

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 62.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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 Depart-
ment.
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.

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
Princes Street.
(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)
Orders punctually attended to.

COAL COAL!! COAL!!
Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and
Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-
CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of
the City at lowest rates.
DRUMMOND & 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 De-
partment will be found a choice and select
stock of New Goods, remarkably cheap.
Note the address—
MISS WARD,
Princes street, Dunedin.

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 (late occupied
by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),
where by strict attention to business and first-
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their
patronage.

J. A. MACRADO,
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 Broth-
ers' School Books
Cruicifixes 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 **STATIONER**
always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription 2s per Month.
Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

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,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,
or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.**
Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday,
from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
JOHN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.**
George 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.

I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.
Dunedin.

JOSEPH BEANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

Established 1848.
ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago
Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

M. & J. MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS.**
George Street, Dunedin.

TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.
H. GOURLLEY AND J. LEWIS,
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

**THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT
STABLES,**
Princes Street South, Dunedin.
G. Dodson - Proprietor.

**OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS.**
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
A. & T. BURT,
Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brass-founders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists ob-
tained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of
the colony.

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.

GROVES BROTHERS,
**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,**
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

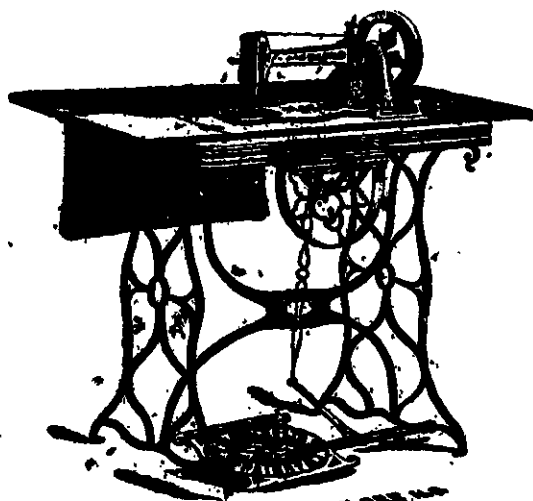
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHORTLAND STREET AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAMST, NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE

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.



NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

STABLE AND HARNESS ROOM.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the erection of a Four-stalled Stable and Harness Room on Station ground, Dunedin.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at this Office, where Tenders will be received till noon on WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY, 1874. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 27th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

BY urgent solicitations, received yesterday afternoon from the Deputation and the several Agencies of the Bank in the Northern Provinces, it has been decided to fix TUESDAY, the 21st July, as the date on which the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS for SHARES will FINALLY CLOSE in this, and in all the other Provinces throughout the Colony

WM. YOUNG,

Interim Secretary.

20th June, 1874.

BUYERS OF DRAPERY

Are respectfully requested to note the following New Arrangements just completed by

ALEXANDER R. HAY

OF

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

For a number of years this Establishment has supplied large parcels of DRAPERY to TOWN and COUNTRY CUSTOMERS, at satisfactory rates, but at no previous period has A. R. HAY been in a better position to execute orders in all the Departments than at present.

BUYING FOR CASH,

and carefully selecting the Class of Goods most likely to meet with approval by his many customers, places the several Departments in a most favorable position.

It has been the study of A. R. HAY at all times to give purchasers the best possible value for their money, but at the present moment, and taking into account the fact of so much competition in the Dunedin Market, extraordinary efforts have been used to enable his Establishment to rank first on the list for attention to orders and also as regards price.

Full confidence should therefore be had by all who select from the following

DEPARTMENTS.

The Stock of BLOCK SILKS, from the best manufacturers in the world, are now on view, and, from the immense amount of satisfaction hitherto given to purchasers who have favoured this department with their patronage, customers may rely upon being able to select from the same class of goods from those renowned makers as before, the only difference being that the variety is larger and the prices lower, thereby offering an extra inducement to intending purchasers.

With regard to the Coloured Silks, a few words will explain the magnificence of the stock, when it is mentioned that there are over One Hundred Superb Designs and newest colourings to choose from, ranging in price from Three and a-half to Four Guineas the full dress of 15 yards, wide widths.

SHOW ROOM.

Newly Decorated and Newly Stocked.

While bringing the UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT prominently before the ladies of Dunedin, A. R. HAY would desire to point out the extremely Low Prices at which this class of goods are marked. The assortment is complete, and some beautiful specimens of Needlework are to hand.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

New Winceys—The Dryburgh Winceys—The Chamounix Winceys. These latter goods are twilled, and are very durable.

Aberdeen Winceys and fine Saxony Winceys. The above Goods will bear favourable comparison as regards PRICE in any part of New Zealand.

A large Assortment of Fancy Dress Materials, any length cut at wholesale price.

Superior Black Goods for Mourning Wear, embracing all the leading makes of the day.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

French Pattern Jackets, very rich Goods, 42s. worth in the Home market 3½ guineas. Black Cloth Jackets and Mantles in all the leading styles and shapes, Plain Trimmed and Richly Trimmed. Coloured Cloth Jackets of the following materials, marked for cash. Ladies must see and judge for themselves of the value, as it is quite impossible by filling a column with a number of prices to convey a correct idea of their real value:—Sealskins, Astrachan, Ripple-cloth, Witney, Deerskin. The new French Mole-skin—soft as the real skin of the mole—12 colourings. Satara cloth, Beaver Cloth, Velveteen, Double Serge, Velvet Flee Cloth, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

TABLE CLOTHS.

1½ x 1½
1½ x 1½
2 x 2
2½ x 2½
2½ x 2½
2½ x 3
2½ x 3½
2½ x 4
2½ x 4½
2½ x 5

These goods (some of Scotch and some of Irish manufacture) are all pure flax, different patterns in each of the different sizes; all thoroughly sound and marked cheap.

Table Napkins to match.

Patterns forwarded to all parts of the country free.

Mourning Orders promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER R. HAY

PRINCES STREET,

(Near the Octagon.)

"THE HOUSEHOLD MINT."**ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!**

Make the most of your money by paying a visit to the Establishment of

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,**IN THE CUTTING,**

As a very considerable saving can be effected by buying your Drapery, Millinery, and Clothing in any quantity

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE attention of persons furnishing is invited to our Large Stock of the

CHEAPEST CARPETS IN THE PROVINCE,

Comprising all the different makes of Carpets in the newest designs, and in safe, useful colourings.

Cheap Carpets in variety, 10d, 11d, 1s a yard;

Cheap Carpets, good quality, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d a yard;

Carpets for Rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet, 10s, 12s 6d, 15s each;

Carpets for Rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet, 13s, 16s, 19s

Carpets for Rooms, 12 feet by 14 feet, 15s, 18s, 21s

Tapestry Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

Brussels Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

We hold the Largest Stock of Felt Carpets in the City, either by the yard or made up, with border all round, at once a unique and convenient Carpet; can be selected the size wanted and laid down without further trouble.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!

Full size and heavy weights direct from the Blanket Mills, and offered to our Customers at Importers' prices.

Coloured Blankets, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s, 20s;

White Blankets, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s, 17s 6d, 19s, 21s;

White Blankets, extra size and quality, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s, 35s.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN TOWN

For extraordinary value in Bed and Table Linen, Sheeting, Marseilles, Toilet, and Zepher Quilts; Toilet Covers, Tickings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.,

27 inch Huckaback Towelling, 7s 3d a dozen,

usual price 9d a yard;

30 inch Tick for feathers, 1s 3d a yard,

market value 1s 8d a yard;

4 x 4 Brown Holland, 6d a yard,

usual price 7d per yard.

IMPORTANT TO HOTELKEEPERS.

We are prepared to supply Hotels and Boarding Houses on special terms, and having imported very largely of the proper class of goods, to meet their requirements, in Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Bed-room Towels, Bar Towels, Bed-room and Sitting-room Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Curtains, &c., &c., we confidently solicit a visit of inspection.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK DRESS MATERIAL!

Patterns sent on request to any part of the Province, and all written orders posted to us carefully executed by first conveyance. We are at present showing a very special bargain of Dress Material at 9s 9d the Dress of 12 yards.

OUR ENLARGED SHOWROOM

Is fully stocked with all the Novelties of the Season in Ladies' and Children's Jackets in Black Cloth, Tweed, Beaver, Velvet, Rich Lyons Velvet, Water Proof Mantles, Costumes, Satin Underskirts, Batwing, Lustré, Italian Cloth, and Fancy Underskirts.

Ladies' Water Proof Mantles from 7s 6d.

Cheap Underskirts from 4s 9d.

LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY.

We hold a first-class selection of Velvet Bonnets and Trimmed Hats, to meet the wants of all sections of a large community, at an unusually low charge, as in this department when prices generally rule high, we have applied the principle which we have adopted in all the other branches, of **SMALL PROFITS**, convinced that it is the surest means of attaining our ambition of doing a **LARGE TRADE**.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Men's Tweed Suits ... 89s 8d, 42s 0d

Men's Tweed Suits ... 50s 0d, 60s 0d

Boys' Knicker Suits ... 8s 11d, 10s 6d

Boys' Knicker Suits ... 12s 6d, 15s 0d

New Overcoats

New Mackintoshes

New Hats

New Scarfs

Dress Hats

Dress Shirts

Collars

Ties

Braces

Socks

Crimson Gloves

Stud Sleeve Links.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,

Princes Street, Dunedin.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to inform you that I am 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. I may mention that I am the senior 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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000.

The application lists for shares will close on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, and the several Agencies in Otago and Southland.

New Books and New Editions received per "Buckinghamshire," "Atrato," and Overland Mail, by

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E
D U N E D I N .

The Wild North Land by Captain Butler, demy 8vo

Stanley (H. M.) My Kalulu, cr. 8vo

" How I found Livingstone, 8vo

Hutchinson (J. T.) Two years in Peru, demy 8vo

Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1

Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer, 2 vol. 8vo

Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo

Roscoe (H. E.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo

Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo

Holmes (O. W.) Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 12mo

Shairp (J. O.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo

Jevons (W. Stanley) The Principles of Science, 2 vols 8vo

Gaskie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo

Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo

Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas, post 8vo

Scott (Sir W.) The Fortunes of Nigel, 12mo

Lytton (Lord) The Caxtons, post 8vo

Kirby (M. & E.) Stories about Birds of Land and Water, 8vo

Cunningham (J.) A New Theory of Knowing and Known, post 8vo

Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo

The Guildeman O'Ingis Mill

Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo

Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo

How to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo

Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12 mo

Lamb (Chas.) Eliana, 12mo

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo

" Biography, 8vo

Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo

" (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, 8vo

Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo

Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo

De Quincey's Works, 16 vols

Brown's Book of Landed Estate

Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to

Church (A. B.) The Laboratory Guide, post 8vo

Barbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo

Cox (G. W.) A History of Greece, 2 vols 8vo

Maudsley (H.) Responsibility in Mental Disease, post 8vo

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET

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

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N,

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

M. W. H A W K I N S

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office; Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

H. A. C. B. S.
ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, NO. 73.

JUVENILE CONTINGENT.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of intending members will be held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Monday, 6th July, at 7 p.m.

