

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 57.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 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 Nicolene, two cargoes of the finest **NEW-CASTLE COAL.** Delivered to all parts of the City at lowest rates.

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT

MISS WARD'S MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT,

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,
Princes street, Dunedin.

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All Orders punctually executed.

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs furnished and executed on all kinds of Tombstones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone; iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on application to all parts of the Colony.

J. JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. ANDREW MERCER

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

WM. GREGG & CO.,

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

F. BEISSEL,

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 Cantharadite Fluid.

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

M. & J. MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.

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 intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD ON 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, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
Wake's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao
Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,
Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

[A CARD.]

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

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. BEVELLY)

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 H N G A R D N E R,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. L A M B E R T

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

M. D O N N E L L
A. 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 *Ver 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 M'Lean's)
Dunedin.

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

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

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

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

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 Hastings, Esq., M.P.C.
Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.
Andrew Mercer, Esq.
Julius Hyman, 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.

O T A G O D Y E W O R K S,
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

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 Build-
ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,
Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay
and Corn Stacks, and all Farm
Produce, at lowest current
Rates.**SUB-AGENCIES.**

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herb & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John A. A. A.
Oamaru	...	Geor. Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otago	...	Her. Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. J. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

M. MARSHALL,
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, 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 Bug-
gies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

All Timber used in their Manufacture 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
girths and harness, 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 la season, they have found it necessary to

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any
weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs **CLIFFORD**
and **MORRIS.**

Printing Department conducted by Mr **A.**
F. VIVIAN, late of Johnstone, O'Shaugh-
nessy and Co., Melbourne.

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

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

The Galleries are open from 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 **SATUR-**
DAY, the 30th instant. Applications re-
ceived by

PAUL & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street.

NOTICE.

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

J. A. MACE DO
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, Dub-
lin 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. R. YOUNG,

V. R.

JEWELLER

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GUSSON, 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.

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

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers
Stuart street,
Have on Hand and for Sale—
BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,
Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

THE Devonshire Unfermented Draught
Cider, obtainable only from the under-
signed, satisfies thirst without intoxication,
effects, and restores the constitution
severe drinking. It will be found of specis
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.

MICHAEL FLEMING
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

A. R. HAY.

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

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

THE WHOLE STOCK

—(Both new and last Seasons)—

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

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

GREAT CLEARING SALE

takes place in Dunedin under such circumstances.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

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

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

Several cases opened to-day

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,

PRINCES STREET

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

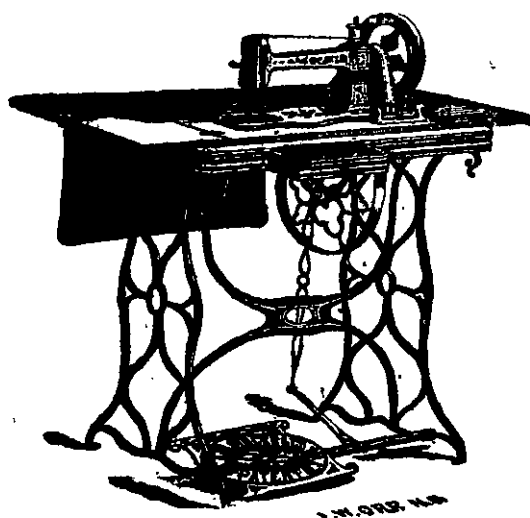
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

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

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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 Merinoes, 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 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 MOURNING ORDERS, for which we always hold 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).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES MUIR and VINCENZO ALMAO, under the style of ALMAO & CO., Hat and Cap Manufacturers, Princes street, Dunedin, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr James Muir, under the style of V. Almao and Co., who will receive payment of all accounts due to, and pay all debts due by, the late firm.

Dated at Dunedin this 20th day of May, 1874.

JAMES MUIR,
VINCENZO ALMAO.

Witness—CHARLES C. KETTLE,
Solicitor, Dunedin.

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: Manse-street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

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

Your most obedient Servant,
KEITH RAMSAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—At this 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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000.
In 400,000 Shares of £5 each.

To be offered to the public by a first issue of one-half, viz., 200,000 Shares,
To be called up as follows:—

Five shillings on application; 10s on allotment; 5s two months after allotment; 5s four months after allotment; 5s six months after allotment; which will amount to £300,000 paid up Capital at end of six months.

No further call will be made for twelve months after the Bank is first opened in Dunedin, and future calls will not exceed 5s per share, to be made, if required, at intervals of not less than three months thereafter.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Matthew Holmes
W. A. Tolmie, M.H.R.
R. Oliver, M.P.C., Oliver and Ulph
Dr Webster, M.P.C., Runholder
J. M. Ritchie, Russell, Ritchie and Co
Charles Nichols, Dalgety, Nichols and Co
James Rattray, Dalgety, Nichols and Co
J. L. Butterworth, Butterworth Bros
Robert Wilson, R. Wilson and Co
Keith Ramsay, Jetty Street
George M. Bell, Runholder, Southland
John Cormack, of Morrison and Company, Blue Spur
Captain J. T. Boyd
B. C. Haggitt, Provincial Solicitor
Alexander Burt, A. and T. Burt
C. S. Reeves, M.P.C.
James Marshall, Marshall and Copeland
James Copeland, Cumberland street
W. J. M. Larnach, Guthrie and Larnach
Daniel Campbell, Great King street
H. S. Fish, jun., Princes street
W. M. Hodgkins, of Howorth and Hodgkins
R. H. Leary, High street
J. H. Harris, Solicitor
William Fraser, of Strode and Fraser, Runholders
J. Logan, Runholder
Walter Miller, Runholder
J. A. Connel, of Connel and Moodie
W. D. Stewart, Barrister
M. Price, Dunedin
J. S. Webb, Webb and Fulton
J. Brown, sen.
C. R. Chapman, Barrister
The Hon. James Paterson
W. Gellibrand, Runholder
D. F. Main, Barrister-at-Law
W. J. Barton, Burton Bros.
J. R. Jones, Harbor Steam Company
Charles Zeile, Rattray street
James Hazlett, Merchant, Clyde
John Reid, Elderslie, Oamaru
Robert Gillies, Gillies and Street
Donald Reid, M.H.R.
C. R. Howden, Distiller, Cumberland street
Charles Reid, Princes street
R. Glendinning, Ross and Glendinning
Dr Edward Hulme
John Douglas, Runholder, Mount Royal
J. T. Wright, Wright, Stephenson and Co
G. F. Reid, Stafford street
E. Paterson, Paterson and M'Leod
R. M. Robertson, Distiller, Rattray street
James Shand, M.P.C.
Wm. Barron, Barron, Grant and Co
Wm. Park, Park and Curle
George Elliot Barton, Barrister-at-Law
W. D. Munro, Editor 'Daily Times'
Charles De V. Teschemaker, Runholder, Taupo, Oamaru
David Proudfoot, Railway Contractor
Horace Bastings, M.P.C.
W. North, North and Scoullar
Hugh McNeil, Briscoe and Co
John Bathgate, R.M.
E. B. Gargill, Gargills and M'Lean
H. J. Walter, Manse street
R. K. Murray, Rattray street
James Black, Black and Thomson
Marcus Hume, Dunedin
James Allan, M.P.C., East Taieri
William Snow, Oatram, West Taieri
A. J. Smyth, Contractor
Thomas Birch, Merchant
Ed. Herbert, Mayor of Lawrence

Robert Fritchard, Arrow
Walter Inder, Naseby
M. J. Malaghan, Queenstown
Job Wain, Manse street
James Fulton, R.M.
John Scanlan, Scanlan Bros. Princes street
William Kennedy, Rattray street
The Hon. John M'Lean, Redcastle, Oamaru
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS:

The Union Bank of Australia.
The Bank of Australasia.

1st. The great want of a thoroughly Colonial Banking Institution for the whole Colony of New Zealand having been long felt, it has been determined by the Provisional Committee to supply the same by placing before the public the present carefully considered scheme, with the full confidence that it will meet with very general support.

2nd. As a first step, it is proposed to offer to the people of this Colony, one half of the nominal capital, or 200,000 shares, in fair proportions to each of the Provinces throughout New Zealand, and on the basis of the respective populations of each Province, reserving the other half to be disposed of hereafter, as the rapid progress may demand and shareholders may decide; but in no instance will any of the remaining shares be offered for sale out of the Colony without having been first offered to the Colonial holders, nor will any but a New Zealand Register be kept.

3rd. It is intended that the Head Office of the Bank shall be in Dunedin, and that a General Manager of high professional standing shall be appointed to guide the operations of the Bank; and also that a Board of qualified Directors shall be elected from among the Committee to advise with the General Manager, and generally watch the interests of the whole Institution.

4th. As soon as a sufficient number of Shares shall have been applied for to warrant the commencement of business, the Head Office will be opened in Dunedin, in suitable Premises already secured under offer, and thereafter Branches will gradually be opened in the Chief Centres of Settlement throughout the Colony.

5th. It will be the chief aim of the Promoters of this Bank to aid and conserve alike the interests of the whole community in this Colony. The Mercantile, Trading, Pastoral, Agricultural, Mining, Artizan, and Laboring classes will each have fair treatment and support from the Colonial Bank. To the Mining Interest special attention will be given, with a desire to acquire for the Miners the Mint value of their Gold, whether in large or small quantities, and until such value can be ascertained a liberal advance will be made upon any Gold deposited for the purpose of coinage.

