Edward III., the warrior king, tarnished the glorious laurels which he had brought with him from the fields of France, by yielding to the thralls of the beautiful but bad Alice Ferrars. Richard of Bourdeaux was as reckless in revenge, and cruel as Edward Longshanks; Henry VI. was a weak imbecile; while Edward IV. was only excelled in bloodthirstiness, brutality, and sensuality by his tiger-like brother, crooked-backed Richard of Gloucester. Talk about Irish cruelty! Run your eye over the records of the reigns of the monarchs I have just mentioned, and find if you can a parallel of their crimes in the lives of their contemporary Irish princes. What terrible tales of blood are the chronicles of the dynasties of Anjou, Lancaster and York! Memory shudders at their contemplation. By murder, rapine, and perjury they crowned their ambition, and through a sea of blood they mounted to the throne. Irish history does not present, even in its worse epochs, anything to be compared to the flaying alive of the young archer Gordon, at Chaluz, after the

dying king had pardoned him; the massacre of the Jews in London by the mob, and in other towns, in the year 1189, and the terrible tragedy at York Castle, where 600 of the unhappy race, rather than fall into the hands of the people, who were howling for their blood, slew their wives and children, and then stabbed one another, are not easily equalled. Where will you find such a scene as that which Merrie England presented during the famine of 1314-'15. The nobles became robbers—they had no other resource—and robbery, pillage, bloodshed, and ruin flooded the land. We must wait till the Judgment Day for the terrible secrets which the walls of Berkeley and Pontefract Castles conceal. And where shall we find a companion picture for the cowardly crime that was perpetrated after the battle of Barnet, when the dastard King Edward IV. struck the gallant young Prince of Wales in the face with his gauntlet, and the recreant Clarence and the hunch-backed Gloucester drove their daggers into the heart of the chivalrous young prince—the hope and pride of the Red Rose? There was no sunshine in the heart of old King Henry on that day, and woe was the lot of gentle Anne Neville—the daughter of the King-maker, the matchless Warwick. It is hardly to be wondered at that whilst their conquerors lived thus lawlessly, the Irish in resisting oppression and tyranny were not always over nice in their reprisals.

Thieves for their robbery have authority
When judges steal themselves.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.
IRELAND.

AN outrage of unparalleled daring has taken place near Castlebar, in the West of Ireland. Every Tuesday an officer of the National Bank at Castlebar goes to Newport, nine miles distance, and does banking business there. At three o'clock on a late Tuesday Mr Fitzgerald, the cashier at Castlebar, left Newport for Castlebar. He occupied a seat in a car driven by a man named Hamilton, and was accompanied by the bank porter. About three miles from Newport, about a dozen men armed with muskets, suddenly sprang from behind a ditch, and fired a volley at the car and its occupants. The horse was shot dead, and the cashier desperately wounded, one of the bullets lodging in his neck. The assailants then took from the well of the car the bank cash-box and carried it off. The carman and porter were allowed to escape, and they ran back into Newport and gave the alarm. A large force of police scoured the country all through the evening, but no arrests have yet been made. It is said the cash-box contained nearly £5000. A Melbourne contemporary asserts that, from 1832 to 1872, the sum of £14,380,000 was remitted from America to Ireland, for the purpose of defraying the cost of passages of families and friends from the one country to the other.

Lord Chancellor O'Hagan—The Irish Bar mustered strong on the Lord Chancellor's last sitting in his court, to bid his lordship farewell. There was a large number of silk gowns, while the outer bar and the solicitors appeared in great force, with a court crowded with the general public. Mr Law, M.P., late Solicitor-General, addressed the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the bar, when Lord O'Hagan answered in a brief speech, towards the conclusion of which his lordship manifested marked signs of deep emotion. He indicated plainly that he was about to enter upon a more active field in the House of Lords. It is remarkable that Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor of England, and Lord O'Hagan, the ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, are both natives of Belfast.

The arrival on Saturday, Feb. 7th, of Mr John Duabaz, the newly-elected Home Rule M.P. for New Ross, at Chapelizod was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration of popular welcome and rejoicing. The people of Inchicore, Palmerstown and Chapelizod, learning that he was to pass through the last-named place on his way to Brooklawn, the residence of Mr Alleyn, with whom he is at present on a visit, resolved to greet him in a manner which should testify their personal esteem for himself and their deep sympathy with the patriotic principles he so victoriously represented.