It is hoped that every eligible Catholic lad will make it his duty to attend.

The officers and members of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, are invited to be present.

FRED. J. BUNNY,
President.

TO THOMAS BIRCH, ESQ., DUNEDIN.

WE, the undersigned, Ratepayers in Leith Ward, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be nominated at the ensuing election as one of our representatives in the Municipal Council.

Your long experience as a Councillor, and also as Mayor of this City, &c., &c., prompts us to this course of action.

Should you accede to our request, we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to secure your return.

JOHN MARSHALL,
And eighty others

Water of Leith, Dunedin,
June 22, 1874.

TO JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
And the other eighty Gentlemen signing the Requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I should be wanting in courtesy and gratitude were I not to respond to the very numerous and respectfully signed requisition presented to me, requesting me to allow myself to be placed in Nomination to represent your interests in the City Council, as third member for Leith Ward. It is gratifying to me to know that my past public services have not been entirely forgotten, and, should I be returned, I promise that I shall endeavor by all legitimate means, to forward the interests of Leith Ward and of the City in general.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BIRCH,

Dunedin, June 29, 1874.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows, for the week ending June 17th:—

Fat Cattle.—A very full supply came forward at the weekly sale to-day, in all 165 head, the greater part of which were of ordinary to middling quality, very few prime pens offering; 130 head were sold, and about 35 head turned out. For really prime beef the demand was very spirited, and readily brought prices equal to 25s to 26s per 100lb., while medium scarcely realised 20s. We sold 36 head at the yards at above quotations, and have placed 35 head privately for forward delivery.

Fat Sheep.—A large supply of 1,500 were penned, of which about 800 were sold, and the balance sent out, being inferior quality. Prime half-breds brought 12s to 15s; merinoes, medium quality, 7s to 8s. We sold, at the yards, 700 merinoes and cross-breds at above quotations, and have placed 1000 for forward delivery. We quote prime cross-bred mutton, for immediate delivery, 3d per lb; do merino, 2½d.

Fat Calves.—Very few were yarded, which we sold at 30s to 45s each.

Store Cattle.—We are unable to report any transactions of importance during the week. A few small lots have changed hands at our quotations, say £4 to £5 for bullocks, and £3 to £3 10s for cows. We have sold about 50 head.

Store Sheep.—There is an active demand for cross-breds, four-tooth and upwards, at 11s to 12s; two-tooth, 9s to 9s 6d; lambs, 7s to 7s 6d. We have also numerous buyers for young merino sheep, very few of which, however, are offering, and are saleable at 8s to 9s for young ewes in lamb; aged ditto, 5s to 6s 6d; wethers, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. We have sold during the week 2,500 cross-breds and merino ewes in lamb, at quotations.

Wool.—We extract the following from Messrs Jacomb, Son and Co.'s report on the May-June series of sales:—"Sales opened with most of the districts bare of stocks, and a good attendance of both Home and foreign buyers. The Bradford trade was, however, somewhat sickly in many departments. Prices for all washed Australian wools were 1d to 2d below the average of February and March sales. Coarse and half-bred wool about 3d for washed, and 2d for greasy, below those rates. Greasy merinoes have sold with more spirit, and at better proportionate prices than other descriptions, ranging from 1½d to 1d under last sales; scoured, about 1½d to 2d lower." Telegrams to June 13 are as follow:—"The wool sales conclude on Tuesday." An increasing firmness was shown towards the close of the series. Port Phillip has improved to March prices. Adelaide and New Zealand greasy share in the recovery, but Sydney washed fleece is neglected." Under date 20th June:—"Wool continues firm. Arrivals for next series, 130,000 bales." Next sales commence on 18th August, and it has been arranged that only four sales be held during the year.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale to-day there was a fair attendance of buyers, and brisk competition; and all the lots offered, chiefly green skins, were sold at prices fully better than those of last

week. Butchers' green skins fetched 2s 6d to 2s 10d for merinoes, and 3s 7d to 3s 9d for cross-breds. Dry skins, 1s 3d to 4s 6d, according to quality. We also sold several odd lots of wool, say 14 bags and 3 bales, at satisfactory prices.

Hides are in somewhat better request by local tanners, and command fully 4d per lb, for sound wet-salted medium weights. We sold a number to-day at from 17s 6d to 19s 6d.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions is without material alteration. Wheat of prime quality is in good request at 4s 8d to 4s 9d; ordinary and inferior qualities are, however, dull of sale at 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Barley: prime malting may still be quoted at 5s 3d; but, as supplies are coming forward freely, low qualities are difficult to quit at 4s 3d to 4s 9d. Oats are still in good demand at from 4s 1d to 4s 3d for good to prime feeding; milling 4s 4d.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th June, at Cumberland street, Mrs D. W. Woods, of a son.

On 30th June, at Moray Place, Dunedin, Mrs Michael Connellan, of a son.

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.

AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

THE TABLET will be sent to any part of New Zealand by forwarding a Post Office order for 6s 6d to the Office, Stafford street, Dunedin; it can also be obtained from the following persons who are duly authorised agents in their respective districts:—

Alexandra	Mr Rummich	Kihikihi	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown	Mr Pritchard	Lawrence	Jeffrey
Auckland	Hamill	Lytelton	Rev. Mr Francis
Blacks	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson	Mr James
Charleston	Mr McPharland	No Town	Deviney
Christchurch	Bonnington & Co.	Naseby	Bush
Coromandel	Mr Silk	Onehunga	Honan
Dunedin	Wheeler	Otahuhu	Goodwin
"	Macdo	Oamaru	Toohy
"	Braithwaite	Palmerston	Lewis
"	Baird	Port Chalmers	Dale
"	Mitchell	Queenstown	Boys
Emerald Hill, Melb.	Griffin	Raefton	Rev. Mr Cumming
Greymouth	Somers	Timaru	Mr O'Driscoll
Grahamstown	Carter	Wellington	Borger
Hokitika	Cramer & Co.	Wanganui	Willis
Invercargill	Mr Rogers	Waikouaiti	Browne
"	J. McInerney		

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874

A FORGERY.

THE Most Rev. Bishop Moran requests us to say that a Form of Prayer, of which copies are being distributed at present on the West Coast, has not been authorised by him, and that the signature attached to it is a forgery.

THE COMING SESSION.

BEFORE this is published, the Session of the General Assembly for 1874 will have commenced. What have we to expect from its deliberations? Three questions, no doubt, will be discussed, we dare not say, will be finally disposed of. It is not in the nature of Colonial Legislatures to settle anything, though they are always pretending to settle everything, even the land question, which is still, unfortunately, except for capitalists, as great a problem as ever. These three questions are—Education, the Land, and Immigration. As to the last named, we shall say nothing more to-day, than that so far, Immigration, all things considered, has not been grossly mismanaged; and that the Agent-General has not incurred the serious responsibility of establishing Popery in the Colony by his administration of the scheme.

The Land question is still the stalking-horse of Colonial politicians, and is likely to continue such. There will be a debate, perhaps more than one, on the subject; and there will be an unanimous expression of a desire, even a determination, to settle the people on the land. And in view of the approaching general election, hon. members will be warmly demonstrative, and fervently eloquent in denunciation of the shortcomings of the past, and most earnest in resolutions of good behaviour in the future. The pantomime of the canvass and the hustings will be rehearsed several times in the House of Representatives. Times without number hon. members

without an exception, pledged themselves to secure the people's land to the people. But these pledges remain unfulfilled to this day. True, land has been sold pretty extensively—Otago lately disposed of one fine block of 45,000 acres to one capitalist, a --millionaire; and Canterbury, not to be outdone in establishing, even in the infancy of the Colony, an exceedingly rich landed aristocracy, has sold hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of her best land, to wealthy run-holders and other capitalists. Meantime the people who are hungering for land, that they may cultivate it, so that it might feed men instead of beasts, cannot get a rood. To be sure, now and then, and here and there a spurt is made, as in Otago, where a few acres are offered on deferred payments. But the value of the spurt may be estimated from the fact, that in very many instances, for one section there are ten applicants. Still, there are millions of acres of the Waste Lands of the Crown, paying a few pence an acre, and enabling a few to amass wealth at the expense of the many.

But who are principally to blame? Why the people themselves who have the remedy in their own hands, and yet allow themselves, to be jockeyed out of their rights by a few clever, scheming politicians. The electors themselves are most to blame; they have the power to redress their grievances, and they neglect to do so. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that they find themselves deceived and wronged by the very men who so charmingly wooed and won their sweet voices on election days. Though we regret the deception for the sake of the community at large, we certainly cannot entertain much sympathy for the dupes, so often warned, and, after all, so often victimised. If the electors at the next general election would send their present representatives about their business, and entrust their destinies to new hands, something might be done. But there is not much hope of this. Clap-trap and beer are as yet, we fear, too powerful.

Then there is the vexed question of education. Mr VOGEL will, no doubt, introduce to the consideration of legislators his rejected Bill of last Session,—the Bill which has been rightly designated "The Duplicity Education Bill," which takes away with one hand what it bestows with the other; which settles nothing, and enables Provincial authorities and Councils to perpetrate the greatest injustice. The only effect of this Bill—as, indeed, of all laws establishing secular education—will be the destruction of Faith, which according to all deep thinkers, from COMTE to JOHN STUART MILL, is the ruin of civil society. In the present Parliament, Denominationalists are powerless. Madness has seized the hour, and is running riot. The voice of reason is unheeded for the present. It is our duty, therefore, in common with all who value religion, and believe in Christianity, to take note of the doings and sayings of modern Pagans—the Secularists of the age—lest by our help, connivance, or neglect, we make ourselves in any way responsible for the re-election of these men. The Catholic who votes for a Secularist incurs a grave responsibility indeed.

We have lately heard a great deal in denunciation of a Catholic block vote, and threats have been freely used. We have been told that such a proceeding on our part will lead to reprisals, and that no Catholic candidate will be returned to the next Parliament. Well, what then? In such an event shall we be worse off than we are at present? How many real Catholics are there in the present Parliament? How many genuine Catholics would have the ghost of a chance of being returned for any constituency in all New Zealand? Let echo answer. Men who, whilst calling themselves Catholics, disgrace the name by disloyalty to the Church, disobedience of her laws, contempt of her warning, and disrespect of her ministers, might have a chance of election here and there; but no Catholic who practises his religion, and is loyal to the Church, dare even stand on any hustings in the Colony.