6th. It is not intended by the Promoters that this Bank shall purchase Gold, but merely be prepared to make advances upon it until realised, in the same manner that it will be ready to do upon Wool, Grain, or other produce.

7th. The amount of New Zealand Money in the hands of the three Banks from Australia trading in the colony on the 31st December last, as shown by their several returns furnished to the Government, appear thus, without giving odd numbers:—

	Deposits. £	Circulation. £	Total. £
Union Bank of Australia ...	870,000	123,425	993,425
Bank of New South Wales ...	560,000	104,819	664,819
Bank of Australasia ...	193,000	38,962	231,962

Showing a total of ... £1,890,236 or nearly two millions of money belonging to colonists entrusted to Boards of Directors in Melbourne or Sydney to control or manipulate as it may please their tastes; or as it may be convenient for the good of commerce in Victoria or New South Wales; or for the beneficial regulation of their exchange operations in those Colonies.

8th. The Promoters in placing the foregoing facts before the people of this Colony, desire to point out the very great disadvantages that colonists are sure to labour under by lending—or rather giving—such a large

sum of money as stated above to foreign Banks, to be lent back to the people here at very high rates of interest, and on most arbitrary conditions. They therefore have no hesitation in suggesting the prudence and wisdom of the colonists keeping within their own domain the absolute control of their own moneys; as by so doing they will most effectually destroy the risk of future monetary disturbances, which they have had on more than one occasion to deplore in the past, brought about solely by some crisis that has occurred in one or other of the Australian Colonies, where the real interests of the foreign Bank most strongly take root.

9th. It has been determined by the Promoters that the first issue of 200,000 shares shall be conducted by Committees, to be appointed severally in the chief city in each Province; and no shares shall be given or reserved to the Promoters; but each member of the Provisional Committee is willing to become a subscriber for the number of Shares standing opposite to his name.*

10th. It is proposed at the issue of Shares above referred to, that 5s per Share be paid on Application; that 10s per Share be paid on Allotment; that a call of 5s per Share be made and payable two months after Allotment; that a second call of 5s per Share be made and payable four months after Allotment; and that a third call of 5s per Share be made and payable six months after Allotment—making altogether 30s paid up per Share. No further call to be made within twelve months of the Bank first commencing business in Dunedin; after which future calls will not exceed 5s per Share, nor be made at shorter intervals than three months between each call.

11. The Act of Incorporation for this Bank will be so framed as to limit the liability of the Shareholders to twice the amount of their Shares, the same as the other Banks.

12. As a thoroughly Colonial Institution, the Promoters have much pleasure in strongly recommending "THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND" to the support of all Colonists having the real welfare of New Zealand at heart. Such an Institution is much wanted at the present time, and as the development of the Colony proceeds, its usefulness will also increase, and be more and more appreciated, both as an investment for the savings of the people, and as a useful Bank. Judging from the influence and sound experience possessed by the promoting Members of Committee, it is certain that no similar Institution has ever yet been launched in the Southern Hemisphere under better auspices.

A deputation of Provisional Directors will visit Christchurch in a few days for the purpose of co-operating with a local Provisional Committee. Meantime forms of application for shares may be obtained and applications may be lodged with the Union Bank of Australia and the Bank of Australasia.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

Date.....1874.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
OF
THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW
ZEALAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby make application for shares in the above Company, and hand you herewith the sum of £ , being the amount of five shillings per share deposit on the same; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I further agree to subscribe to the Articles of Association when required to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, truly,
Signature
Name in full
Occupation.....
Address.....

No.
Date received.

*The Provisional Committee have already subscribed among themselves for 25,475 Shares, which they are prepared to take allotted to them.

'TABLET' NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in St. Joseph's School-room on Thursday evening, June 4, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Auditors' Report and Balance-Sheet.
R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary.

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 30, 1874.

OTAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

DURING the week there have been two debates in the Provincial Council on the subject of Education. One had reference to the reading of the Bible in Common Schools, the other regarded the High School; and both resulted in the maintenance of the *status quo*. There is to be no redress of recognised grievances. Catholic children, who are unfortunately compelled to frequent the Common Schools may, as has hitherto been the case in very many instances, be still obliged to read the Protestant Bible, and learn Protestant prayers, should their parents forget or neglect to give formal notice to the teachers that they object to any interference with the religion of their children. The Provincial Council claims the right to teach Protestantism to all children of Catholic parents who do not object, in express terms, no matter how unwilling they may really be that such teaching should be given. This is high-handed with a vengeance, but it is not all; Catholics must continue to pay taxes for the maintenance of a system of education, from the teaching staff of which they are excluded, as efficaciously as if there had been an express enactment to that effect. A majority, it appears, can be as great a tyrant as the greatest despot that ever trampled on the rights, liberties, and religious feelings of a people. In a measure, it is with us as it is in Switzerland, where a majority of 100,000, in a population of millions, undertakes to repeal the constitution of the country, annul the in-memorial rights and customs of the Cantons, and annihilate the Catholic Church. Truth and justice are no longer attended to; the voice of the majority repeals the laws of nature, of God, and of religion. This is the tyranny of the 19th Century, in which despotism and license have united to trample on all rights and all liberties.

The Otago High School is to continue to afford cheap education to the children of the well-to-do people of Dunedin, for it is of very little use to any others. The Province has provided, at a very large expenditure, suitable buildings for the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and, in addition, spent even last year more than £1600 on the education of 108 boys, sons of well-to-do people, and between £300 and £400 on the education of young ladies. It has been said, indeed, that the Girls' High School is self-supporting, but any one who investigates the figures of the last Education Report will see that this is not a fact. This is the state of things the Provincial Council of Otago approves of, and is resolved to maintain. It is needless to ask is this wise, just, and politic. Why should not the young ladies and gentlemen of Oamaru, Invercargill, and other localities, have cheap music, and drawing, and French, and fancy work, Latin and Greek, and mathematics, within reach as well as those of Dunedin: and, if they have not these advantages, why should the people of these localities be called upon to pay money to enable the rich people of Dunedin to give their children a high education? Or again, why should the laborer, for example, of Dunedin itself, be called upon to help to teach accomplishments to the daughters of his employer? We must confess we are stupid enough to be unable to see either the justice or equity of such a course.

If the Provincial Government wish to deal fairly with the people, and to encourage education, let it content itself with providing rudimental education on equitable principles for the community at large; and in order to raise up a sufficient number of educated persons for the well-being of the Province, let it establish exhibitions to be obtained by pupils of any school, whether denominational, private, or public, who can stand the test of a strict examination. But this is not the wish of certain gentlemen amongst us, whose object

it is to create an education monopoly which will certainly fill the coffers of the officials of select and pampered institutions, whatever may be said as to the real scholarship that may result. The public have heard a great deal lately about cram, and the raising the standard of education. But does it not seem ridiculous that such language should be used by men in Otago, when one bears in mind the nature of the entrance examination of the Otago University, and the position held by the Otago candidates at the examinations of the New Zealand University. If the people of Otago are ever to be a really educated people, there must be a different system, and other men to administer it.

IMMIGRATION.

THIS question engages at present a great deal of public attention. The ship "Asia" and the "Otago Daily Times" are, to a great extent, responsible for this state of things. Unfortunately for the immigrants themselves, and for immigration from Ireland, the "Asia" brought us a few very undesirable colonists. Probably other immigrant ships might be debited with as many of the same class; but, as these happened to come from England, Scotland, and the Northern Nations of the Continent of Europe, little was said in reference to them. There was a grumble, a slight expression of dissatisfaction in a few instances, and there the matter ended.

But it would seem as if, in the estimation of some of our contemporaries at least, immigrants from Ireland should be better than other people, and, consequently, as soon as a couple of hundred Irish immigrants are, for the first time, landed in Dunedin, and it becomes known that some amongst them are not likely to become good colonists, an outcry is at once raised that cannot but be injurious to the people themselves, and Irish immigrants generally. The "Otago Daily Times" was the first journal to give public expression to the indignation so generally felt by those who are opposed to any addition to our population that is not derived from the North of the Tweed; and fled off with a statement that 33 of the females who came by the "Asia" had been inmates of a Reformatory in Cork. This statement is not true, for there is no Reformatory for females in either Cork city or county; but it did its work well, creating a strong prejudice against all the immigrants from Ireland by the "Asia," and disquieting the public mind. For many obvious reasons this is greatly to be regretted. The true state of the case was undesirable enough, without having tacked to it this injurious calumny.

There is no doubt that between thirty and forty persons came by the "Asia" from an Irish workhouse. Any one who is acquainted with the mode in which the English Government insists that Irish workhouses must be conducted, is aware that no more efficacious system for the demoralization of a people subjected to its influence could be devised. To call these institutions workhouses is quite in keeping with the system, which is a huge imposture. It is only on the *lucus a non* principle they can be designated by this name. Instead of being self-supporting, or nearly so, as they ought, they are a grievous burden on a heavily taxed nation; and what is still more shameful, only two-pence out of every shilling poor rate is spent in supporting the poor, whilst the balance goes to pay a staff of officials, &c., to administer these two-pence. As to the work that is done in them, and the training of boys and girls, what shall we say? No doubt reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, but there is no training calculated to enable people to earn their bread in the great world, should a chance of their doing so present itself, as in the present instance. With the exception of the boiling of potatoes and porridge, there is nothing in the cooking line to be met with in them. The training necessary for domestic service is impossible within their cold, cheerless walls. Why, a boy has no opportunity of learning to be a porter, groom, or farm laborer. The workhouse system of Ireland is the opprobrium of the English Government.