There has lately grown up in Sligo a large and magnificent building, which, even as an ornament to the town, is deserving in its present state of special notice. It is not many years since John street possessed no other ecclesiastical building than the good old parish church of St. John's, a building peculiarly attractive to the Episcopalian Protestants of Sligo. Now within a stone's throw of that venerable building, is to be seen another far greater, far higher, and far more elaborate, and when completed, will prove one of the finest buildings of the sort in Ireland, and has a very substantial monument of the indefatigable zeal and active exertion of the Bishop of the diocese, Dr Gillooly.

The Rev. Thomas Kinane, C.C., of Templemore, Tipperary, Ireland, joined the English pilgrimage to Paray le Monial last year; he writes, "With the sanction of my Ordinary, the Most Rev. Dr Leaby, and his Grace's blessing, I propose to collect the pious offerings of the faithful to present a banner to the Sacred Heart of Jesus—a banner worthy of Ireland, and to be borne by the hands of Irish pilgrims to the Holy Shrine at Paray le Monial, as an offering of love, thanksgiving, reparation, and petition, to the Sacred Heart of our Blessed Saviour.

An extraordinary escape of military prisoners took place from Kilkenny barracks at an early hour on Friday morning, Jan. 20th. From all that could be learned, it would appear that they were six soldiers—five artillerymen of Major Balfour's battery and a private of the 55th Fusiliers—in custody, awaiting a trial by court-martial, for various offences. The guard-house is a building of one storey, and the cell forms a portion of it. It stands at an angle of the barracks, the back of the house being to the road. When the sentry was posted at two o'clock, the prisoners were apparently asleep, but when the next relief came at three o'clock a.m., to the consternation of the sergeant of the guard, it was discovered that the cell was empty and that the prisoners had escaped. The means by which the men had got out from the prison was by forcing up some of the slates from the side of the roof, which was not railed at the top next the road, down through which they dropped. One of the men must have been wounded by the fall, as there was blood discovered on the road where the descent was made.

The "gentleman organgrinder," who gave his name to a police-officer in Dublin as John Kiernan, arrived at Balbriggan, on Jan. 26, and plied his vocation through the town. He was well-known as the owner of some property in the neighborhood of Nobber, county Meath; and it is stated that he had undertaken to play his organ in every town in Ireland within twelve months, and put up at the hotels living on the earnings of his organ. That day ended the twelve months, and, it is stated, that he had deposited his donkey, cart, and organ with an auctioneer of that town to be disposed of, and departed for Dublin by the evening train.

A lecture was delivered by the distinguished Dominican Friar and orator, Father Burke, at the pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in Galway, on the evening of the 5th of February. The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and for hours previously the street was blocked with persons already waiting to gain admittance. At the hour prescribed for the commencement of the lecture, the church was crowded to excess—in fact, there was scarcely breathing room. The subject—"Temporal Power of the Pope"—was one which afforded full scope for the oratorical power of the lecturer, and certainly it met with justice at his hands. Well might he feel proud of it, as stated by the Bishop, and well might the walls of old Galway ring with pride.

When the announcement was made that Messrs Butt and O'Shaughnessy, Home Rulers, had been elected for the city of Limerick, the city was in a state of wild excitement all the evening. Tar barrels were lighted in every direction; a display of fireworks was improvised, and an immense procession was formed in Bank Place and the adjoining Malls. Every band in the city and every flag and banner that could be had were brought into requisition, while some three or four hundred young men bore torchlights in their hands, which added considerably to the brilliancy of the effect. The procession moved from Bank Place at 8 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

On Saturday, February 21st. Sir Robert Stewart, Mus. Doc., gave one of his series of lectures on music in the Examination Hall, Trinity College, Dublin. The subject was "The Life and Writings of Handel." The lecture was admirably illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections from Handel's works by Sir Robert and several accomplished amateurs. "The name of Handel," remarks the 'Orchestra,' has a peculiar interest for all lovers of music who are citizens of Dublin, as it was there his great genius was first fully recognised." Sir Robert, in the course of his lecture, remarked that England was not a musical country, giving as evidence of this that she had no national opera which kept the stage, unless the works of Balfe and Wallace (two Irishmen) could be so considered. "What," asks the 'Orchestra,' "imparts the present mania for 'The School for Scandal'?" Has not London been surfeited of late with Sheridan's master-piece? Is there no satiety in the fare, *toujours perdrix*? This play has run some 400 nights at the Vaudeville; it has run at the Haymarket; it has been played off and on at half a dozen theatres: now it is to be done at the Gaiety, and the Prince of Wales' company are going in for an elaborate mounting of it!"