What, then, can we lose by fidelity to our principles? Nothing, that we can see. But, on the other hand, we can gain a great deal; we can, by manfully acting up to our principles, gain the respect and sympathy of honest men of all classes and religions, and rid ourselves of the incubus of worthless men in the garb of Catholics. Suppose a man, calling himself a Catholic, but who never enters a Catholic Church, never receives a Sacrament, never stands up for a Catholic principle, who—on the contrary—goes about like a poor, paltry coward amongst his non-Catholic friends, whining over the tyranny of the Pope, the unreasonableness of the priests, their want of knowledge of the world—above all, of Colonial politics, and raises his hands in horror at the bare mention of the name of that firebrand—Bishop MORAN; suppose, we say, such a man should be returned for a constituency, of what

use, of what importance, would such a return be to us Catholics? Why such a representative would be a disgrace to us, our opprobrium, a scandal to all; and, depend upon it, before long, as he has already sold his religion, honor, and manhood for the poor honor of a seat in a Colonial Legislature, so he would soon sell his constituents of all denominations. No; let Catholic voters rest assured they cannot possibly lose anything really worth having by being men, and true to their principles; whereas, on the other hand, they cannot but gain a great deal that is well worth having.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

THE City of Adelaide with the English mail arrived at Auckland on the night of the 26th ult., five days over her contract time. The delay was occasioned by the detention of the Mikado four days at San Francisco awaiting the arrival of the Atlantic steamer, and a subsequent loss of time through some disarrangement of her tubes between Honolulu and Kandavu. The intelligence received by the mail is of a more than usually melancholy character, the record of the month's disaster and destruction of life being greater than that chronicled for some time past. Both in the Old World and in the New the calamities have been so numerous and so heart-rending that even in this far off land, removed by time and distance, we cannot read the particulars without being sorely distressed at the miseries and misfortune, to which, happily, we are such strangers. In England a violent hurricane and thunderstorm had passed over London and the Midland counties, scattering death and destruction in its withering blast; then we have the usual monthly item in the shape of a railway collision, in which upwards of forty persons were more or less maimed for life; and as if to complete the chapter of misfortunes, we read that grave fears are entertained for the safety of a steam troop ship bound from London to Madeira with a large number of passengers on board. But it is in America that the hand of affliction seems to have fallen the heaviest, and from all parts of the Union comes the wail of suffering and the cry of distress. In the North, three villages have been swept away by the bursting of a reservoir in Massachusetts. It appears the dam had been used for mill purposes, the employes at which lived in the valley beneath. Suddenly and without any warning the walls of the reservoir burst, and the irresistible torrent rushed upon its work of destruction with frightful rapidity. Three villages opposing its onward course were swept away, and nearly two hundred persons hurried into eternity. The report of the catastrophe is of a most appalling character, almost all traces of the ill-fated villages have been obliterated, four hundred families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and property to the extent of over a million of dollars destroyed. From the Crescent City also, an appeal for assistance is heard. Louisiana, situated on the banks of the Mississippi, is subject to periodical inundations, varying according to the amount of rainfall in the country higher towards its source. This year, however, the floods seem to have been of more than ordinary magnitude, and the amount of misery and distress caused by the destruction of homes and property to have reached the most alarming proportions, and famine gaunt and spectral stalks abroad amongst its unhappy residents. The Mayor of New Orleans, owing to his inability to meet the calls for food made upon him by the wretched inhabitants, had telegraphed to New York for assistance in order to mitigate the horrors of famine with which the city has been afflicted. In his appeal he states that forty-five thousand persons daily are being partially relieved from the scanty fund at his disposal, and estimates that it will require at least one million dollars to minister to the temporary wants of the people, and diminish the horrors that prevail. In Asia Minor also, famine is prevailing to an alarming extent, and the last reports stated that there were at least one hundred deaths per day from sheer starvation. We who live in a land of plenty, where the word want is unknown, cannot realise the amount of suffering and misery which many who live in less favored countries than our own are forced at the present to undergo. From Canada, we learn that enormous damage and destruction to property occurred through a monster iceberg at Quebec, several large steamers and other vessels being totally destroyed, involving a loss of one million five hundred thousand pounds, but happily with no loss of life. On the Continent of Europe the sacrilegious work of spoliation and persecution still continues. In Italy, the Government, not content with the already long

catalogue of enormities perpetrated against the Church has been seizing upon its patrimony, and property to the value of twenty millions of pounds have been ruthlessly taken from her, and put into the treasury of State. It is consoling, then, to turn from this long list of misfortunes and miseries to the few items of intelligence which are calculated to gladden the heart. At the latest dates the Holy Father, after suffering a severe illness, was once more able to appear in public, and witness the demonstrations of joy by which his restoration to health was received. It is cheering to know that notwithstanding the efforts which have been made by the usurpers and tyrants to rob him of his sovereignty, the deputations of sympathy which he is daily receiving from all quarters of the globe proves that he is enthroned in the hearts of 200,000,000 of the human family, and the grand old man, with the weight of over fourscore years, is a monarch with a greater and more powerful sway than any sovereign in Christendom. The mail mentions that a pilgrimage had left New York, to the number of one hundred persons, of those who desire to visit the Vatican, and lay their allegiance at the foot of the Sovereign Pontiff. When will the enemies of the Church read the lesson which the persecution of their pastor teaches? Instead of crushing out Catholicity, persecution and the tyrannical measures which are at present put in force, will only serve to bind its members more firmly together, and the Holy Father, though now a prisoner in the Vatican, a Sovereign without a temporal throne, holds a higher place in the love and reverence of one sixth the entire universe than ever did pontiff when kings and Kaisers bowed their heads.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have received No. 81 of the 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald' which this month contains a four page supplement. The illustrations are of more than ordinary excellence, the 'wreck of the British Admiral'—a page-sized cut—being admirably executed, and vividly portraying the horrors of the appalling catastrophe. Beside various sketches of colonial scenery, the 'Herald' contains illustrations of the great Fire Brigade demonstrations in Melbourne, the scene of the Mining Accident at Maryborough, and a choice selection of reading matter. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a miniature time card from the post-master-general. The table will be found an admirable acquisition, giving as it does the dates of the arrival and departure of the San Francisco, Suva, and Torres Straits mails, embracing the different parts touched at in the several routes. It also contains an almanac for 1874, and the rate of correspondence to the United Kingdom.

SOLICITATIONS having been received from the several agents of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand, in the Northern Provinces, for an extension of the time for application for shares, the directors have decided to fix Tuesday, the 21st inst. as the date on which applications for shares will finally close in this, and all the other provinces throughout the colony.

We notice by an advertisement in another column that a number of ratepayers of Leith Ward have presented a petition to Mr Thomas Birch, asking him to allow himself to be nominated at the ensuing election to represent them in the City Council. Mr Birch has acceded to the request, and in his address promises, in the event of being returned, to forward by all legitimate means the interests of Leith Ward and the City in general.

OWING to the delay in the receipt of our English and American files by the City of Adelaide, we have been unable to give our usual summary from Home papers. Up to the time of our going to press the mail had not been delivered.

A MEETING of the carpenters of Dunedin was held on Monday evening at the Hibernian Hotel, at which nearly one hundred of the craft attended. The meeting had been called to take steps to protect the trade against a reduction of wages which had been notified by some of the employers. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Messrs. Hyslop and Gore—two of the masters who had given notice of a reduction—and to obtain a definite answer as to their rate of wage. It was determined by those present that if the terms were not satisfactory, the men in their employ should come out on strike. The question was then discussed as to what rate should be paid to those who threw up their work, 30s and £3 being mentioned as the remuneration, the majority being, however, in favor of the smaller sum, and a levy of a shilling a day was made from those men in work to create a fund for the purpose.

ALREADY preparations are being made for the coming contest for the Mayoralty. During the week Councillor Walter has been holding meetings of his supporters, and has received strong promises of support. The only other candidate in the field is Mr Keith Ramsay, but whether the publication of his election address, he has not as yet taken any steps in his canvas.

We wish to draw attention to the notification from the President of the Hibernian Society, convening a meeting for Monday next, for the purpose of forming a Juvenile Contingent in connection with the association. The success of the society since its formation in New Zealand has been somewhat unprecedented, and we would urge on parents the excellent opportunity which is now available for their children joining so admirable a body. As the age for admission of members of the society has been fixed at eighteen, the Contingent will not of course be benefit members, but the small monthly subscription

will be funded for each until that age has been reached, when it will serve as the admission fee as a full member. Meanwhile the juveniles will be under the control of the association, and will be the means of supplying a constant stream of candidates for admission to the society.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence stated that the City of Adelaide left Wellington at 2 p.m. for Lyttelton, and ought to arrive there on Thursday morning, and reach Port Chalmers on Friday morning. She will leave Port Chalmers on her return voyage, carrying onward San Francisco mails, on Friday afternoon, reaching Lyttelton on Saturday morning, and without delay sail for Wellington, where she should arrive early on Sunday. She will then proceed to Napier without delay, arriving there on Monday, and at once leave for Auckland, which should be reached on Wednesday, the 8th. She will leave Auckland for Kandavu late on the 8th, with the San Francisco mails, and will thus be two days late. She is expected to connect with the Macgregor at Kandavu, which it is believed will proceed through to San Francisco.

It is a very pleasing duty to chronicle the prosperity of local industries, and we are glad to see that the preserved meats from the Green Island Works command a rate in the London market, which leaves very little doubt as to their superior quality. The 'Times' of Thursday says, "The Green Island Meat Factory is doing a good business this season. At present there are slaughtered from 60 to 70 head of cattle, and 1400 sheep per week. The Company, it is stated, receive at the rate of 64d per lb. for preserved beef and mutton in the London market, the brand of the Company being much sought after. Another industry, started in connection with the establishment, is smoked hams, which are exported in casks preserved in tallow."

We notice that Mr Joseph Clarke, son of the late Hon. J. T. Clarke, of Victoria, who has been visiting his New Zealand estates, has in conjunction with his brother become a director in the Colonial Bank. Mr Clarke is by far the largest landed landed proprietor in the Colony, and the names of those gentlemen in connection with the bank will be a tower of strength.

In the Canterbury Provincial Council, on the 26th ult., Mr Andrews moved that the time had arrived when cremation, or the burning of human bodies, should take place, in order to prevent the pollution of the ground, the streams, and the air, which results from burying such bodies, and that a sum be placed upon the Estimates for the purpose of establishing the most approved system of cremation. Sir Cacroft Wilson said he seconded the motion with great pleasure. A short discussion took place, during which no positive objection was made to cremation, but the general opinion appeared to be that the time had not arrived for bringing it into operation. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

THE *versata questio* concerning the sale of the Dunedin Water-works to the City Corporation, has at last been set at rest. At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders which was held on the 26th ult. the proposed terms of agreement were confirmed and validated. The conditions upon which the Works become the property of the Council are—£17 10s. for each fully paid-up share under the Company's Amendment Act, 1864; £16 for all shares fully paid-up issued under the Company's Amendment Act, 1871; and a premium of £1 10s. per share on all shares allotted under the last-mentioned Act, in addition to the amount of paid-up calls. The purchase money shall be in cash, or in corporation bonds, payable in 50 years, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly.