From our hearts we pity the unfortunates who have been shovelled out of workhouses into the colonies. We have seen some of them, have witnessed their utter helplessness, their inability to earn their bread, owing to their ignorance of the most ordinary domestic duties; and, in some instances, their listlessness and disinclination to work. To send such people to the colonies is cruel to themselves, and unjust to the colonists.

As we are in hopes that what we write may be read by some in Ireland, we shall now enumerate the classes of emigrants from that country that would be certain to succeed here. First, domestic servants, who really know their busi-

ness, can calculate on finding situations at once at salaries varying from £35 to £45 per annum, in addition to board and lodging. Secondly, farm servants, young, healthy, and active,—men who are willing and able to work, and understand what farm labor means, can easily find employment at £50 per annum, besides board and lodging. On the public works at this moment, ordinary laborers are earning from eight to ten shillings per diem, of eight hours' work, and such employment is abundant.

Again, young and intelligent agriculturists, who are prepared to rough it at first, and who have some capital—say from £500 to £1,000—can obtain land on very easy terms, and could by prudence and industry raise themselves in a few years to great independence and comfort. To a certain extent, tradesmen of all sorts might come to this colony. Of course, it would be possible for too many to come; but there is employment at high wages for a great many more than are here at present.

The climate of the colony is excellent; people from the United Kingdom would find in the Provinces of Otago and Canterbury a climate very similar to that of the home country, only not quite so cold; whilst in the northern province, people from the southern states of Europe might suit themselves.

But broken down gentlemen and professional men ought not to emigrate to this colony. Such could not benefit themselves by doing so; they could find no employment in this country, and could not expect to meet with much sympathy amongst a hard-working, energetic race of colonists as the New Zealanders are.

We may add, in conclusion, that bread, meat, &c., are to be had at low prices. With the exception of house rent, and servants, living is much cheaper in New Zealand than it is in the United Kingdom.

MR. DISRAELI AND HOME RULE.

THE 'Pall Mall Gazette' in a recent number congratulated Mr DISRAELI upon the removal of Irish difficulties, and the ease with which he can deal with Home Rulers. It says:—"Ireland has not the shadow of a shade of a grievance; all that can be said upon the subject is that the Irish Catholics form a minority in a community of which the vast majority is Protestant, and they must submit to that inconvenience unless the nation is to be cut in two, a hostile country being interposed between England and America, and England being placed between two fires in case of a Continental war. Mr DISRAELI is thus in a position to say to the disaffected part of Ireland, 'We have given you all you are going to get, and very probably more than you have any sort of right to have, and you have now simply got to obey the laws and live quietly like the rest of the nation, of which you will most assuredly continue to form an integral part, whether you like it or like it not.' In holding this language to the Irish Catholics, we believe that the Conservatives would be enthusiastically supported by the whole of Great Britain and by the Irish Protestants. The most bitter Radical would like to see an independent Ultramontane nation under the lee of Great Britain as little as the stoutest Conservative. As if this was not enough good fortune in regard of Ireland, the nature of the majority is such as to deprive the Home Rulers of all importance whatever. Mr DISRAELI is completely independent of them, and is able to treat them and their claims according to their true demerits. This in itself is a piece of good fortune which can hardly be over-valued."

Strange to say, Mr DISRAELI does not seem to think the Irish the pampered people the 'Pall Mall Gazette' would have us believe; for we find the new Premier, in speaking at Buckingham on February 10, as regards the Coercion Laws, saying:—"Now I call it severe and stringent legislation, because I find in no coercive legislative acts ever passed for Ireland, provisions of as severe a character as I find in the existing legislation, and which will go on to the year 1875." In the face of this admission the very liberal journal above quoted asserts that "Ireland has not a shadow of a shade of a grievance," and that she had better "live quietly like the rest of the nation, of which she will continue to form an integral part, whether she likes it or likes it not." We question very much whether the 'Pall Mall Gazette' will find many to endorse the "very broad views" held by that Journal on the Irish question, or that Mr DISRAELI is so completely independent of the three score members pledged to redress the wrongs of which the 'Pall Mall Gazette' is so oblivious. The time has passed by when the claims of

Ireland can be pooh-poohed or set aside in the high-handed manner above shown, as possibly Mr DISRAELI may discover to his cost, if he attempt the policy advocated by the 'Pall Mall Gazette.' With regard to the "rare good fortune" attending the Irish majority over which it is so jubilant, we are entirely innocent; but as to the Home Rulers being deprived of all importance or otherwise, we have formed an opinion, and one which time will no doubt prove to have been a correct one.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MR STOUT, during the debate on Wednesday evening on the discontinuance of Sunday trains, made one observation of which many gentlemen in the Provincial Council had better make a note. In speaking to the question, the Provincial Solicitor said he failed to see the consistency of those hon. members who were so anxious to respect the religious opinions of a minority in the matter of Sunday observance, when they had outraged the feelings, and totally ignored the conscientious scruples of a very much larger minority of their fellow-colonists on the previous evening, with regard to the reading of the Bible in public schools.

A MOST distressing accident, by which four young men belonging to this city came to an untimely end, occurred in the harbor, on the afternoon of Monday last. It appears that about noon on that day seven young men left Dunedin in a boat with the view of proceeding to Port Chalmers to witness the regatta in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. At the time they started a fair wind was blowing, but the wind was occasionally chopping round, which increased to a perfect gale, accompanied by heavy squalls of rain and hail. However, the boat proceeded in safety until the Cross Channel had been reached, when a sudden gust of wind of unusual strength came upon them, and the sheet of the sail having been made fast, the boat was immediately capsized, and the whole party precipitated into the water. On the boat rising to the surface, the men managed to lay hold of her, but she again over-balanced and capsized. Three of those who had been clinging to her, sank never to rise again. On the boat again coming to the surface four of the party managed to hold on by the keel, but only two of whom remained until ultimately rescued by a boat whist put off for the purpose. One of the men named Godfrey being a powerful swimmer struck out for the shore which he succeeded in reaching, but unfortunately another of the party made a like attempt, and before he had proceeded far, he uttered a piercing shriek, and throwing up his hands disappeared for ever. The names of the unfortunate men were Frank Butterfield, Frank Castles, Andrew Skene, and William Linton, all employed by Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co. Up to the time of our going to press, none of the bodies had been recovered.

A FINAL meeting of the Surat Relief Committee has been held, at which ten guineas was awarded to Mr Hayward, harbor-master at Catlin's River, in recognition of his services. It appeared that 172 persons had been relieved by the Committee, and £40 of a balance in hand was voted to the Benevolent Institution. The work on board the ill-fated vessel has been discontinued for the winter season, and the hands engaged in getting salvage have been discharged.

AN inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of an unfortunate woman named Isabella Tassey, who had been found dead in her bed on the previous morning. The jury after hearing the evidence adduced, returned a verdict that death was caused from suffocation by an over-dose of laudanum.

THE nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the City Council for Leith Ward, caused by the resignation of Mr Barnes—that gentleman having accepted the position of Inspector of Works to the Corporation—took place on the 22nd inst. But two nomination papers were received, the candidates being Mr P. Gibson, of Great King street, and Mr Harrop, of Albany street. A poll was taken at the Caledonian Grounds on last Wednesday, when Mr Gibson was elected to the vacant seat by a majority of 111 over his opponent, the numbers polled being:—Gibson, 194; Harrop, 83.

THE annual examination and distribution of prizes in the Orehunga Catholic Schools, Auckland, took place on the 7th inst. The schools comprise three—a boys' school, with a gross attendance of 43 pupils; and two girls' schools, under the tuition of the Sisters of Mercy, having upon their roll 107. The examination in the boys' school was in the presence of the Vicar-General of the diocese and several of the clergy and leading members of the community. The Vicar-General at the close complimented both master and pupils, and expressed himself highly pleased with the high state of efficiency which had been manifested. The visitors then attended the school under the Sisters of Mercy, in which the pupils were examined in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, history (ancient and modern), arithmetic and astronomy; plain and ornamental needlework (of which latter there were samples well worthy of notice); music (instrumental and vocal), with recitations most distinctly delivered. A drama, "The Apple of Discord," was most creditably performed, when the ages and acquirements of the juvenile actors are considered. And this, followed by the singing with good taste and effect of the royal anthem, "God Save the Queen," introduced the distribution of prizes, which were select and of value, and deserving in many instances to be kept by the fortunate recipients as souvenirs of the days of their schooling.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that Meeting of the Shareholders of the TABLET Company will take place in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Thursday evening next at eight o'clock, when the yearly statement and balance-sheet will be placed before the meeting.

In an article on Wednesday, advocating the teaching of the Bible in public schools, the 'Guardian' winds up with the following sentence:—"As a matter of expediency, therefore, we say, maintain the present school system, which will not outrage the religious scruples of any parent, while it satisfies the scruples of the majority." Of course the dictum of so high and liberal an authority as the 'Guardian' should pass unchallenged. But does that journal mean to assert that the Catholic body have not made the injustice under which it labors sufficiently public? or is it that the 'Guardian,' with characteristic liberality, will not even accord them the possession of such articles as scruples at all? In another column we publish the division-list on the debate, and it would be well for our readers to bear in mind the names of those gentlemen whose opinions are in unison with those expressed above.