The population of Queen's County, when the last census was taken, amounted to 79,771, of whom 70,188 are Catholics. The number of magistrates in the same county is 89; of these only 11 are Catholics, five of whom are non-resident and six resident. So that the Catholics, who form the great bulk of the population, have only six magistrates to represent them out of 89. Insane, indeed, must the nation or the statesman be who can expect political contentment or genuine loyalty in a country where such a state of things is allowed to exist for any length of time.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECENTLY the Roman railway station was discovered to be on fire. It broke out in the carpenter's workshop and close to a place where eight butts of petroleum and four large vessels of turpentine were stored. The roof of the workshop was destroyed. By the exertions of the firemen and soldiers, the progress of the flames was arrested, and all danger was over in an hour or two.

The name of the distinguished astronomer, Secchi, the Jesuit, has been removed from the rolls of the Academy de' Lincei, which holds its meetings at the Capitol. He was a member of that Society for twenty-five years, and during that period contributed to it more than fifty scientific papers. He was entitled after twenty-five years membership, to an annual pension of 300 lire, but instead of a pension has now received his dismissal. The pretext for this step was the absence of Father Secchi from the meetings of the Lincei, an absence, however, which was involuntary and occasioned by circumstances over which the learned Jesuit had no control.

A writer in the Imperialist, M. Leonce Dupont, published the other day a work in which he supports the claims of the young "Napoleon IV.," and by way of epitaph to his book, he quotes words which he attributes to Monsieur Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, whom he makes to say from the pulpit, that Providence was reserving to the godson of Pius IX.—the son of Napoleon III.—the duty of regenerating France. It is right to add that the Bishop of Poitiers has denied having made use of these expressions.

Mr W. Lowery Buckley, of Middlebury, Vt., thinks it may be instructive to the public, and even possibly to some grumblers against our Civil List, to peruse the following striking extract from the German *Daheim* Kalender for 1871, p. 147:—"The Emperor of Russia receives 8,250,000 thalers; the Sultan of Turkey, 6,000,000 thalers; the Emperor of Austria, 5,500,000 thalers; the Emperor of Germany (as King of Prussia), 1,500,000 thalers; the King of Italy, 2,500,000 thalers; the Queen of England, 2,500,000 thalers. In proportion to the national income of these countries the Queen of England receives the lowest Civil List—namely, 7-10ths per cent, the Sultan receiving the highest, 11 per cent.

Twelve of the English survivors of the *Vigilant* have been sent home by the British Consul at New York.

Lord George Mansel, M.P., brother of the Duke of Rutland, has taken his laborers into farming partnership, and divides with them about 470, first profits.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON ROME, UNDER PIUS IX.

BAYARD TAYLOR, the great traveller, who has written so many books about the countries he has visited, a good many years ago published the following in regard to Rome, as it was under Pope Pius IX. The contrast between Rome under the Pope, and Rome under Victor Emmanuel, is wonderful indeed. Bayard Taylor said:

"I have read, during the past week, in various papers, that the Papal States are the worst governed in Europe. I have read it often. The precise nature and extent of this despotism I am a little in the dark about. Our generous enlighteners, the editors, do not condescend to come down to the particulars. Still a plain man may be permitted to ask a few questions. In what does this despotism of the Papal Government consist?"

"Is it that clergymen hold office? For many years there has been a smaller proportion of clergymen holding office in the Roman States than in some of the States of this Union, and their salaries have been in a still smaller proportion to those of secular officers. Is it in the expense of the government? It is one of the most economical in Europe. The salaries of the higher officers of State do not exceed \$3,000 a year; and the whole civil list cost about \$60,000.

"Are the people ground down with taxes? The taxes in Rome are far less than in England, France, or New York. Are they deprived of the benefits of education? The Papal States with a population of less than 3,000,000, have seven universities; and the city of Rome has more free public schools than New York in proportion to her population, and what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them.