THE work of turning the first sod of the Riverton Railway was performed by His Honor the Superintendent on the 26th ult., at Riverton. The day was observed as a close holiday by the inhabitants, and there was a great display of bunting from the signal station and all the places of business. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr Daniel, the member for the town, and the Superintendent. In the course of his remarks His Honor said he had no doubt the contractors would have the work completed within the specified time, as the Government had a £10,000 security for them; and stated that the chief credit of the inauguration was due to Mr Daniel who has fought hard for the interests of his constituents, and which, in the shape of railways, would ultimately tend to secure prosperity and happiness to all, in spite of croakers.

We have received No. 26 of the 'Southern Mercury,' which is now published at the 'Guardian' Company's office. It made its appearance last week in a complete new dress, and is decidedly equal to any, and inferior to none of the English weeklies. From "Echoes from a Tub" we extract the following happy hit at the prevailing rage for grandiloquent times:—"A private letter from Dunedin says that 'RUBEOLA' is prevalent in that city, and warns us to be prepared for its introduction here. The letter adds that it is not in itself dangerous, but requires great care to avoid cold after getting rid of the disease. The disease resembles measles, but those who have not had the latter, are not safe from the 'RUBEOLA.' Now I never had the 'RUBEOLA' that I know of. I don't suppose that anybody except a medical person, in Dunedin ever did have 'RUBEOLA' to their own knowledge. Consequently I got frightened; I rolled out of my tub, ploughed through the civic mud, defied the civic darkness, and smote upon my breast as I strode onwards, shouting 'Ha, ha,' and defying 'rubeola,' I went to the Athenæum; I sought out the biggest and blackest of Encyclopædias the mouldiest of medical dictionaries, the thorniest of therapeutical treatises; and, as the final and complete result of my labors, I discovered that 'RUBEOLA' was another name for the measles! Oh, ye Gods!!! Miserable must the modification be; but 'rubeola' readily renders separation. Henceforth, all hail, Rubeola! Children shall never more be troubled with measles. I wonder whether the alteration of the name will necessitate a change of medicine?"

'THE Poverty Bay Standard and People's Advocate' possesses no mean opinion of itself, and sees a great and glorious career in prospective. It thus modestly asserts its claim upon the public:—"The Standard' having attained by far the greatest reputation of any journal published between East Cape and Young Nick's Head for adhering to the truth, deserves the support of the whole community."

The leader in its last issue thus enumerates a few of the difficulties which bear its onward course:—"We have many other subjects on which we desire to write, but time, steam, power, and space alike prevent."

With regard to the newly created Archbishopric See of Melbourne, from an English paper we glean the following particulars:—"The See of Melbourne, formerly Suffragan to Sydney, has been made Metropolitan; and the Right Rev. James A. Goold, O.S.A., now residing in Rome in the Irish Augustinian priory of St. Maria in Fusterula, has been created Archbishop. His Grace will have five Suffragan Sees in his province—those, namely, of Adelaide, Perth, and Tasmania or Hobart Town, and the newly-formed Sees of Ballarat and Sandhurst.

An inquest was held on Monday at Port Chalmers on the body of William Lenton, one of the four who were drowned in the bay by the upsetting of a boat on the Queen's Birthday. The body had been discovered by a boy named Osborne in a bight off Mussel Bay, and was identified by Mr Lenton as that of his son, aged seventeen. After hearing some evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." There still remains one other body to be recovered—that of Butterfield.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

KAIAPOI (Canterbury) is in the singular position of having an evenly-balanced population—501 males and 501 females.

His Excellency the Governor on Monday gave his assent to the Otago Harbor Board Bill.

Mr Mathews of the Invercargill Post Office, has been appointed temporary mail agent for New Zealand on the route to San Francisco.

A man named James Connibie, who had been lately been discharged from the Hospital, had his leg broken on Monday while working at the Union street quarry. The accident was caused by a large stone rolling down upon him.

The body of the man Treason, who had been missing from Timaru, has been discovered in a creek near Temuka.

At a meeting of the City Council held on Tuesday, Councillors Reeves and Ramsay were elected members of the Harbor Board.

The receipts of the Dunedin Savings Bank for the six months ending June 30th were £19,374 15s. 6d.; and the withdrawals for the same period £14,175 14s. 10d.

A retiring allowance of £200 has been voted to Mr Greenfield, the late Secretary to the Nelson Provincial Council. The non-official member of the Executive, Mr Rout, receives £100 a year.

The sum of £199 has been placed on the Estimates by the Auckland Provincial authorities for the removal of the cemetery, which is too near the heart of the city and near to which there is considerable mortality—said by the medical authorities to be due to the effluvia arising.

A man who was known by the name of Hawthorne, has been hanged at Goulburn for an attempted murder near that town. He was suspected of at least half-a-dozen murders, and on the scaffold confessed to four of the crimes of which he was suspected. The Sydney papers described the wretched criminal as "one of the most heartless and blood-thirsty of the human tigers who have ever infested the Australian wilds."

John Jenkins, a carrier, has been committed for trial on a charge of wilfully setting fire to a dwelling-house at Waihoia, on the 31st of May.

A man named James Cochran, a carrier, while alighting from his dray near Palmerston, fell, and the wheel passing over one of his legs injured it severely. He was conveyed to Dunedin for medical treatment.

The last crushing of 200 tons of stone from the Star of the East claim at Cromwell yielded 125oz of gold.

Mr Oliver, M.P.C., has divided the amount of his honorarium between the hospital of the district he represents, and the Sailor's Home, an example well worthy of imitation.

Messrs. Meikle and Campbell are the successful tenderers for the erection of the new railway passenger station at Dunedin, the price being £3368, 10s.

The immigrants in the barracks who refused to work on Wednesday, finding that the authorities were determined to rigorously enforce the regulations, resumed work.

The whole production of the precious metals throughout the consists of nearly eight hundred specimens, gold and silver. One of the pieces dates from 1700 years before Jesus Christ.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

AN extraordinary meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, H.A.C.B.S. was held last Monday evening. The President presided. The Rev. J. Crowley attended, and announced to the members that the Most Rev. Dr Moran had been pleased to appoint him chaplain to the Branch. He expressed the great pleasure he felt in being so closely connected with the Society. He had always taken a great interest in it, had watched with gratification its rapid growth, and his earnest wishes were for its future. The announcement, as also the rev. gentleman himself, was received most enthusiastically. The President congratulated the members upon the appointment. It was one they had always been anxiously looking forward to; if one thing more than another was calculated to promote the welfare of the Society, it was the appointment of a chaplain. A heartfelt vote of thanks to his Lordship for his graciousness in making the appointment, was proposed and carried by acclamation. A discussion arose as to the desirability of altering the place of meeting; but after a somewhat warm debate, it was decided to continue to meet in the schoolroom. Messrs Golden and Power were initiated benefit members; and Mr M. O'Donnell was nominated a fit person to become a member.

NASEBY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the St. Patrick's Branch H. A. C. B. Society, Naseby, was held on the 26th inst. Mr Joseph Kealy, President, in the chair. After transacting the ordinary business of the meeting, receiving contributions, entrance money, and so forth, the election of officers for the ensuing six months took place. Mr Michael Brooks was unanimously elected President; Mr Gordon, Secretary; Mr O'Connell, Treasurer; and Mr Michael O'Brien, Warden. The election of Vice-President and Guardian, were postponed to the next ordinary meeting. The newly elected officers were installed in their respective places by Past-President Brother Kealy, and their several duties pointed out to them. The accounts for the past quarter were audited by Messrs Brooks and Kealy, and found correct. Messrs H. J. Sproule, John Collins, Michael Mannix, and Ned Lane were proposed as benefit members. Proceeds of the evening, £4 14s 6d.

The new Catholic Church is now finished, but is still over £120 in debt. The Committee intend holding a Bazaar about the middle of November, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the clearing off of the Church liabilities, and the residue to the erection of a parochial residence for our worthy pastor. Contributions to the Bazaar will be received by the Church Committee, viz., the Rev. E. Royer, Messrs Brooks, Brown, Healy, Sproule, O'Connell, Black, and Gordon. We trust our Dunedin and country friends will assist our efforts to free the house of God from debt, and enable us to erect a suitable residence for his minister. Our worthy pastor is indefatigable in his exertions, and has just returned from Oamaru, where he has been most successful in raising contributions; and we sincerely trust that wherever he may call he will be received with a *cord mille fealties* by all our countrymen, and that they will show by their zeal and generosity in giving the means to erect a temple to the living God, and residence for his shepherd, that they are worthy descendants of their sires, and that they have not degenerated in this new Ireland of the South.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates, and men decay."

I visited the Catholic school a few days ago, and was highly delighted with the appearance of the children, and the management of the teacher; and I have no doubt that with a little assistance from the parents in the way of managing the children at home, he will in a short time make the school second to none in the country districts.

HIBERNICUS.

Naseby, June 25.

GOOD TEMPLARS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

AUCKLAND.

It is stated in one of the Auckland daily newspapers that the Good Templars are about to apply to the Pope, through Archbishop Manning, requesting His Holiness to sanction Roman Catholics becoming members of the Order of Good Templars. It is not stated on what authority this rumour rests. Supposing the report true, it indicates a very kindly feeling on the part of the Good Templars towards their Catholic brethren, and a very becoming respect for the Pope's spiritual authority—rather unusual with Protestants in general. It is to be feared, however, that there would be insuperable objections to Catholics entering the Order of G. T., even though it were not a "Secret Society"—its object the suppression of intemperance, or rather the suppression of the common sale of intoxicating liquor, is a thing good in itself, and most desirable. Still the Society is partly religious and partly political in its nature. Roman Catholics, therefore, however friendly disposed they may be to Good Templars, and however desirous they may be to see them succeed in the attainment of their main object, could not consequently amalgamate with them. At least such is my own opinion as a layman. Whatever be the issue of the advance made by the Good Templars to a fraternization with the Roman Catholics, even supposing it fail, good must come out of it. The Good Templars are a very numerous and a very respectable and influential Protestant public body, and the bare fact of their showing an anxiety to amalgamate with their Roman Catholic friends is honorable to both parties. When the objections to such a union are officially made known by the Pope through Archbishop Manning to the Good Templars, this no doubt will lead them to consider more fully than many of them may yet have done the nature of Catholic principles—religious, moral, and political. Archbishop Manning will thus be made the medium of bringing the well-disposed Protestants into communion with their Catholic brethren, and ultimately conducting many Protestants into the Catholic Church. English Protestants trust him; they confide in his judgment and sincerity. The very fact of the Good Templars having made him the medium of their communication with the Holy See is a proof of this. I have always an impression that this Good Templar Order, if its members had only the grace of perseverance, would lead to important results of some kind—though I feared with many that, being without any sufficient ecclesiastical control and direction it might issue in evil. The longing after union with Catholics now exhibited by the Order impresses me still further with the conviction that there is possibly a great future before it, in some way. The very name "Templar" is redolent of antiquity and Catholicity. This is an inquisitive as well as a rapid age. The Good Templars are generally well educated, reflecting, and well disposed men. They see the necessity of strict subordination and religious influence in their Society if it is to stand and flourish. They know that strict order, obedience, and permanent religious power are nowhere to be found apart from the Catholic Church. Every association, every order, established for great and beneficial purposes, more especially for purposes of a religious kind, if it is to be permanent and powerful, must be framed and worked on Catholic principles. An association formed on any other principles except Catholic, contains within itself the elements of decay and death. The Order of Good Templars is in a certain sense a religious order; and the very instinct of its members, the instinct of self-preservation, as a society, one may say, is leading them to long after union with Catholics, and therefore after the adoption of Catholic feelings and principles.