FROM the Government 'Gazette' of the 14th inst., we learn that the total imports for the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1874, were:—Auckland, £382,963, as against £337,291 during same quarter of 1873; Wellington, £237,573, against £177,851; Lyttelton, £434,044, against £295,922; and Dunedin, £724,344, against £475,765. The total return of exports during the same time, and at same places, were:—Auckland, £143,375, against £305,815 during corresponding quarter; Wellington, £333,731, against £265,733; Lyttelton, £462,613, against £507,790; and Dunedin, £843,969, against £1,005,793 last year. It will be thus seen that while all the ports, with the exception of Lyttelton, exceeded during the present year the imports of last year, the exports have fallen away in all places save Wellington, which have increased to the value of £68,000.

FROM the 'Charlestown Herald' we learn that the anniversary of the Brighton Branch, No. 43, of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, was celebrated by a grand ball in that town on the 7th inst. Previous to the ball a procession was formed, which marched through the town headed by the new silk banner, belonging to the Charlestown Branch of the Association. A most pleasant evening was spent, all agreeing that the celebration of the anniversary had been well and truly honored.

THE Wellington 'Independent' suggests the propriety of the Government having a steam launch there and at other ports, for the landing of immigrants. We believe that plans have been made for the building of such a launch at this port.

A SOLEMN requiem mass was celebrated on Sunday, the 10th inst., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Patrick Golden, who died at Macroom, County Cork, on the 11th October, 1873. The celebrant was the Rev. Walter McDonald, the deacon the Rev. G. O'Dwyer, sub-deacon, the Rev. J. Golden. The deceased was a brother of the last-named clergyman, and a student of Carlow, Genoa, and St. Mary's, Oscot, Colleges. The "month's mind" for the deceased took place on the 10th November in the parish Church of Kilaamatra, where his remains are interred. The lamented gentleman possessed talents of a high order as a scholar and musician. He spoke several languages, and added wonderful mental capacity to a herculean bodily frame. He died in the 42nd year of his age, and the 15th of his priesthood, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends. St. Patrick's Cathedral was draped for the occasion, and the choir executed the impressive music of the mass in a touching manner.

THE 'TABLET' NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

THE adjourned Annual General Meeting of shareholders in the TABLET newspaper was held in St. Joseph's schoolroom on the evening of Thursday, the 21st instant. His Lordship the Bishop occupied the chair, and shareholders to the extent of seventy-nine shares were represented. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary stated that owing to the multiplicity of the accounts the auditors were unable to furnish their report on the balance-sheet which had been submitted to them; but on the completion of the audit and the acceptance of the balance-sheet by a meeting which would be held for that purpose, it would be published in the TABLET for the information of shareholders at a distance.

The chairman said that although the balance-sheet which had been drawn up by the secretary could not be officially placed before the meeting, not having left the auditors' hands, yet he had no doubt but it was substantially correct. From that statement he was happy to say the affairs of the company were in a most flourishing condition, and its success had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The paper had been started under great disadvantages, a large amount of the capital being absorbed in preliminary expenses; and now at the close of the first year, they found they had not only their original capital intact, but with over £200 to the good. They might safely conclude, then, that the TABLET was placed on a firm basis, and financially and otherwise an established success, showing as it did a profit of 40 per cent. The total number of shares which it had been at first proposed to issue was 1500, but of this number but 561 had been allotted, and although applications had been made during the past year for shares, the directors thought it better to refrain from doing so until after the annual general meeting. The question now arose whether it would not be better to issue the balance of unsold shares, with the view of placing more funds at the disposal of the directory. His Lordship then paid a high eulogium to the secretary, and stated that it was owing to his energy, zeal, and unceasing efforts that the present success of the company was attributable; for were it not for the labors of Mr Loughnan, instead of its now flourishing position, it must have long since ended in failure. He thought the shareholders owed the secretary a debt not easily paid, and one certainly which money could not recompense. The directors had worked hard, but were it not for the secretary, their efforts would have been futile, and the paper long since ceased to exist. He thought, therefore, that as a debt of gratitude the shareholders should present that gentleman with a testimonial as a small recognition of his service and zeal for the

interests of the paper. The term of office for which the directors had been chosen had now expired, and it was the duty of the meeting to elect gentlemen to fill the vacancies.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and elected to constitute the directory during the ensuing year:—Messrs Connor, Scanlan, Bunney, Downey and Meenan.

Messrs Columb and Meenan, the retiring auditors, were proposed for re-election, but Mr Meenan having been elected a director was declared ineligible, and Mr Michael Meenan was elected to fill the vacancy.

On the motion of Mr Scanlan, seconded by Mr Columb, a committee was appointed to confer and arrange for the purpose of presenting the secretary with a testimonial for his services during the past year.

The Secretary having intimated that on the balance-sheet being passed by the auditors, a meeting for its submission would be convened on Thursday, 4th June, a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Provincial Council on Tuesday Mr Ireland moved, "That in the opinion of this Council, the reading of the Bible in the public schools of this Province should not be compulsory, but that the School Committees, with the sanction of the Education Board, should have the power to permit the reading of the Bible, subject to the restrictions contained in the Education Ordinance." According to the Census of 1871, there were 13,493 persons who were not Protestants, and though to persons of that denomination the teaching of the Bible in the public schools might seem quite right, he thought it hard that a man should be compelled to pay for what he did not conscientiously believe to be true. It was well known that Roman Catholics were under the impression that the teaching of the Bible should only be imparted through their priests; and he considered if people were taxed in support of a system which their consciences condemned, it would be a flagrant injustice. It might be said that the Bible was merely read in the schools, and that Biblical instruction was not imparted; but it really seemed inconsistent that the statement should be made that a book was read, but that its contents were not taught. He had in the first instance intended moving the abolition of the reading of the Bible in the schools altogether, but he subsequently thought it best to give the system now proposed a trial. If a man held opinions honestly, they ought to be respected, and it was not for the Council to say whose opinion was right and whose was wrong.

An amendment was proposed by Mr Lumsden to the effect that the words "should be discontinued" be introduced after the word "Bible," making the motion to read "That the reading of the Bible be discontinued in the public schools of the Province."

Mr Stout spoke in favor of the motion, alleging that if it were the duty of the State to interfere in religion, it should go farther, and there must be a State Church. If the matter were left to the people to decide, he believed the majority would give way to the minority, sooner than the latter should have their feelings shocked.

Mr Reeves considered that if the Bible were read to the children in school without comment, as stated, it was far more pernicious than if left alone altogether. Under these circumstances he would support the amendment.

Mr Mollison spoke against both the motion and the amendment.

Ultimately the House divided on the first-mentioned part of the amendment to introduce, after the word "Bible," the words "should be discontinued." This was lost by 20 votes to 16. The following is the division list:—

AYES, 16: Messrs. Bastings, J. C. Brown, G. F. C. Browne, R. Clarke, Daniel, Fish (teller), Green, Hallenstein, Inzlett, Ireland, Kinross, Lumsden, McKellar, Oliver, Reeves, Stout (teller).

NOES, 20: Messrs Allan, H. Clark (teller), Cumming, De la Tour, Henderson, Menzies (teller), Mollison, McDerimid, McKellar, McKenzie, McLean, McNeil, Reid, Reynolds, Roberts, Rogers, Turnbull, Wilson, Wood.

MR THOMAS CARLYLE ON MODERN WORK.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES CONTRASTED.

THE following unpublished letter from Mr Carlyle to Sir J. Whitworth, regarding the announcement made some time ago of the latter's intention to supplement the savings of his workpeople by a bonus upon them was read lately by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art:—"I have heard of your offer on behalf of the thrifty workpeople of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of it by the district authorities of the place. * * * Would to Heaven that all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect. The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous. The question of capital and labor growing even more anarchic, insoluble altogether by the notions hitherto applied to it, is pretty certain to issue in petroleum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the 'dismal science' come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me; the first is that capital and labor never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honor, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandment of Almighty God, who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object than either that of the coal strike or any considerable strike is the fact that, loathly speaking, all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its works ill, slimly, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and, say, only 100 years ago! At the latter date, or still more conspicuously for ages before that, all England awoke to its work with an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labor

and help them to do it well. Now, all England, shopkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing laborers, awoken as if with an unspoken but heartfelt prayer to Beelzebub, 'O, help us, thou great lord of shoddy, adulteration, and malfiance to do our work with a maximum of altness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity; for the devil's sake. Amen.'

This same Carlyle wrote a book some 30 years ago, entitled 'The Past and Present,' the drift of which was to show that modern England, though full of wealth and multifarious produce and supply for human want, was yet, so far as the industrious classes were concerned, actually 'dying of inanition.' Some two millions, he says, sit in workhouses—poor-law prisons—or have "out-door relief" flung over the wall to them, the workhouse Bastille being full to bursting. In thrifty Scotland itself, he adds, in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in dark lanes hidden from all but the eye of God and the minister of God, there are scenes of woe and destitution and desolation such as one may hope the sun never saw before. These things are not exceptional, but have reference to "the common state." Such is the model Protestant country in Christendom,—the one in which the blessed fruits of Luther and Knox's labors are said to be best seen. If our social system in New Zealand is to be based on the Protestant English model, we may expect to find that similar painful results will ensue. Great wealth, extensive landed property among the few; destitution, war and desolation among the masses. This system has already begun among us. So long as millions of public money are being spent on railway and other public works, the evil may be kept within moderate bounds, but after lavish outlay stops, then we shall have crowded workhouses and other dismal accessories of Protestant "progress and civilisation." Things indeed are coming to a crisis at home. The English industrial orders—the agriculturalists especially—are now learning the secret of their power, and how to use it wisely. They are also beginning to see the real relation in which the Catholic Church stands to popular rights and public liberty. The Church does not teach men to redress wrongs by petroleum or pike and gun, but by moral and religious means, and constitutional organisations among the people.