"Perhaps the poor are uncared for, and their sufferings treated with neglect? There are more and free hospitals for the sick, the poor and aged, the suffering of every class, in Rome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. It is not asked in Rome what is a man's country or creed. Perhaps the bad Government has reduced the people to pauperism? Holland, France, and other free and enlightened countries, have from three to ten times as much pauperism in proportion to the population. Where, then, is the horrible despotism? The Government is an elective monarchy. It has a liberal constitution, light taxation, very little pauperism, an economical administration, a cheap or free education for all classes, and abundant institutions of charity for the needy and suffering. I venture to assert that the single city of New York pays more taxes, is more plundered by dishonest officials, supports more paupers, has more uneducated children, tolerates more vice and drunkenness, rowdiness, &c., and suffers from more crime, year by year, than the whole (nearly 3,000,000) of the people of the States of the Church."

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

MISS ROSA SANDS, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sands, United States Navy, now in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, on January 30 received the white veil of the Nuns of the Order of the Visitation, at Mount de Sales Convent, Baltimore county. A very large assemblage witnessed the ceremony.

The German-speaking residents of Chicago number nearly or quite one hundred thousand. Of these the Catholics claim forty-five thousand, for religious accommodation of which there are provided eight church edifices and thirty priests. Fifty-five are found in the several Protestant sects and societies, for over one-half of which no church buildings are provided.

Consecration of the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart.—President Moreno, by a decree, consecrates the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, fixes a certain day of the year as a holiday in honor of this consecration, and adds that in all the churches of the Republic the remembrance shall be perpetuated by means of an inscription in letters of gold.

The Synod of the French Protestant Church has just declared that "those persons who do not recognise its doctrines, morally cease, by that fact, to form part of the Church." How very convenient and natural appears excommunication by a sect or secret society, and how extremely reprehensible by the Catholic Church!

A Russian prince named William Radzivil has become a Catholic. In Russia all converts to Catholicity forfeit their property and lose all prospects of favors from the Government.

The Catholic Church is growing apace in the Southern States. In the little town of Meridian, Miss., there were not twenty Catholics seven years ago; now there are over two hundred, having a very neat church, with a bell of 1,000 pounds.

There are now in the City of Boston twenty-seven Catholic churches and about a dozen chapels. Six congregations are building new churches. This showing is not surpassed by any Catholic population in the Union. There are also in Boston and vicinity about sixteen Catholic schools and educational institutions, with a half-dozen more in prospect. In the diocese there are now represented six religious orders of men, and eight of women.

Sister Mary Frances Clare Holy, Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, died on Christmas Eve, at the advanced age of 85. She had entered her solemn profession 51 years since, and during almost all that period she had devoted herself to the education of the poorer children of her native city, Kilkenny.

On the 10th February, the ceremony of the profession of a young nun took place at the Convent of Mercy, at Ennis. The Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare, the Right Rev Dr Ryan, presided. The name of the lady was Miss Isabella Magrath, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius, second daughter of J. F. Magrath, Esq., Solicitor, Nenagh. There was a large number of the priests of Clare and Tipperary present.

The Company of Jesus has now ten canonized saints and one hundred and two beatified.

Viscount St. Asaph, the eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, has become a convert to the Catholic Church. His Lordship is in his 35th year, and is deputy-lieutenant of the County of Brecon.

THE CORK CATHEDRAL BELLS.

BY THE REV. M. BUCKLEY.

Written on the occasion of erecting a peal of bells in St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork.]

What joyous chimes, so new and sweet,
Ring out upon the winter air?
See, people pause in crowded street,
And peasants form their thanks in prayer;
The solemn day—the promised hour,
The smiling face of nature tells
That now at last from yonder tower
Peal forth the Cork Cathedral bells.

Three hundred years have come and gone
Since last we heard those sacred chimes,
But patient Faith kept burning on,
Expectant of more gracious times,
And Heaven's voice the tempest stays;
Once more the Christian bosom swells,
And Cork pours forth responsive praise
To-day from her Cathedral bells.

Three hundred years of night and gloom,
Enlightened statesmen, was your meed
Of justice to a land whose doom
Was to preserve her cherished creed.
Vain all your arts to quench a flame
Which God Almighty's breath compels
Peal forth a Psalm to His name,
Once more ye Cork Cathedral bells.