If this good leaven work for a few years, it will leaven the whole Order of Good Templars, and prepare many of the members for a reconciliation with the Catholic Church. The Order of Good Templars will break up soon, or it will become a Catholic Order, under Catholic direction and influence. In that view it stands very much in the position of the Anglican Church itself. It seems impossible that Catholics can, consistently, enter any association which is not under Catholic ecclesiastical authority, if such society be established for religious ends. According to Catholic views morality cannot be separated from religion, or, in other words, from the Catholic religion. Religious Orders, Good Templar Orders, Father Matthew Societies, and the like, may be good, but the Church can do without them. They cannot do without the Church;—without her they can have no permanent life or power in them. Whether the Good Templars be doing any great amount of good may be doubted. There can be no question, however, but the publicans have a wholesome fear of their influence. They would never otherwise have gone to the expense of publishing in advertisement form, as they lately have done, a long pamphlet, intended to show that the Order of Good Templars was an Order, as the Catholics would say, "dangerous to faith and morals." It is something new and refreshing to see the Publican Order come before the public as guardians of faith and good morals. But so it has been recently seen in Auckland. Until the revenue returns show a noticeable decrease in the quantity of liquor consumed, the Good Templars will not be able to prove their power. Under present circumstances it is vain to hope that the legislature will pass any law tending to reduce the consumption of liquor. The temperance cause, therefore, has nothing to hope from Parliament. If popular societies, such as the Good Templars, and the influence of the ministers of religion, do not check intemperance, the case is hopeless. The national vice must go on to the bitter end.

BISHOP COWIE AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

AUCKLAND.
A WRITER in the Auckland 'Church Gazette' calls the attention of his co-religionists to the unaccountable and, as he thinks, reprehensible line of conduct followed by Bishop Cowie and the Synod in regard to the question of education as it now stands. He reminds the Anglican public that the Bishop, in his opening address to the Synod, referred to the subject of religious education as "the most important subject for consideration of the Synod at the present time." Yet nothing, he says, has been done by the Synod to bring to any practical issue this "most important subject. If, observes the writer, this is the way that such a subject is to be dealt with by our Synod, can we expect that He who took the little ones in his arms and blessed them, will honor the Anglican Church with his presence and his blessing; and if these be wanting woe to us and our children. This statement comes from an Anglican "Layman," and is surely a very becoming and proper one. This official trifling and trimming with the important subject of religious education in public schools, seems anything but creditable to the Anglican Bishop of Auckland and his community. Well may the more zealous and consistent members of that community be scandalized at it. Would it be uncharitable to hint that possibly the Anglicans and other Protestant communities in the Province of Auckland are afraid to make any definite and practical movement in the direction indicated by "Layman," lest by doing so the Catholic body might indirectly profit by it. It has lately been asserted at a public meeting by a dissenting minister here, that it was to please the Roman Catholics that Government prohibited the reading of the Bible in school hours. He might as well have said that it was to please Protestants that Government forbid Mass to be said in Government schools—neither the Bible nor the Mass-book is admissible there. In England the singing of "God Save the Queen," has been prohibited in some Government schools, as that is a prayer or hymn to God. This is extreme, but logical. If religion is to be banished the school-room, so must the name of the Deity. There may be another way of explaining the Bishop's disinclination to press the Synod to any definite action or even expression of opinion on the important subject referred to; and it is an explanation I very much incline to. He may view with a feeling of despair any attempt to obtain Government aid to denominational schools under present circumstances—when the current of public opinion in this Colony runs so strong in favor of a purely secular education in Government schools. He may, therefore, think it the best policy quietly to encourage Church of England schools, and leave the Government alone. The Church of England body are rich enough to provide schoolmasters and school-rooms of their own, independent of Government aid; and they have sufficient zeal for their faith, as a general rule, to induce them to send their children to their own schools. This is our own position: and we may sympathise with the Anglican body, instead of blaming them. Still, Anglicans and Catholics ought to unite for the purpose of preventing so much public money being diverted for the purpose of founding and supporting schools from which the religion and the very name of God are to be banished. Moreover, Anglicans and Catholics see public schools, as in Otago, enjoying large public revenues on pretence that they are purely secular, while in point of fact they are, in a certain sense, rank Presbyterian, opposed in their teaching alike to Catholics and Anglicans. This species of impudent public hypocrisy should be put down. It is *contra bonos mores*, and a public scandal—saving Mr McAndrew's presence—and with all due respect to the delicate feelings and nice sense of decorum of the Dunedin Protestant Press.—LATC.

Lady Barker, the authoress of "Station Life in New Zealand," and other charming works, has been appointed superintendent to the new National School of Cookery, South Kensington. She is the wife of Mr Frederick Napier Broome, one of the principal descriptive writers on the staff of the 'Times.' One of Mr Broome's latest achievements was the graphic account of the wedding festivities at St. Petersburg, telegraphed at length to the 'Times.'

POOR PADDY.

SIR William Petty, writing to Secretary Thurloe for permission to transport two thousand young boys of about twelve years of age, puts on the canting snivel,—“Who knows but it might be the means of making them Englishmen—I mean rather, Christians.” Thurloe answered:—“The Committee of the Council have voted one thousand girls, and as many youths to be taken up for that purpose.” None of these unhappy children ever again saw their native land—they were never again heard of. Some years ago, the late Duke of Malakoff, then Colonel Pellissier, earned unenviable notoriety by smoking some fugitive Arabs out of caves wherein they had taken refuge. It was a brutal action, and cannot be palliated; but the idea was not original—it was a plagiarism from Ludlow. There will be found in that holy general's memoirs a case of smoking out, executed by his orders in the winter of 1652, whilst he was on the march from Dundalk to Castleblaney. I recommend its perusal. There is no need to relate here the circumstance attending the judicial murder of Oliver Plunkett, Primate of Armagh, on the testimony of Oates Bedloe, and Carstairs, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of the Protestant Archbishop of London that the prelate was innocent. The Earl of Essex earnestly implored the King to save the unfortunate Primate's life, but in vain. “Ye could save him; I cannot; you know well I dare not,” was Charles the Second's reply. I will not dwell on the disasters which befel Ireland on her fidelity to the worthless Stuarts. The siege and glorious defence of Limerick, the capitulation; how nobly Sarsfield Earl of Lucan, kept the treaty, and how the Lord's justices broke it as soon as the “wild geese” had sailed away with their valiant general, to win unfading laurels for the golden lilies of France. The second, great migration of Irish valor, faith, and patriotism, are too well-known to require repetition. And here I may observe that you have described the Irish soldiers who fought under foreign banners as essentially “mercenary.” What is mercenary? English treaties, and a mistaken but laudable devotion to the good-for-nothing Stuarts, forced them to seek service abroad. Their lands confiscated, their houses occupied by Scotch colonists, Cromwellian troopers, or Williamite spoilers, their name unlawful and their religion a crime. Irishmen had no choice between honorable service, and ignominy and beggary and eternal laws at home.

They bribed the flock, the bribed the son,
To sell the priest and rob the sire;
Their very dogs were taught to run
Upon the scent of wolf or friar.
Among the poor,
Or on the moor,
Were hid the pious and the true,
While traitor knave,
And recreant slave
Had riches, rank, and retinue.
Yet exiled in those penal days
Our banners over Europe blaze.

Now, as to the troubles that commenced with the Insurrection Act of 1793, and culminated in the rising of 1798. “The fact is incontrovertible,” says Lord Holland, “that the people of Ireland were driven to resistance by the free quarters and gross excesses of the soldiery, which were such as are not permitted in civilised warfare, even in an enemy's country. Dr. Dickinson, the Lord Bishop of Down, assured me that he had seen families returning peacefully from Mass, assailed without provocation by drunken troops and yeomanry, and their wives and daughters exposed to outrage, from which neither his (the bishop's) remonstrances, nor those of other Protestant gentlemen, could save them.” Sir John Moore, the gallant and heroic soldier who died so gloriously at Corunna, “appalled at the infamies of the lustful and brutal soldiery, and unable to suppress his sympathy with the helpless peasantry, exclaimed:—“If I were an Irishman, I would be a rebel.” I do not find in any of the accounts of the rebellion of '98 any transgressions of the patriots in Wexford that can be called a massacre; nor can I discover anything like the atrocity which you so partially describe, such as burying men and then bowling at their heads. I will conclude the chapter of horrors which I have been relating, with another extract from Lord Holland—“More than twenty years have passed away: many of my political opinions are softened; my predilections for some men weakened, my prejudices against others removed; but my approbation of Lord Edward Fitzgerald's conduct and actions remain unaltered and unshaken. His country was bleeding under one of the most execrable tyrannies that our times have ever witnessed. He who thinks that a man can be even excused in such circumstances by any other consideration than that of despair from opposing by force, a pretended Government, seems to me to sanction a principle which would ensure impunity to the greatest of all human delinquents; or at least to those who produce the greatest misery amongst mankind.” I have done, but in conclusion, let me ask you if you are still of opinion that the “Irish are a distinctive people, separate from other people of the earth, distinct in religion, &c., in the enormity of their vices?” I undertook to disprove the false charge, and I am not without some hopes that I have succeeded in doing so. At all events, I think that I have been able to show that English and Scotch are not altogether without the ghoul-like cruelty which you were of opinion could belong to no character but that of “Poor Paddy.”

J. D.

Two clasps will be given with the Ashantee War medal, one bearing the word “Amosful,” the other “Coomassie.” The medal riband will be black and yellow, striped.