In Pagan and in Catholic countries, too, God knows there are vice and misery enough, but any vice or misery equal to what is seen in England and Scotland it appears the blessed sun never looks upon from his rising to his going down. This should teach modesty to our boastful Protestant Press—so ready to run down every thing Catholic. Carlyle believes that our Catholic ancestors centuries ago, if poorer than us, were far more virtuous and happy and free in many ways. Protestantism is a mistake.

FREE-MASONRY AND THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

THE following strange and startling revelations have been taken from the 'Journal de Florence,' an able, fearless, and accurate Catholic journal. The article from which they are taken is one of a series written by the editor of that paper on the anti-Christian sects of Europe, and on the influences of Free-Masonry on the policy of the late Emperor of the French. It may also serve as a key to the cause of the present German persecutions, and the trials to which the Holy Father has been subjected.

The Journal prefaces its extracts from the memoirs by stating that all the world was well aware that Napoleon the Third was carried to his height of power by the agency and the energy of the secret societies. All the world, too, was aware that seated on his throne of Empire, having himself graduated in the worst of secret associations, and forecasting for the future, he felt that religion was the surest pillar of his power, and that the Church alone could avail to consecrate his dynasty into a lasting and a mighty influence; that, in the midst of his good resolutions for the encouragement of religious observances, and for the protection of the Church, he was diverted from his purpose by the Orsini conspiracy, and the bursting of the shell that nearly cost him his life. The Orsini explosion was the beginning of the "Italia Unita" and this fact is thus traced in the memoirs already mentioned:—"On the evening of the Orsini attempt upon his life (Jan. 14, 1858,) the Emperor showed, in presence of the danger a wonderful coolness. Subsequently to the plots for his assassination at the Hippodrome and at the *Opera Comique* in 1853, and the attempt of Pianori in 1855, he conceived a great horror of the sects, and had resolved to devote himself to the prosperity of France, and to the secure establishment of his dynasty. But other reflections soon came to his mind, and with them came that terror from the past which gets hold of souls, even the best disposed, and constitutes their severest chastisement. What would become of the Empire and the Prince Imperial if the sect, which had sworn death to Napoleon, were to realise its execrable purpose? The Emperor, a prey to the most terrible perplexities, remembered an advice which had been given him by his mother, the Queen Hortense: 'If you should ever find yourself in great danger, and want counsel, consult the Advocate X.' He will be a safe guide for you.' This advocate was a Roman exile, whom Napoleon had formerly known in the Romagna, at the time of the Italian revolt against the Holy See. He was living near Paris, in middling circumstances—that state of comparative comfort in which Freemasonry in some way or other contrives to secure to its leaders. Napoleon sent in quest of him, and desired him to be invited to the Tuileries. He was found and promised to be at the palace next day. When he entered the Imperial apartment, Napoleon took his hand and said: 'They want to kill me. What have I done?' 'You have forgotten,' he answered, 'that you are an Italian, and that your oath binds you to the cause of Italian glory and independence.' Napoleon maintained that his love for Italy was unaltered, but that, as Emperor of the French, he should think also, and primarily of the glory of France. The advocate rejoined that no one wanted to prevent the Emperor from devoting himself to the affairs of France, but that it was his duty as well to think of Italy, and to unite the cause of both, by giving them equal freedom and the same future. If he failed in this it was decided to leave no stone unturned to free the Peninsula from Austrian rule, and

to found Italian Unity. 'What, then,' asked Napoleon, 'is it I am wanted to do?' The advocate promised to consult with his friends, and to bring him the result in a couple of days. In a day or two the answer came that the sect demanded three things—firstly, the pardon of Orsini; secondly, the proclamation of Italian independence; and thirdly, the junction of France in a war with Austria. An interval of fifteen months was allowed him for the carrying out of this programme, and for that length of time he was guaranteed an immunity from violence. "Here," says the 'Journal de Florence,' "the memoir introduces a number of documents, which showed how much about that period, the Emperor veered and wavered in his policy. The Emperor worked hard to secure the pardon of Orsini. He induced the Empress to intercede for him. The Ministry and the *Corps de Diplomatie* were anxious for the pardon. One man, however, held out against it, and this was his Eminence Cardinal Marlot, the Archbishop of Paris. The Cardinal said to the Emperor:—"Sire, you can do much in France, but you can not arrest the arm of justice. By a wonderful mercy of God your life has been spared in this diabolical attempt; but French blood has been spilled close by you, and this blood demands an atonement; otherwise every idea of justice would seem to have been lost." Napoleon understood his position, and saw there was but one thing he could do. He went to visit Orsini. We shall never know what passed at that interview; but it is certain that Napoleon affirmed the oaths and promises he had registered years ago in Italy, and that he swore to him, when he could not save him, that he would act as his testamentary executor. The phrase is correct, and Napoleon has been the testamentary executor to the will of Orsini. It was agreed that the latter should write a letter to the Emperor, which the Emperor was to make public, and in which the programme of the Italian "idea" should be set forth. Then was witnessed one of the grossest scandals of modern times—the reading of that letter in the open court, and its publication in the 'Moniteur.' The letter is printed in the memoir, but not its passage having reference to the Pope. "Martyr" (as they profanely called him) to the Italian idea, Orsini mounted the scaffold, convinced that Italy would soon be one, and that the Pope would be dethroned. As he was about to die, he cried aloud—"Vive l'Italia, Viva la France!" The memoir traces the events that so speedily followed. Anxious to quarrel with Austria, and finding no pretext, the Emperor uttered the well-known words of January 1, 1859, to M. Hubner, the ambassador of Francis Joseph, words which fell like a thunder-clap on the world, and prepared the war of 1859. Prussia, which was not then in the game of the Italian revolution, suddenly stepped forward to check the progress of the "idea." It became necessary to make the peace of Villafranca (July 14, 1859), and to sign the treaty of Zurich in the year following. It was necessary to quiet French susceptibilities by the annexation of Nice and Savoy—to conceal from Europe the real designs of the sect, and to put checks to the execution of the Italian plans. Dissimulation and delay suited the character of Napoleon; they were the cause of his final overthrow. The sect cast him over, and took Bismarck in his place. When the war of '70 shall have come to be better understood, it will be made manifest that the sect, rather than the armies of Germany, defeated France, and bore away those victories which have accomplished the unity of Italy. Of all the skilful devices of the sect, the most dangerous one is that of making the people believe that everything which happens is the result of the play of diplomacy or of war. Diplomacy and war are of themselves powerless today for the foundation of empires and kingdoms. It is the sect which establishes them, and what we seen above is a clear proof of it. But there comes ever a moment when God determines to draw from out the evil which He has permitted, the good which He designs for His Church. He breathes upon the handiwork of the sect, and it vanishes. It belongs to the Christian people to hasten the coming of that moment by severing themselves from all fellowship with those secret societies and by holding themselves fast to the teachings of the Church."

ONLY AN IRISHMAN.

A Mrs HYATT, Secretary to the Relief Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, New York, wrote some time since to the 'Brooklyn Eagle' that she considered "the lower class of Irish—those that go around the streets dirty and ragged, whining for assistance—as unworthy of help. My work (she adds) was to assist decent, respectable people, and I do not consider the Irish as belonging to that class." These sneers have been ably answered by an article from the pen of the Hon. William E. Robinson, a veteran American journalist and politician, who is an enthusiast in his admiration of the Irish, of which nationality he is himself a bright and shining example. After speaking of the action of Mrs Hyatt, he proceeds as follows:—

Now who, let me ask, are these horrible Irish? At home they have been known by many distinguished specimens. James Barry, the greatest British painter; Joseph Black, the greatest British chemist; Robert Boyle, the greatest British philosopher; Father Burke, the greatest pulpit orator; Edmund Burke the greatest British statesman; Sir Philip Francis, the greatest British satirist; Sir Hans Sloane, the greatest British naturalist; Spranger Barry, the greatest British tragedian; and John Tyndall the greatest British scientist. I might mention thousands of others—Bellew, Canning, Carleton, Charlemont, Adam Clarke, Coot, Curran, Edgeworth, Emmet, Fitzgerald, Goldsmith, Grattan, Hogan, Lever, Lover, Maxwell, MacLise, Father Mathew, Thomas Moore, Daniel O'Connell (whom the greatest living American orator pronounced as equal to Webster, Clay, and Calhoun rolled into one) Sheridan, Sterne, Swift, Usher, and Wellington; and leave your readers to place them on their proper pedestals of fame.

I might also mention the Nugents, of Austria, the O'Donnells, of Spain, and others who, in all nations of the earth, assailed "Fame's steepest heights" and "walked ambition's diamond ridge" with firmest steps. The President of the French Republic, MacMahon, and

the recent Republican President of Spain, Castelar, are of this race of "quadrupeds."

But the object of my noticing this matter at all is to try and correct the error into which some people who are ignorant of American history, and have not studied the origin of our people, fall when they speak of the Irish as something distinct from the American people.