Ring out—the Lee, whose source Finnbarre
Hath blessed, stops upon its way
To hear the melodies, which are
By his successor waked to-day—
To hear those mellow numbers fill,
Weaving in air their solemn spells,
After oppression's iron thrall,
To hear the Cork Cathedral bells.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—In reading the 'Hawke's Bay Herald' of the 29th of April, I came across an extract from the 'Otago Guardian' relative to free passages granted by the New Zealand Government to 200 Irish females, of whom half are reported to be from Cork workhouse. Now, sir, I would like to know what the 'Otago Guardian' means by advertising the circumstances of those young women before leaving their native country. Is it not intended by the government that free immigration shall be offered to all persons suitable to the wants and requirements of New Zealand, that are willing to come out to this Colony, and by their industry to better their position? If this is so, why does the 'Guardian' make the exception? If it is not—though I believe it is—the old ignorant prejudice and untruthful spirit speaking in the 'Guardian,' that the Irish are an idle, indolent people, unable to govern themselves, and not worthy to be assisted, notwithstanding they are British subjects, bearing and paying their due proportion towards the free immigration to New Zealand. If this is not what the 'Guardian' wishes to impress on the minds of its readers, I cannot conceive what object or reason the editor could have in stigmatizing those 100 females as being idle. Or is it because they have had the misfortune to be born in a country of misrule, where by the law they are made beggars—and to beg a crime—the only alternative being the workhouse or prison? He says there are 200 females on board, but he has given no guide upon their landing how we are to discriminate between them and the national pauper, but the one the officers and army got in '98 on landing in Ireland "Every man you meet is a rebel," and the 'Guardian' would have it, every female aboard the ship Asia is an idler. We see coming to our shores from all parts of Europe, females whose character had been far from good before emigrating, but through the recommendation of a J.P., had their previous character ignored and not a word about them in the public press. Ah! but they have not that greatest of misfortunes—being Irish. I would recommend the 'Guardian' to give over barking at the Irish, for it will never be able to bite them, for what they always were, they intend to be—the bravest, most virtuous, and loyal people under the sun.

CO. CORK.

The Irish Catholics of Toledo, Ohio, have imported a great block of the Rock of Cashel, to be placed on the top wall of St. Patrick's Institute as the pedestal upon which the statue of St. Patrick is to stand.

The Most Rev Dr Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has become Vice-President of the Irish Association for Closing Public Houses on Sunday.

The impressive ceremony of bestowing the white veil on five young ladies took place recently at Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick. The Most Rev Dr Butler, the Lord Bishop, officiated. The Very Rev A. F. Kelly, S. J., preached an eloquent sermon.

H. H. Pope Pius IX is the 257th Pope. He is in the 28th year of his Pontificate, the 55th of his Priesthood, the 47th of his Episcopate and the 34th of his Cardinalate. The Catholic Church is divided into 865 dioceses, not including 5 apostolic delegations, 109 apostolic vicariates, and 28 prefectures.

The total receipts from the Palmer, since its outbreak, has been 20,000 ounces of gold.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

§ VI.—JESUS IN THE MIDST OF THE DOCTORS.

30 — THE CHILD JESUS LOST AND FOUND. THE EDUCATION OF JESUS ACCORDING TO THE RATIONALISTS.

"Now, says the Gospel, the child grew, and waxed strong, full of wisdom: and the grace of God was in him. And his parents went every year to Jerusalem, at the solemn day of the pasch. And when he was twelve years old, they went up into Jerusalem according to the custom of the feast. And having fulfilled the days, when they returned, the child Jesus remained in Jerusalem; and his parents knew it not. And thinking that he was in the company, they came a day's journey, and sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance. And not finding him, they returned into Jerusalem, seeking him. And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple sitting in the midst of the doctors, hearing them and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his wisdom and his answers. And seeing him, they wondered. And his mother said to him: Son, why hast thou done so to us? behold thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing. And he said to them: how is it that you sought me? did you not know that I must be about my Father's business?—And they understood not the word that he spoke unto them. And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth: and was subject to them. And his mother kept all these words in her heart. And Jesus advanced in wisdom and age, and grace with God and men" (1). These are the only details transmitted to us by the Gospels. To make up for the silence of the sacred text, Rationalism has had the hardihood to invent an entire chapter, entitled "Education of Jews," containing assertions like these: "He learnt to read and write, doubtless, according to the Eastern method, which consisted in putting in the hands of the child a book, which he repeated in cadence with his little comrades, until he knew it by heart" (2). To support this gratuitous supposition, they place at the foot of the page a note running thus: "John, viii, 6," and the reader is astonished that no one had hitherto been able to discover, in the Gospel of St. John, the proof that Jesus had learnt to read and write, like all other children. Now in chapter viii, verse 6, of his Gospel, St. John relates the touching episode of the woman taken in adultery. The Pharisees bring this unhappy one to the feet of the Saviour, and say to him: "Master, this woman is guilty. The law of Moses commands us to stone such a one. But what sayest thou? And this they said tempting him, that they might accuse him. But Jesus bowing himself down, wrote with his finger on the pavement of the temple." This is the text of St. John which proves that Jesus learned to read and write! Never has anyone, in the name of science, more grossly outraged self-respect, or displayed more utter contempt of the public, and of truth. In the preceding page of St. Luke this significant verse occurred: "And the Jews wondered, saying: How doth this man know letters, having never learned?" (3). Whom then did the new exegetist hope to deceive, by so desirous a proceeding? We will not take the trouble of noticing each one of his voluntary errors. Whoever has the patience to compare his assertions with the text of the Gospel, will soon share with us the sentiment of profound pity this new work inspires us with. Such mere puerilities are beneath our serious discussion. We would wish, however, to call attention to another class of ideas, borrowed by the Rationalists and Protestants of the day, from the obsolete heresy of Helvidius.