The total number of idiots or imbeciles in England and Wales is 29,452, the equality of the sexes being remarkable—namely, 14,728 males and 14,724 females. Compared with the entire population, the ratio is 1 idiot or imbecile in 761 persons, or 13 per 10,000 persons living. The number of the insane in England and Wales is 39,567—18,146 males and 21,521 females—being in the proportion of 1 in every 574 of the general population.

HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX.

FROM the 'Advocate' we take the following outline of the life of the Holy Father; and as the Catholic Church has been honoring the 28th anniversary of his election and coronation, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of presenting our readers with a biographical notice of that illustrious Confessor of the Faith, and we would ask with that journal that every Catholic whose hands it may reach will offer up a short prayer for Christ's Vicar and Christ's Church.

THE YOUTH OF PIUS IX.

The Christian name of Pio Nono is Giovanni Maria. He was born at Sinigaglia, Italy, on the 13th of May, 1792, and he is, consequently, now a little over 82 years of age. His father was the Count Mastai-Ferretti, and his mother the Countess Catherine Salazzi. At the age of eleven—being intended for the Church—young Mastai was placed in the college of a religious body at Volterra, where he soon distinguished himself in his studies. At the age of 17, in October, 1809, the young student removed to Rome, where he resided with his uncle, a canon in the Vatican Basilica, but both uncle and nephew were soon compelled to fly from the Eternal City in consequence of the seizure of the Roman States by Napoleon. In 1802, being then twenty, by reason of his distinguished birth, young Count Mastai was required to join the Guard of Honour in Milan, but obtained exemption owing to the delicacy of his health, having suffered for four years from occasional epileptic fits. He remained in his native city, whither he went after leaving Rome, until the return of Pius VII. to his State, and to whom he was presented on his passage through Sinigaglia. He returned to Rome in 1814, where he attended the Ecclesiastical Academy, but only as a layman, as the continuance of his disease was a preventative to his aspiring to sacred orders. Still, he did not despair, but hoped that the obstacle would in time be removed, and he soon re-assumed his ecclesiastical garb and commenced a course of theological studies, under the celebrated Professor Joseph Graziosi. In course of time his epileptic attacks became less violent, so as to permit his being admitted to minor orders.

FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL LABOURS.

His first services in the Church were in connection with a mission to his native province, in which he was invited to join in an endeavor to awaken a spirit of religion among the people, and in which he engaged with singular zeal, and with gratifying results. Returning to Rome in improved health, he obtained a dispensation, and was promoted to subdeacon, to which office he was ordained 18th December, 1818, and afterwards to that of deacon. Aspiring to the priesthood, he eventually solicited a further dispensation, which was granted on the condition that he should be assisted by another clergyman when offering the Holy Sacrifice. He, however, in time, determined, if possible, to obtain the removal of this restriction, for which purpose he asked for, and obtained, a special audience of the Pope, who had always looked kindly upon him. In this audience he was granted the favor he desired, the Holy Father telling him that he believed he would be no longer afflicted with his disease; and from that time he has had no return of the malady. He celebrated Mass for the first time on Easter, 1819, in the Church of St. Anne del Folignani, which adjoined an orphanage where he had devoted himself to the care and maintenance of 100 poor orphans, who were being trained to various trades, and to whom he personally gave religious instruction.

BECOMES A MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A mission in Chili being decided upon in 1823, Mastai was invited to join in, and accepted the duty in opposition to the wishes of his mother, who interceded to prevent his departure; but the Pope assured her that he would return home safely. Upon the breaking out of the revolution in Chili he returned home, reaching Rome in December, 1825, after an absence of two years and a half. He was at once appointed by Leo XII., who had ascended the Papal throne shortly after his departure, to the presidency of the Ospizio di San Michele, the laborious duties of which he faithfully discharged.

BECOMES A PRELATE.

After fulfilling these duties for twenty months, Leo XII. designated him to the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto, the Pontiff's native diocese, where he founded an orphanage for the maintenance and instruction of poor children intended for industrial life.

ELEVATED TO THE DIGNITY OF CARDINAL.

In December, 1832, Gregory XVI., who was then the Pontiff, translated Mastai from the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto to the Episcopal See of Imola, vacant by the resignation of Cardinal Justinian; and while in this diocese he was decorated with the purple, being reserved *in pectore* in the consistory of 23rd December, 1839, and was proclaimed Cardinal 14th December, 1840.

THE PAPAL THRONE BECOMES VACANT.

The intelligence of the death of Pope Gregory XVI., which took place 1st June, 1846, was received by Cardinal Mastai a few days later, while engaged with a number of his clergy in a spiritual retreat, where they were accustomed to assemble for ten days for seclusion and prayer, and he at once hastened to Rome, at which city he arrived on the 12th.

ELECTION OF PIUS IX.

On 14th June the Cardinals assembled to elect a new Pontiff, with an anxious and excited crowd in the outer streets awaiting the decision. The Sacred College consumed two days in the testing of votes, the candidates for the vacant tiara being the following cardinals:—Frasson, aged 71; Castruccio Castacano, 67; Orsini, 68; Micara, 71; Polidori, 66; and Mastai-Ferretti, 54. On the evening of the 16th the choice unanimously fell on the latter, who was by more than a dozen years the youngest of the candidates; and on the morning of the 17th, Cardinal Mastai was proclaimed from the balconies of the Quirinal as the new Pope, under the title of Pius IX., and he was crowned on the 21st. He has worn the tiara over 28 years.

This selection was the cause of great rejoicing among the Italian Liberals, who felt inspired with the hope that the new Pontiff would inaugurate his reign with a course of liberal measures, which they

imagined in the end would conduce to Italian unity, which had been their "bewitching dream" for many years.

The new Pope did not disappoint the expectations of the Liberals, as he commenced his reign by the introduction of reforms of a nature more progressive than any that had been granted by previous Popes; but he soon found himself overwhelmed by the revolutionary wave which passed over Europe in 1848, from which date till the time of its total extinction, the temporal power of the Pope was dependent for its existence on foreign bayonets.

But the Pope was now beset with difficulties, in consequence of his liberal views, which induced a horde of the dissatisfied of other countries to crowd to Rome. The result was that Pius IX. found it necessary to check his reformatory measures. Shortly after this, on 10th August, 1847, another cause of disquietude was the seizure by the Austrians of the city of Ferrara, under a presumed authority given by the treaty of Vienna; but evidently for the purpose of keeping watch over the Roman Liberals.

THE UPRISING OF 1848.

In February, 1848, took place the French Revolution which closed the reign of Louis Philippe, and shook Europe to its foundation. Pius IX., to give full satisfaction to the Roman people, formed a new Cabinet, composed of ten lay and only three ecclesiastical members. This Ministry immediately set about framing a new constitution, the extension of the National Guards, and the organisation of part for active service in the field.

The Pope was next dragged into the war which was now being waged between Sardinia and Austria, being forced against his will to declare war against the latter power, and to contribute a small force to the Italian league. This was immediately followed, on the 1st May, by the formation of a new Cabinet, composed entirely of men of the most liberal opinions, at the head of which were Cardinal Ciacchi and Count Marchetti, who declared their firm adherence to the cause of Italy. The war was not a protracted one, soon terminating by the success of Austria and the abdication of Charles Albert, in favour of his son, the present King of Italy. Throughout the summer of 1848 the revolutionary passions were violently excited in the unstable Romans, and although many reforms were introduced, they were not sufficiently radical for the revolutionary party. On 15th November the Minister, Count Roszi, was murdered on his way to the Chambers, by a man named Constantadine, who stabbed him in the neck. That evening the clubs and societies met, and determined to take advantage of the paralysis which the murder had caused the Papal Government. Next morning a crowd attacked the Quirinal, but were driven back by the Swiss Guard. They returned, however, reinforced, and after some firing the Pope ordered his guard to cease firing, and said to the diplomatic body that he was no longer a free agent, and must yield to necessity. On the list of Ministers which the insurgents had drawn up being presented to him, he refused to sign; which when the crowd learned, they became tumultuous, and cried out, "Sign, sign," till at last the Pope complied. The Pope now virtually became a prisoner in his own palace, and took no part in public affairs, though the government was carried on in his name. This position was insupportable, and he therefore determined to seek refuge in flight; and so, on the 24th, he escaped from Rome, and succeeded in reaching Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory. Immediately afterwards, the Cardinals considered it advisable to follow his example. Directly it was known that the Pope had escaped, the Ministry sent a deputation requesting his return, but they were not permitted to pass the frontier. The Pontiff declared that the Ministry was illegal and all its acts void, whereupon both Chambers provisionally deprived him of temporal power, and decreed the election of a "Provisional Supreme Junta" for the purpose of carrying on the government, its functions "to terminate upon the return of the Sovereign Pontiff, or when he shall himself appoint, according to constitutional forms, a substitute of his own selection." Pius IX. remained at Gaeta and Portici nearly

A YEAR AND A HALF AN EXILE

from his capital, and an object of sympathy as the Head of the Roman Church. The return of the Pope to Rome did not take place until nine months after its occupation by the French, which took place on 3rd July, 1849. He left Portici 4th April, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French troops, and accompanied by the King of Naples, entered his dominions on the 6th, and re-entered Rome on the 12th, amid the joyous acclamation of the faithful. From that time until the year 1870 the reign of Pius IX. had been a comparatively tranquil one, notwithstanding the great changes that took place in Italy, as the French Government left a military force to co-operate with the Papal troops in suppressing any revolutionary attempts. Since his restoration to the Eternal City, Pio Nono has most devotedly attended to the interests of the Church, and the progress of Catholicity during his Pontificate marks his reign as one of the most celebrated on record. It is sufficient that we should here merely mention the important events which belong to its ecclesiastical history. These are the reunion with the See of Rome of large numbers of schismatic Greeks; the re-establishment, in 1850, of a Catholic hierarchy in England; the large development and fuller organisation of the Church in the United States; the definition in December, 1854, of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and the meeting, in December, 1869, of the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican, the first general council held since that of Trent, which met upwards of 300 years ago. The Council of the Vatican was attended by nearly 900 prelates from every part of the world. One of the results of its deliberations has been the declaration of the infallibility of the *ex cathedra* teachings of the supreme head of the Church. Several other important matters were also to have been settled, especially with regard to the discipline of the Church in different countries, when the news that war was declared between France and Germany fell on Europe like a thunderbolt, in the middle of July, 1870. The Council had on this account to be postponed. In the next month the French troops, who had so long protected the city, were withdrawn, and it was left completely undefended. The army of Victor Emmanuel

crossed the Tiber at Casole, and sent a flag of truce to General Kanzler, commander of the Papal Zouaves, on the 13th September. He, however, refused to surrender. But all was in vain. The Zouaves were overwhelmed by numbers, and several killed. On the 20th, the troops under Cadorna made a breach in the walls of Rome and entered it. The Pope had ordered his soldiers to cease their resistance, seeing that all was of no avail, and wishing to prevent the shedding of blood.