THE IRISH WERE THE AMERICANS

in the days of George Washington, and every day since then they have been, as they will continue to be, more and more so. Prior to the commencement of this century the emigrants to this country were in a large preponderance Irish. More Irishmen arrived in Philadelphia in 1729 than all the Plymouth and Jamestown colonies twice told. At the Revolution the Irish were Americans, the English were anti-Americans. There were ten Irish generals around Washington to one English general. Most of the English were Loyalists and Tories. Almost all the Irish were Patriots and Republicans. It is a strange perversion of history that the true Americans should be called foreigners and the enemies of George Washington should be called Americans.

"HOLMES'S ANNALS OF AMERICA"

tell us that in 1729, there arrived in Philadelphia alone nearly seven thousand Irish immigrants. Duane's passages from Marshall's "Remembrances" inform us that in two months of the year 1774, about three thousand emigrants came to Philadelphia from Antrim, Waterford, and Londonderry. This was only for fourteen months at one port. How many Irish arrived in the intervening half century at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and other ports? All this time the Irish numbered ten to one of all other emigrants, and all these emigrants had children ranging up to ten and sixteen, and their children's children equally prolific. It is recorded of one Irishman of that day that he had over nine hundred great grandchildren.

A book published in Dublin, in 1792, estimates that three thousand males left Ulster yearly for the Provinces; this for ten years alone would amount to thirty thousand. In 1775, I think, one-half of New England (leaving out the Tories who tried to defeat Washington) were of Irish birth and descent, and that over two-thirds of the people of Virginia, Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Maryland were Irish. This country was largely Irish when English Cornwallis surrendered to Washington's Irish Generals. Since then the emigration from England has not been more than one to ten. A report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House of Representatives, in 1868, estimates twenty-nine millions of our population as emigrants and their descendants since the acknowledgment of our independence. The last census gives the foreign-born of our population as five millions and a half, and about ten millions as the children of emigrants. Here are over fifteen millions, much more than one-third of our population, foreigners or their children. Now, add to these fifteen millions the descendants of the prolific thousands and tens of thousands multiplying from five to tenfold each generation for a century, and you have the American people. More than three-fourths of the American people are more or less Irish blood. The English element is almost extinct. The German element is vastly greater. There are as many descendants, and have been more distinguished Americans from the New Hampshire Irish than from the English of Plymouth. It was an Irish colony in Mecklenburgh that first proclaimed the doctrines of our independence, before Charles Thompson, of Ireland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, drafted it in Philadelphia. I can name a dozen Irish to one American General around Washington. The American army was an army of Irishmen, whom the English then as now hated and maligned. Glory be around the Butlers, Clintons, Hands, Irvines, Knoxes, Montgomeries, Maylands, Starks, Sullivans, Thompsons, and Waynes, whose Irish swords flashed brightest in the contest that won American independence, and bright be the light around the solitary English ray of patriotism that glistened on the blade of Gates! Our navy, like our army, was Irish; the O'Briens of Maine, its founders, and John Barry, of Wexford, an Irish Catholic, loved and chosen by Washington, its first commodore.

THE AMERICAN MIND WAS EDUCATED

to independence by Irish teachers, such as Francis Allison, of Donegal, whom President Stiles, of Yale College, pronounced the greatest classical scholar of America, and Samuel Finlay, of Armagh, afterward President of Princeton College. It was an Irishman, Berkeley, that pioneered New England education. The first American voyage to China was by an Irishman; the first great commercial house of Brown Brothers were, and the venerable survivors are Irish; the first General that fell in the American cause, Montgomery, was Irish; the last great battle of our recent war, at Gettysburgh, was fought under an Irish Catholic, Meade. The first publisher of an American daily paper was a Tyrone Irishman, Dunlap. The first printer and first public reader, as well as framer of our Declaration of Independence, were Irishmen. The American inventors of steamboat navigation, telegraphy and reaping by machinery, Fulton, Morse and McCormick, are Irish. The founder of the 'New York Tribune,' and the publisher and proprietor of the 'New York Herald,' are Irish, as were and are most of the writers, reporters, and editors of the leading periodicals of Great Britain and the United States. It is the statue of an Irishman, George Clinton, that has been sent to Washington, as worthiest to represent forever at the capital of Washington our own Empire State. It was an Irishman, that first planned the Erie Canal, and an Irishman's grandson, De Witt Clinton, that completed it. It was an Irishman, that wrote the first history of the United States. Our first explorers, Kane and others, as England's also, McClure and others, were Irish. The men that George Washington confided in and trusted, in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were John Rodgers, James Caldwell, Alexander McWhorter, George Duffield and Patrick Allison—all sons of Irishmen. It was an Irish society, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of Philadelphia, composed of Catholics and Protestants, that saved Washington's army from destruction at Valley Forge, through gratitude for which George Washington himself became a naturalised Irishman that he might become a Son of St. Patrick. The head of our Navy and our Vice-Admiral are Irish. The head of our army is no better than an Irish-

man, for his wife is a Catholic; and our Lieutenant-General is Catholic and Irish. A. T. Stewart, the leading merchant of the world, and John Tyndall, the greatest scientific living, are Irish; and Proctor, now charming our scientific circles is, I believe, a Catholic. The Mayor of Brooklyn is of Irish descent. The ablest judges, the most distinguished physicians, the most devoted clergymen, Protestant as well as Catholic, the most extensive merchants, the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn, are Irish by birth and blood. The most elegant, refined and hospitable mansions on the "hill" and heights are owned and occupied by Irish Catholics. One-half of the real estate of Brooklyn is owned by Irishmen, who pay their full proportion of taxes. More than one half of the people who go to church or attend school in Brooklyn are Irish. It was Irishmen who by tongue, and pen, and sword, made America great, glorious, and free.

Of all the countries in Europe, Ireland is freest from crime, less given to drunkenness, highest in art, and most distinguished for education, gallantry, and virtue. Europe received from her its highest civilization and refinements, and England's most distinguished orators, composers, scientists, soldiers and writers were and are Irish.

I do not deny that Irishmen have their faults here. Nine-tenths of their failings are due, however, to the poisoned liquor so easily obtained here. Many of them the victims of poverty at home, are looked upon as the representatives of the land which gave to America the greatest portion of her population, manhood, and mind. These, however, are but the rust from her sabre and musket, which a little care and trouble will rub off, and leave the metal pure and bright. These are but the spots upon the sun. The light of Ireland's glory, in spite of these spots, still warms and illumines, as it has in days gone by, the universe of mind. What a Barry or a Berkeley, a Carroll or a Clinton, a Fulton or a Morse, a Knox or a Jackson, a Rowan or a Sheridan, a Montgomery or a Wayne, may be worth to America I cannot tell, but the political economist knows that an able-bodied man is worth a thousand dollars to our national wealth. Even the poorest emigrant unlettered and unknown, who only digs and dies, is worth his weight in gold. Over every cradle, on every highway of labor, nearest to death on danger's pathway, over which our nation pursues her grand career, the Irishman, sustained and imbued with Irish virtue, love, fidelity, valor, skill, and labor, will work and toil, and live and die for the starry flag of his adopted land.

There are many other things I should like to say, for the grand field of thought on this subject spreads itself out wide around me, but this letter is already too long.

But I must say that I do really pity Mrs Hyatt, if she refuses to recognise the Irish and Catholics of this city and country. She cannot attend a Presbyterian or Methodist church, for Irishmen introduced them to America. She cannot attend the finest lectures on light and astronomy, for Tyndall and Proctor are Irish and Catholic. She cannot attend the opera or theatre, for the composers and actors are Irish. Should she visit France, she could not accept an invitation from Mrs MacMahon. Should she go to Washington, she could not call upon Mrs Sherman; or to Chicago, she could not recognize Sheridan. She could not shop at Stewart's, nor lunch at Delmonico's. If she visits the Navy Yard, she cannot return the smile of Mrs Rowan; if she crosses to the Marine Barracks, she could not accept the elegant hospitality of Mrs Broome; and, worst of all, she cannot look to the next world for happiness in heaven, for there she must expect to meet some Irish of the poorest class, singing, perhaps, with a very celestial brogue; and even Lazarus, who was very poor, and not over-cleanly, is likely to be as prominent in Paradise as the almoner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

By the arrival of the City of Adelaide at Auckland, we have English news to the 22nd of April. The following are the principal items.

ENGLISH NEWS.

April 22.

The Grand-Duke Alexis is the only member of the Imperial family who will accompany the Czar on his visit to Poland.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, said that the harvest in India promised to be abundant, and that the present provisions against famine were undoubtedly ample.

In the House of Commons Mr Smollett moved that the suddenness of the late dissolution of Parliament was deserving of the censure of the House, and characterised the act as a coup d'etat by which the last Government sought unconstitutionally to retain power. He declared that Mr Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem which was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation. Mr Gladstone stigmatised the assertion that the dissolution was secretly planned as untrue, absurd, and impossible, and challenged a repetition of the word "trickster" applied to him. Upon the refusal of Mr Smollett to repeat it, he charged him with lack of decency and manliness, and defended the act of dissolution, which he declared would have been more inconvenient had it been postponed. Upon concluding his speech, Mr Gladstone left the House, and the motion was negatived without a division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

A prospectus has been issued in London containing proposals for the formation of a company to take over Hall's Australian steam ship line. The proposed capital is £600,000, in 30,000 shares of £20 each. The seven promoters take one share each, four of whom, including Hall, stipulate for a salary of £1,000 a year.

A break-out [lock-out?] of 15,000 miners is expected in Cornwall.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank England since the last balance day is £114,000; the amount of bullion gone into the bank £20,000.