(1.) Luc, ii, 40-52. (2.) Vie de Jesus, pag. 80. (3.) John, vii, 15.

GOOD AND BAD BREEDING IN HIGH PLACES.

THE following anecdote is from a source likely to be well informed in matters affecting the Pope personally:—

The Empress of Russia was recently in Rome, for the known purpose of paying her respects to the Pope. Victor Emmanuel had the bad taste to offer her the use of his carriage to drive to the Vatican. She sent it back indignantly. She would not insult the venerable prisoner in the Vatican by driving to his palace in the carriage of the usurper who had wronged him so previously. This shows the feeling which exists among the noble and chivalrous portion of Europe. A society towards Victor Emmanuel and his victim,—even the non-Catholic portion of them. Queen Victoria has not appeared personally at the Vatican to pay her respects to Pius IX, but the heir-apparent has, and she herself has communicated personally with him by telegraph. These acts were not avowedly religious or political, but they were significant of feelings of respect and sympathy. When such feelings exist in high places they will find expression in words, and they will, as a matter of course descend to the lower strata of society in time. I would like to know if the Editor of the Dunedin 'Star' would have indignantly refused the use of Victor Emmanuel's carriage to drive to the Vatican—supposing it were offered to him and he were permitted to visit the Pope, as many Protestant Englishmen have done. The Empress of Germany is said to be warmly attached to the Papal party. We all know the effect of female influence in religion and politics—how powerful it is. Bismarck, therefore, may well be uneasy about the present Pope and his successor, when he sees the Empresses of Russia and Germany, and the Queen of England manifesting so warm an interest in Pius IX. If even the non-Catholic portion of Europe show such sentiments of veneration and regard to the Pope under present circumstances, what must the Catholic people throughout the world feel? Bismarck must be a bold man to outrage their feelings. We shall see the fruit of his policy soon.

It is reported that the yield of wheat from the South Australian harvest will be 20,000 tons less this year than usual.

A MAN, named John Moon, died of thirst in the Gawler Ranges South Australia.

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Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

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.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

WANTED to Sell, POTATOE-ONIONS

GEO. MATTHEWS,
Seedsman.

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 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, & OUTFITTER,

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER

BOTTLERS.

WELL PARK BREWERY

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

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

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

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

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

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVING 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 DISTILLERS COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

RED LION HOTEL,
STAFFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.

WALKER & THOMPSON, - PROPRIETORS.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street

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,

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS MCGRATH - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands. Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL
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,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,
WINE,
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,
GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;
First Class Accommodation.
Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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,
NELSON.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.

THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

WELCOME HOTEL

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

'ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA
JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

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

First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

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

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

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

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

J. CAHILL'S
BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

SHIP INN HOTEL,
KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

J. O'BRIEN respectfully begs to apprise the travelling public of his having taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables, both of which he intends to thoroughly renovate and keep under his own supervision. He anticipates establishing for the above Hotel a name hitherto unknown to it.

Having just completed new and extensive additions to the house, the proprietor can with confidence say that it is equalled by no hotel on the road. The accommodation for families is first-class.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES
Will be the motto aimed at.
JAMES O'BRIEN.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, KINGSTON.

L. F. CLAPP begs to inform Travellers and Tourists that he has recently opened the above establishment; and having made considerable alterations and improvements, is prepared to offer every comfort and convenience to travellers visiting this locality.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.
GOOD STABLING.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 23rd day of May, 1874.