Since that time the Pope has been virtually a prisoner in his own palace, deprived of all power with regard to the government of the States which have belonged to the Church for so many ages, and which have been wrested from her by base and unscrupulous intrigues. He has, however, steadily refused, by any act or word of his, to sanction the acts of the usuper, although various attempts have been made to induce him to do so. As the Popes always were, so is he, firmly resolved to maintain the rights of his See and of his Church. These are now assailed, in one way or another, in almost every part of the world. The active persecution that was commenced in Italy has extended to Germany, to Switzerland, to Austria, and to South America, and the established Governments of other countries, our own included, are oppressing the Catholic conscience by legislation infringing on its rights. An old battle, often before fought out, is now again raging. The principles of good and evil are at war throughout society, but who can doubt the result? Will not the victory be with God and His Church?

THE PREMIER AND SIR ROBERT MONTAGU.

In the leading columns of a former issue we drew attention to the expressions enunciated by Mr Disraeli in a speech at Buckingham with regard to the coercive measures in operation in Ireland. The annexed extract from the Parliamentary debate on the question, will pretty clearly show the *bona fides* of the opinions then volunteered by the Premier. It now lies in the power of Mr Disraeli to prove the sincerity of his words, and to sweep away the "most stringent measures ever in force in Ireland." The tone of the debate, and the shuffling used to shirk the question, leaves but few in doubt as to what justice Ireland is likely to obtain at the hands of the new Minister:—

Lord R. Montagu.—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was correctly reported by the 'Times' newspaper to have said at Buckingham this year that Ireland is "being ruled by coercive legislation of the most severe and most stringent kind. I call it severe and stringent legislation because I can find in no coercion acts ever passed for Ireland provisions of so severe a character as I find in the existing legislation, and which will go on until the year 1875." Also, whether he was correctly reported to have said at Newport Pagnell, "Ireland is really governed by the most stringent coercive acts that ever yet have existed. Ireland at this moment, I believe, I may say, is governed by these laws, which in severity—I am not saying that the severity is not necessary—I refrain from entering on any question of that kind—but is governed by laws of coercion and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of globe." And, further, I ask whether he now judges that "laws of coercion and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe" are "necessary" for the government of Ireland by the British Parliament? (Hear hear.)

Mr Disraeli.—It was some time ago that the observations referred to by the noble lord were made, and a good deal had happened in the interim. (Laughter.) I have not had an opportunity of seeing the report which appeared in the 'Times' newspaper since the noble lord gave notice of his question, but I am perfectly ready to assume, from the general reputation of that journal for its reports, that it is substantially accurate. With regard to the second question, or rather the ultimate question, of the noble lord—whether I now judge that laws of coercion and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe are necessary for the government of Ireland by the British Parliament—the noble lord will remark that in saying "I believe they are probably as necessary in the month of April as in the month of February," I gave no opinion whatever about their necessity, and I am not disposed to give any opinion now. (Laughter.) It appears to me an extremely inconvenient mode for a Government to express its opinions on a subject of such great importance as that introduced by the notice of the noble lord, merely in answer to a question, before moving the orders of the day. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. Montagu.—I wish to ask one further question: Whether the Prime Minister did not think it a part of his duty—(Cries of "Oh!" and cheers)—to remove from the legislation of a country any severity which is unnecessary, and if it is not also his duty to form his opinion on that subject? (Hear, hear.)

Mr Disraeli made no response.

Mr Newdegate.—I wish to ask whether it is within the under standing upon which questions are permitted to be put in this House that subjects involving the gravest questions of legislation should be thus submitted to her Majesty's Ministers when the House had no ultimate opportunity of expressing its opinion upon them?

The Speaker.—There is nothing out of order in the question, submitted by the noble lord. At the same time, the Prime Minister would have been quite entitled, and, indeed, right, if he had declined to answer a question of that character, as it involved parliamentary debate. The noble lord is not out of order in putting the question, but the Prime Minister would have been quite entitled to decline to answer it.

Lord R. Montagu.—Allow me to ask the Prime Minister whether he declines to answer the question?

Mr Disraeli made no reply, and the subject dropped.

Paris contains at present 1,851,792 inhabitants. In 1869 the number was only 1,825,274. In 1866 the males exceeded the females by 84,648, whilst in 1872 that difference was reduced to 12,656.

PRESENTATION TO 'THE REV. JULIAN WOODS.

FROM Tasmanian papers we learn that the Rev. Julian Woods, so well known in South Australia for his scientific labours and literary abilities, has been presented by the inhabitants of Launceston with an address and testimonial in consideration of his services in connection with the recent mission held in that city. The 'Cornwall Chronicle' thus reports the presentation:—

"His Worship the Mayor, in a few complimentary remarks, alluded to the earnest labors of the rev. gentleman during the mission, and the deep debt of gratitude the congregation were under for his services. He then read the address, which set forth in flattering terms the feelings of the congregation, and expressed a hope that Mr Woods might be long spared to minister to the spiritual wants of the people, and conduct many more missions like that which had been so successfully concluded here. On presenting the address, His Worship likewise handed the rev. gentleman a purse enclosing a cheque for the sum of £72, being the amount collected by the congregation towards defraying his expenses.

"On receiving the testimonial, Father Woods stated that he could hardly find words enough to express sufficiently his sense of the way in which his labors had been received in Launceston. The deputation had been kind enough to refer to them as having been very successful; and he might state that he did not see how they could have been otherwise than successful when he thought of the prayerful anxiety which had been evinced by the members of the congregation themselves. The interest with which the mission had been regarded was a source of great encouragement to a missionary, and in that respect he would always look back with feelings of pleasure to the mission which had been held in Launceston. In its progress it had been quite in keeping with all he had seen of the place, which in his mind offered every scope for the energies of a missionary, and likewise afforded him every encouragement in his work. He gratefully accepted the testimonial in the kind spirit in which it had been offered, and as it showed that the congregation was generous in its liberality, in endeavoring to promote the cause of religion. He could assure them that the money would be well employed, and would be devoted to further the interests of religion and education in Australia. Having said so much, he also wished to thank them personally for their flattering address, and he could assure them that he would long retain it as one of the treasures of his missionary life. It was a renewal, so to speak, of his acquaintance with them in the mission field, and he trusted the time might not be far distant when he would again be enabled to renew his labors amongst them."

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

THE *Tararua* arrived at Greymouth on Tuesday. She was not tendered at Hokitika owing to there not being a steamer available. She brings English dates to the 20th and Australian to the 24th ult.

LONDON, June 20.—The election for North Durham is declared void on petition. A fresh election was held; resulting in the return of C. M. Palmer, a Liberal, and Mr. Elliott, a Conservative, in the room of Lotlian Bell and C. M. Palmer, Liberals.

The deaths are announced of J. C. M. Bell, and Jules Gabrie Janin, French critic and author.

The last New Zealand Loan is officially quoted.

The Canadian 4 per cent. loan of four millions at 90 has been subscribed.

The Sublime Porte has refused to ratify the contract for the Turkish loan of nineteen millions on the terms announced.

Failures are reported of Snellgrove, merchant, of Mark-lane, for £300,000; and a Belfast linen manufacturing firm for nearly a million.

Wool continues firm. Arrivals for the next sales are 130,000 Wheat is drooping. Hemp, common to medium, sold at from £17 to £24.

The Turkish ship *Kars* sank in the Sea of Marmora. 320 were drowned.

June 22.—The Agricultural Union have resolved on a vigorous course of action to defeat the lock-out, and have invited Arch to take the laborers to Canada.

In the House of Lords the judgment in the Mordaunt case authorises the continuance of the divorce proceedings.

The sub-marine cable, successfully laid from Lisbon to Pernambuco, is open for business.

PARIS, June 20.—The Assembly rejected further important clauses in the Municipal Bill, but the Government proceeded with the measure, and claimed the right to nominate Mayors. The Assembly eventually adopted the amendment by 358 to 329, prolonging for two years the prerogative of nominating Mayors.

ROME, June 20.—The Pope, on receiving the congratulation of the Sacred College on the anniversary of his accession, said he had refused a proposal from high personages for a reconciliation with the King of Italy, because any concession he believed would be equally injurious to the Church and to society.

Garibaldi is seriously ill at Caprera.

MADRID, June 20.—The Carlists have concentrated their forces within the entrenchments at Monte Jurro, near Estella, in Navarre; but the weather has hindered the operations of General Concha, the Republican commander.

MELBOURNE, June 24.—The Torres Straits mail steamer *Flintshire* has been totally wrecked at Cleveland Bay, in North Australia. All on board were saved.

Madame Goddard and Blondin, who were passengers, were in an open boat all night. They reached the shore in safety, but lost all their effects.

Three more bodies have been found on King's Island, and have been buried. One was identified as the second officer. A quantity of cargo has been washed ashore.

Green was found not guilty, and discharged.

George Butchart, discharged from the Lunatic Asylum, was arrested for forgery, and remanded for a week.

The steamer *Raseby* and the schooner *Mera* have arrived. They are intended to trade between Dunedin and Newcastle. Fulton, a passenger on board, has brought a number of valuable sheep. The *Raseby* was carried by the current to King's Island, but saw the light in time to avoid danger.

A private telegram states that the steamer *Legislator* left Foo-Choo with a cargo of new season's teas. She will arrive about the middle of July.

June 25.—The markets are a little brisker. There are large speculative purchases. Kerosene: 1s 5d is now asked for Defoe's. Breadstuffs: Grain unaltered.

All the passengers of the *Flintshire* were landed in safety. It is doubtful if the vessel will be saved. She struck on a ledge of rock at 5.30 on Monday afternoon, after leaving Townsville.

The Assembly discussed the Constitution Bill in committee last night as far as the second clause.

SYDNEY.—The steamer *Mongol* made the run to Hong Kong in 18 days.

Dibbs and Co., insolvent eight years ago, have paid all their creditors' claims in full.

Saul Samuel was banqueted last night in recognition of his services in connection with the Californian Mail service.

HOBART TOWN.—Arrived—Sword Fish, from Dunedin; Bella Mary, from Auckland. Sailed—Halley Bayley, for Dunedin.

NEWCASTLE.—Sailed—Record and Edwin Bassett, 20th June, for Wellington; 22nd, Ellen Mary, for Taranaki.

THE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.

From the 'Saturday Review.'