The expectation of another rise of the Thames, and overflow, caused thousands of people to throng its banks, and fill the bridges

which cross it. The water rose an immense height, but no damage was done.

Placards are posted up in the agricultural districts of England, cautioning intending immigrants to the United States, on the authority of Consul Archibald, of New York, that 40,000 persons are ready to return to England.

The steamer *Atrato*, after repairing and passing inspection, left on Easter Monday with 400 emigrants for Canterbury and Otago. Several of the emigrants who left the first time refused to proceed in her, and returned to their homes, after enjoying the trip for several days, and free rations.

A terrible explosion has occurred in the mine of the Duke of Enfield. It caused the death of 53 persons, and injured 20 others.

Joseph Arch is to arrange an extensive emigration of farm laborers from England to America.

The steamship *Faraday* has begun to load with the new Atlantic cable, which will be laid direct to the United States.

Two railway accidents have occurred inland, resulting in the death and injury of 20 persons.

Gladstone, in reviewing the Budget, said he regarded the removal of a penny from the Income Tax as an important step towards the abolition of taxes.

A Bill abolishing sugar duties has finally passed the House of Commons.

A special meeting of the committee relative to the Agricultural Laborers' Union granted £1,000 for the relief of the locked-out laborers, 4,000 of whom are now on the Union funds. A London letter says that in the Eastern counties of England there is a bitter conflict between the farmers and the laborers: the latter have joined the Union. In Warwickshire they demanded an extra 1s. a week; this was refused the laborers, consequently they struck on one or two farms. The farmers generally retaliated by locking out all the Union men, and declaring that henceforth they will employ only non-unionists. The landlords supported the farmers, and threaten to eject those who do not hold aloof from relation with unionists.

The Parliamentary vote to defray expenses of the Ashantee expedition amounts to £900,000.

A new movement is on foot in London for a Parliament of working men; an organization is formed, and committee appointed.

A Bill has been introduced into Parliament, at the instigation of the Early Closing Association for closing all shops at 8 p.m.

Mr Kenealy has been excluded from the mess of Oxford Circuit for want of etiquette in the Tichborne case. This deprives him of professional status, no junior being allowed to engage with him. In a letter to the Press, Kenealy indignantly denies the charges made against him, and says he dissents from the verdict of the jury. He believes the claimant still to be Tichborne, and that the real Arthur Orton will be in England before 12 months, and acknowledged as such, and the defendant released.

The report of the Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company shows the year's profits to be £156,975. A dividend equal to 6½ per cent. was declared, and £39,950 carried to the reserve fund.

The British steamship *Queen Elizabeth*, from Calcutta for England, became a wreck at Punta Arenas, in Spain. Twenty-three lives were lost, including H. J. Allardice, missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, wife, and three children.

CONTINENTAL.

PARIS, April 18.

Sixty millions were voted for the repair of the French fortifications.

With reference to the escape of Rochefort and his companions, the Paris 'Sour' says the escape of the French convicts has already led to an exchange of notes between the Cabinets at Versailles and St. James's. According to the information of the the English Government, it was a French vessel fitted by friends of the prisoners, having on board a crew of 25 men, who were quite determined to fight if necessary. Seventeen convicts were to be carried off, but when the moment arrived only five were ready, the others being engaged at work assigned to them. The English authorities declare that the captain fraudulently hoisted the British flag, but the French believe they can prove that the vessel was equipped and prepared in a British port, and that the British Government should be held responsible. Upon reaching Sydney, Rochefort telegraphed for 25,000*fr.* to M. Adain, formerly Prefect of the Paris Police, and guardian of his children. After satisfying himself that this was not an attempt at a hoax, Adain forwarded the money, part of which was supplied by two newspapers, viz., 'Republique Francaise' and the 'Rapport.' M. Victor Hugo also contributed 6,300*fr.*

Four hundred thousand francs have been subscribed for the relief of the laboring classes in Paris. This distress grows wider daily.

Two batches of Lothringen priests (37 in all) have been tried at the Court at Metz for reading from the pulpit the pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy, commanding the faithful to pray to the Blessed Virgin to intercede for the speedy reunion of the annexed provinces to France. Of the first batch, eleven ecclesiastics were condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment; three to a week's confinement; and the remainder were acquitted.

The official report relative to the Central Asian affairs, says that after the Turcomans had been punished for robbery, tranquility was perfectly re-established. Tribute was collected, although with great difficulty. Usbecks on the left bank of the Amu Daria have since declared themselves most grateful to the Russians who have liberated the Khivese from the oppressions of the Samudens.

Large numbers of Roman noblemen attended the Vatican on the 23rd March to pay homage to the Pope as a counter demonstration to celebrate the King's ascension. His Holiness made an energetic speech, praising the unalterable devotion of the Roman nobility, who had given the world an example of faithfulness in adversity. A con-

siderable meeting of Romans was held at Loggia de Raffaello. They saluted the Pope with frantic cheers.

The Carlist General, Saballo, commanding Guipuscoa, had issued a proclamation decreeing the punishment of death to all persons furnishing food to the cities of San Sebastian, Rentira, and Irun. A despatch from Pedro Abanta says that an army of 5,000 Republican troops are marching on Valmaseda, a town 22 miles from Bilbao.

The particulars of the elections in Switzerland indicate that the Plebisite on the revision of the Federal Constitution resulted in a majority of 100,000 in favor of the revision.

The German Tribunal at Saverne has condemned and imposed a heavy fine on the Bishop of Nancy, for his charge to the clergy issued last July.

Three millions of reals intended for the Carlists have been seized in Santander.

A rumour is current that the Carlists have asked Marshal Serrano for an amnesty.

Senor Castelar has written a letter, in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic.

The French steamer *Amerique* has been wrecked near Brest. The chief officer was drowned, but the remainder of the crew and 130 passengers were saved. Subscriptions are being made in all parts of the State. 80,000*dol.* were soon subscribed in New York.

The French steamer *Amerique*, sunk near Island of Ushant; 26 miles from Brest. The passengers and crew were rescued by English, Norwegian, and Italian vessels. One of the latter arrived at Brest with the crew. The *Amerique* was not a new vessel. She was formerly the *Eugene L'Imperatrice*, one of the finest steamships of the line. The loss of this fine ship, following so close on the loss of the *Europa*, created great excitement in New York. The *Amerique* was somewhat smaller than the *Ville du Havre*, but similar in build.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu advices state that the King returned from a tour through the Islands, during which he sought to make himself intimately acquainted with the condition of the people. He was everywhere cordially received.

The session of the Legislative Assembly was opened by the King. In his speech, which was highly spoken of by the Press, he urges the desirability of economising public expenditure, of immigration, of free labor, of the scheme for irrigation, water supply, and encouraging steam communication with Australia.

A submarine cable between America and Honolulu is projected by American capitalists.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 people have been driven from their homes by the breaking of a levee on the banks of the Mississippi. In Louisiana, a large breadth of the best cotton lands overflowed, and the crops ruined or greatly damaged. From Cape Girardeau to Red River there are seven or eight million acres of bottom land, ranking as the most productive cotton land in the world, under water. The product of this fertile tract in a good season is worth 400,000,000*dol.* or 500,000,000*dol.* By last accounts several thousand people occupying these alluvial lands are not only driven out, but were in a starving condition. New Orleans telegrams state that most gloomy reports continue to be received of inundation in various points. The whole of the Amite Valley is submerged. Houses, barns, implements, and animals are washed away. The inhabitants fled to the high land, where they remain in a destitute condition. Letters from the Red River country say—"We are entirely overflowed. All bankrupt. Have no provisions; no money; many starving. The water over country still rising. The cattle not drowned are dying for want of food. Sheep and hogs drowned by the hundred."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.

The Bandit Vaiseheuz, for whose head a reward of 15,000*dol.* was offered, is again ravaging the southern counties of California. He seized the *Ranchero San Gabriel* at his mission near Los Angeles, and compelled him to write a cheque for 500*dol.*

There has been an epidemic of crime at San Francisco. Six violent deaths took place in one week. A murderer committed suicide beside the body of his victim, and another nearly similar case occurred a few days after; but the coroner or jury disbelieved the statement of the survivor, and found him guilty of the murder of his comrade.

President Grant vetoed the Senate Currency Bill. The President's message on the Navigator Islands will soon be printed. The report of the Commissioner Sternberger attracted considerable attention. The conflict of claim to the Governorship of Arkansas causes great anxiety. Brooks and Baxter, the rival claimants, have each raised an army. The Federal troops were called on to restore quiet.

RIO JANEIRO.

The mail steamer arrived reports a rupture between the Argentine Republic and the Government of Montevideo, because of Zermiento arbitrarily closing the River Paraguay against a Banda Oriental vessel. A settlement of the difficulty is hoped for.

Venezuela advices state that Governor Pulgar, of Maracaibo, fled from the Province to Kingston, on account of a revolt against despotism.

The news has reached Panama of the loss of the Chilean coasting-steamship *Tacha*, with 19 persons. The loss of life is attributed to a panic which seized the crew, two of whom made off with the only boat.

The friends of Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, intend applying for his pardon.

The new gas works at Nelson, constructed under, and formed by the Provincial Government, which prevented a private company from taking up the work, have proved a failure. All the three retorts having gone wrong, the supply for the time is stopped.

ULSTER FOR IRELAND.

BY FRANCIS DAVIS.

What, though we've looked in silence
On our country's brightening eyes,
Was our silence not prophetic
Of a soul about to rise?
As the infant tempest sleepeth
On the bosom of the cloud,
Till its ripened spirit boundeth
In a fire-flashing shroud;
So ariseth gallant Ulster
In her firm and fearless few,
With the fires of their fathers,
And their love of Erin too.
For we've pondered,
As we wandered
On our isolated way;
And your Ulsterman
And Orangeman
Are Irishmen to-day!

And the past shall be forgotten,
With its days of death and gloom,
When the eye of desolation
Opened with our gardens' bloom;
And our shamrocks and our lilies
Shed confusion o'er our souls,
When we might have traced a heaven
Round their green and golden bowels.
But oh! if for a moment
We have sought a darker track,
There's a warm and weeping welcome
For the hearts that venture back.
And we've pondered,
As we wandered
Like a flock had gone astray,
Till your Ulstermen
And Orangemen
Are Irishmen to-day!

For the healing words are spoken:
We are brothers, ay, and true!
Then arouse, arouse thee, Erin!
For thy foes are ours too.
And we'll chase the demon, discord,
From our bosoms and our path;
And we'll brush her every poison
From our flowers and our heath.
Ay, we'll rival e'en our fathers,
And their fellow-martyred ones,
Till their spirits leap in glory
O'er the ardour of their sons.
We've been riven,
We've been driven,
The crafty spoiler's prey;
But your Ulstermen
And Orangemen
Are Irishmen to-day!

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DAMRAS.

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

31.—PRETENDED BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF JESUS.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF INTRODUCING INTO THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE THE PRETENDED BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF JESUS.

THE question we have here to discuss concerns a leading point in Gospel history—an essentially Catholic dogma, believed and glorified by the tradition of all the Fathers and Doctors of the Greek and Latin Church, from St. Clement, the successor of St. Peter, even to the sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. gloriously seated in the Apostolic Chair. It is against the virginity of Mary that Protestantism in our day directs its attacks. The hostile propaganda seems to be concentrated with stubborn animosity upon this particular subject. It is important that we bring it out in its true light. Before examining in detail the objection revived from Helvidius, and brought forward by modern rationalism, let us take the general idea of it, namely that Jesus had several brothers and sisters, in the modern acceptance of the term, and let us try to compare this statement with the Gospel narrative. Joseph and Mary had taken refuge in Egypt to remove Jesus from the pursuit of Herod. They must have remained there some time. St. Epiphanius supposes the duration of their exile to have been about two years. Were children born in the interim? No. The terms of the Gospel are express. When the celestial messenger comes to announce to Joseph the death of the tyrant, the Holy Family had not increased; the members which compose it are the same as at the departure from Bethlehem. The words of the Angel commanding the return to the land of Israel, offers a complete analogy with that which had determined the flight into Egypt. "Arise, take the child and his mother, and fly into Egypt," he had said the first time; "Arise, take the child and his mother, and return into the land of Israel," he said the second time. "And Joseph rising up, took the child and his mother, and returned into the land of Israel." Evidently there is no room here for any other child but Jesus. After the return to Nazareth, nine years elapse up to the episode of the journey to Jerusalem, at the Feast of the Passover. If brothers and sisters had been

born in this lapse of time, some trace of them should be discernible. The very nature of the incident related by the Evangelist with so many details, favors admirably the investigation in which we are engaged. "The child grew and waxed strong in the fullness of wisdom; the grace of God was in him." Thus commences the narrative of St. Luke. No mention is made of younger brothers or sisters on whom the charm of that divine childhood might have been exercised. Jesus, in the foreground; Mary and Joseph concentrating their solicitude, adoration and love upon this treasure of benedictions and grace; the terrestrial trinity of Bethlehem, of the exile in Egypt, and of the return to their native country, behold the Gospel picture of the Holy Family, preparing to quit Nazareth, in order to go to celebrate the paschal solemnity in the Holy City. No unusual incident marks the journey. Since the year in which the Feast of the Passover had been stained by the blood of the three thousand victims of Archelaus, Joseph and Mary had conformed to the prescriptions of the Mosaic law. It is probable that Jesus had already accompanied them on previous occasions. At all events, if Mary had had younger children, requiring maternal care, it would have been impossible for her to accomplish this pious pilgrimage. Moreover, in the rationalistic hypothesis, the frequent births, which must be admitted, to constitute a numerous family, would necessarily interpose a permanent obstacle. Nevertheless, the Gospel attests that "every year" *omnes annos*, the father and mother of Jesus repaired to Jerusalem to celebrate the Pasch. Anyone reflecting on the import of these words: *omnes annos*, applied, without exception, to an interval of nine years, will readily understand the full force of our reasoning. This is not all. The child Jesus remains at Jerusalem, while his parents return to Nazareth, after the Paschal solemnity. This departure occurs, without awakening the smallest disquiet in the minds of Joseph and Mary; the groups of pilgrims were divided, for the journey, into two choirs, men and women, who walked on, preceded by the children, and chanting the psalms of David. The first day's journey was accomplished then, in perfect security; Joseph and Mary believed that Jesus was with their other fellow-travellers; *In comitatu*, says St. Luke. But, if Jesus had had brothers and sisters, it is evident that his parents would have thought that he was with them. When at the hour of the evening encampment, Joseph and Mary make inquiries after Jesus, it is not to his brothers and sisters they go, but to "their kinsfolk and acquaintances." *Requirebant eum inter cognatos et notos*. In such a case, their first inquiry would have been addressed to the younger members of the family. Mary would have asked them: Where is your brother? Where did you leave him? At what time did he separate from you? These would be the promptings of a mother's heart. Jesus then had neither brothers or sisters to whom these questions could have been addressed, to learn what had become of him. And, here, let us weigh each detail of the Gospel narrative. Either the pretended brothers and sisters of Jesus were on the journey, or they remained still at Nazareth. In one or the other supposition, the conduct of Mary and Joseph, such as the Gospel discloses it to us, would be inexplicable. If they remained at Nazareth, who will have taken care of them in the humble dwelling of the carpenter? If they remained at Nazareth, their parents' heart yearns to see them once more. The loss of Jesus will cause the momentary separation of the two spouses; the one will return to Jerusalem to seek the eldest child of the family, while the other, full of anxiety, will hasten to embrace the other children. Is it thus Joseph and Mary act in the Gospel? No. Jesus is not found among the relatives and friends of the family, at the evening encampment. All is lost for Mary and Joseph. No other affection impedes their movements. Without intrusting to the care of anyone these pretended children, who do not exist; without bringing them back with them either, if they had been on the journey, Mary and Joseph retrace their steps to Jerusalem. They arrive, they find Jesus again in the Temple, seated amidst the disciples of the Doctors, interrogating these latter, and replying to their questions, with a prudence and wisdom which astonished the bystanders. But Joseph and Mary are alone; they have no other children with them. The mother, weeping, does not say to Jesus: Behold thy father, thy brothers and I, have sought thee sorrowing. Jesus had no brothers and sisters. Mary finds her all, finding once more her only and first born son. When he returns to Nazareth, Jesus is there alone, subject to his parents; he alone fills the heart of Mary, who keeps all his words, meditating them in her heart. Alone, as her son, Jesus is at his mother's side, at the marriage-feast of Cana. Mary, in her turn, will be alone at the foot of the cross, on which Jesus will expire. No other child will remain, to console the mother of sorrows. Ah! if Mary had had other sons and daughters, would Jesus dying have said to her, while pointing out St. John: "Behold thy Son!" and to St. John, in designating Mary: "Behold thy Mother!" The Gospel pages may be cut in pieces; each word of that divine book may be sullied by blasphemies; but never will its enemies succeed in introducing into the course of its narrative, another son, born of the Virgin Mary, than the divine Child of Bethlehem.

It is stated that but four of the marines and none of the blue-jackets originally sent to the Gold Coast have survived. The rest have died or have been incapacitated by the climate, so as to render their return to England imperative.

Although there are fewer Liberals of all types in the new Parliament than in the old, there is an absolutely greater number of members pledged to vote for the repeal of the 25th clause and the disestablishment of the English Church.

A GREAT native meeting was held on the 16th at Kaiwhaka, in which the Wanganui natives joined. The object sought to be attained is to increase the number of Native representatives in Parliament, and secure greater attention to their requirements.

A WITNESS at the Resident Magistrates Court a few days since refused to be sworn until provided with a Douay bible.

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Cheap Skirtings

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Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
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Cheap Underclothing
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induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

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tile 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 occu-
pied 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 WAN-
ZER" 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.

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 con-
fined 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. HIESCH,
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 con-
siderable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom
the Jurors recommended an Honorary Cer-
tificate should be awarded." Honorary Cer-
tificate, 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.

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

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists ob-
tained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of
the colony.

M. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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 SYKES
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

Private Residence, Filleul street, opposit
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 storey.

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

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.
All Hats made to order of the best material.

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 Tokomairi, 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 Tokomairi, 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 Australian 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, 8s 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.

Al 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,
ROES 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 Pad Jack.

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,
NEWYIS.

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, Wagnonettes, &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 HORRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

WELCOME HOTEL

MACFTOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSRS RESIER 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.

HARPO 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 MARRSH,
"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 Tuapeka and surrounding districts that he has leased the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful attention to the requirements of his customers, to receive a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to his predecessor.

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

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,
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. MANLEY,
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 Table, at the Office of Messrs. Dick & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 30th day of May, 1874.