THE imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne, which had been anticipated, took place on Tuesday last, and adds another to the lengthening catalogue of Episcopal confessions in Prussia. It proves at all events, that Prince Bismarck's illness and threatened retirement have not as yet produced any change, or even check, in the ecclesiastical policy of the Government. But every fresh persecution under the Falk laws not only serves to embitter the controversy, but inevitably re-opens in the popular mind the previous question, so to call it, of the justice and expediency of the course on which the Imperial Government has entered. Many opportunities have already occurred for indicating our own view of the matter, but a highly characteristic apology for the new legislation which appeared the other day in the 'Daily Telegraph' supplies amusing evidence of how little one section of English Liberalism has succeeded in mastering the first elements of the question at issue. The 'Telegraph' notices with regret that there are English Liberals who have taken the wrong side in the quarrel, and it solemnly admonishes them that, "on the main point in dispute between the Prussian Government and the Catholic clergy, the sympathies of Englishmen must, in all fairness, go with the former," this main point being, as far as we are able to gather from the context, that as a matter of principle, "the clergy should obey the civil law." It appears to have escaped the writer that the whole dispute is about the application of the principle. Even the doughty Archbishop of Posen would probably admit the ordinary duty of obedience to the law, but he would plead, plausibly enough, that there must be some limit to this obligation, or there would be no security against any excess of arbitrary oppression. To confine ourselves to the religious aspect of the question, it is obvious that, if the duty of civil obedience is absolute and universal, the early Christian martyrs were morally, as well as legally, criminal in preferring their faith to the commands of the divine Emperor. As to where the line should be drawn, there is room, of course, for infinite diversity of opinion. Some people profess conscientious scruples about vaccination, and others about giving medicine to the sick, which the Legislature very properly disregards. But few unprejudiced observers are likely to deny that the Prussian Government has overstepped the utmost legitimate limits of civil interference in matters of conscience. Nor is it any answer to say, even supposing it to be strictly true, that Roman Catholic notions of religious duty are fanciful and erroneous. That is not a point for the decision of the State, especially of a Protestant State, so long as the moral and social interests of the community are not injuriously affected. And, indeed, the 'Telegraph' writer, for whose sinister advocacy his clients will hardly be thankful, has too much of the instincts of English freedom not to be dimly aware of this distinction himself. He admits that many of the provisions of the Falk laws are scarcely consistent with our notions of right and justice, and illustrates his admission by specifying nearly all of them. But these are precisely the points on which the whole controversy hinges, so that the natural inference would seem to be that the sympathies of Englishmen must, in all fairness, go with the victims of legislative injustice, and not with its authors.

Origin of Apprenticeships.—Apprenticeship is supposed to have had its origin in the twelfth century. In 1400, the practice of apprenticing boys to trades had become so common that complaints arose of a consequent want of agricultural laborers, and in the reign of Henry IV., it was therefore enacted that no person, who had not land or rent to the value of 20s. a year, which was then a comparatively large sum, should be allowed to bind his son or daughter apprentice, and this law remained for some time in force. The sons of knights, esquires, and gentlemen were, at a far later date, noticed by an old writer as flocking to London to be apprenticed. An Act passed in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth established seven years as the period of apprenticeship.—'Furniture Gazette.'

It does not appear to be generally known that Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one eye, having lost the other when a lieutenant in the Crimea, while leading a forlorn hope against Sebastopol. Both he and Sir Archibald Alison, the chief of his staff, were not only in the very hardest of the work in the Russian campaign, but both were severely wounded—Sir Archibald losing his arm in one of the frays.

THE POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND IN 1874.

THE following table shows approximately the numbers of the population of the Provinces of the Colony, as ascertained by the Census taken on the 1st of March, 1874, including a comparison with the numbers ascertained by the Census of February, 1871:—

PROVINCES.			POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Auckland	... March, 1874	37,117	30,228	67,345	
	Feb. 1871	35,502	26,833	62,335	
Taranaki	... March, 1874	3,051	2,432	5,483	
	Feb. 1871	2,572	1,908	4,480	
Wellington	... March, 1874	16,230	13,500	29,730	
	Feb. 1871	13,180	10,821	24,001	
Hawke's Bay	... March, 1874	5,406	3,812	9,218	
	Feb. 1871	3,596	2,463	6,059	
Marlborough	... March, 1874	3,664	2,479	6,143	
	Feb. 1871	3,235	2,900	5,235	
Nelson	... March, 1874	13,555	9,011	22,566	
	Feb. 1871	14,257	8,244	22,501	
Westland	... March, 1874	9,548	5,365	14,823	
	Feb. 1871	10,453	4,904	15,357	
Canterbury	... March, 1874	32,294	26,476	58,770	
	Feb. 1871	25,781	21,020	46,801	
Otago	... March, 1874	50,121	34,961	85,082	
	Feb. 1871	41,691	27,800	69,491	
Totals (exclusive of Chatham Islands) ... March, 1874		170,896	128,264	299,160	
Totals (exclusive of Chatham Islands) ... Feb. 1871		150,267	105,993	256,260	
Increase in 1874 ...		20,629 or 13.72 per cent.	22,271 or 21.01 per cent.	42,900 or 16.74 per cent.	

AN ELECTIONEERING BILL OF FORMER DAYS.

DURING the contested election in Meath, some forty years ago, Sir Mark Somerville sent orders to the proprietor of the hotel in Trim to board and lodge all that should vote for him, for which he received the following bill, which he got framed, and it still hangs in Somerville House, County Meath:—

'16th April, 1826.
'MY BILL.—To eating 16 freeholders above stairs for Sir Marks at 3s 6d a head is to me £2 12s. To eating 16 more below stairs and two priests after supper is to me £2 15s 9d. To 6 beds in one room and 4 in another at 2 guineas every bed, and not more than four in any bed at the time cheap enough God knows is to me £22 15s. To 18 horses and 5 mules about my yard all night at 13s every one of them and for a man which was lost on the head of watching them all night is to me £5 5s. For breakfast on tay in the morning for every one of them and as many more as the brought as near as I can guess is to me £4 12s. To raw whiskey and punch without talking of pipes and tobacco as well as for porter, and as well for breaking a pot above stairs and other glasses and delf for the first day and night I am sure but for the three days and a half of the election as little as I can call it and not be very exact it is all or thereabouts as I can guess and now to be too particular is to me at least £79 15s 9d. For shaving and crapping off the heads of the 49 freeholders for six marks at 13d every head of them by my brother has a Wote is to me £2 13s 1d. For a womit and nurse for poor Tom Kernan in the middle of the night when he was not expected is to me ten hogs. I dont talk of pipes or for keeping him sober as long as he was sober is to me £4 10s.

2 12 0 0
2 15 0 0
22 15 0 0
5 5 0 0
4 12 0 0
79 15 0 9
2 13 0 1
Signed
In the place of Jenny Carr-wife
his
Bryan & Garraty
Mark.
£100 10 7 you may say £111 0 0 so your Honour Sir Marks send me his eleven hundred by Bryan himself who and I praye for success always in Trim and no more at present.'

EVICTED.

BY DANIEL CONNELLY.

It was not much of a place, you say,
And we needn't be breaking our hearts about it.
That's true; it was poor enough every way,
But what are we going to do without it?
Sure, it was the only home we had,
And the home of the poor old people before us;
Ah, Sir, but the heart must be dark and bad
That takes what the whole world can't restore us.

When the times were better, and I was young,
Before the famine and dreadful fever,
It's many a merry old song was sung
Within those walls that are gone forever.
It's many a frolicsome hour we spent,
Strong bouchals and colleens all glad together,
Beside the hearth where a true content
Made pleasant the wildest wintry weather.

It was there our simple marriage feast
Was spread, and the kindly jest passed lightly,
With the neighbors round and the holy priest
An' the smile of friendship beaming brightly,
And it was there our first poor darling died
(Hush, Mary, alannah, don't be cryin',
Sure Heaven is just and the best are tried),
There, where the rafters now are lying.

When lords and ladies, the great and high
Were wastin' riches in mirth and riot,
And men and women were left to die
For food, not having wherewith to buy it;
Then gaunt-faced hunger was often there,
And sickness, sorrow, and sore denial—
The pain that follows the steps of care,
And many a bitter and darksome trial.

But still through all that was drear and sad,
Some comfort ever remained to cheer us—
A roof to shelter the aching head
And the darling children always near us!
But now, ah now, with the children gone
To the lands where the old may be forsaken,
And the home a ruin of thatch and stone,
Is it strange our hearts are almost breakin'?

God pity the poor! it's many a load
Fate bids them carry, though weak and weary,
Along the rugged and cheerless road
That fades in future dim and dreary.
And heaven have mercy on the great
When splendor, station, wealth and power,
All darkly vanish and soon or late
At the dreadful Judgment Seat they cower.

JOHN BANIM.

FROM an admirably-written sketch of the Irish poet and novelist, John Banim, recently written by Dr Sigerson, we select the following passages descriptive of the closing days of the brilliant *literateur* :—

By the close of May, 1835, John Banim reached London again, but, oh, how sadly altered in mind and body from the buoyant, hopeful youth of some thirteen years before. The friends of the happy days, now gone forever, gathered around him, but the happiness which their presence lent to his broken spirits, was only momentary, as there was no happiness for him now save that the native skies and airs and scenery around and above his boyhood's home could confer. One of those friends, Thomas Haynes Bayley, the poet, who called to see him on arriving from France, describes him thus in the following beautiful *verses* which we quote :—

"I saw him on his couch of pain,
And when I heard him speak,
It was of hope long nursed in vain,
And tears stole down his cheek.
He spoke of honors early won,
Which youth could rarely boast,
Of high endeavors well begun,
But prematurely lost.

"I saw him on a brighter day,
Amongst the first spring flowers;
Despairing thoughts had passed away,
He spoke of future hours;
He spoke of health, of spirits freed
To take a noble aim;
Of efforts that were sure to lead
To fortune and to fame.

"They bear him to a genial land,
The cradle of the weak;
Oh! may it nerve the feeble hand,
And animate the cheek.
Oh! may he, when we meet again,
Those flattering hopes recall,
And smiling say—'They were not vain,
I've realized them all.'"

In the July of 1834, John Banim left London forever. The friends and admirers of his genius gave him a hearty welcome on his arrival in Dublin. In order to mark their great appreciation of his merits and services in the holy cause of his native land, a performance was held in the Theatre Royal for his benefit, and in order to use the

words of a very beautiful address spoken on the occasion by one of the performers :—

"This night to welcome to his native land,
A long lost brother—and to grasp his hand
In friendly brotherhood as warm, as true,
As erst a 'Damon' or a 'Pythias' knew."

By the autumn he reached his native city, accompanied by his brother, wife and daughter. His fellow-townsmen received him with every mark of esteem, and in order to render the feelings towards him the more impressive, a subscription was raised and presented to him along with a beautiful address, written by the late gifted Irish *literateur* and antiquarian, Dr Cane, which recounted the many services that his writings had rendered to his native land through those truthful delineations of the Irish peasantry, which he was the first to trace. In the spring of 1836 Banim got settled in a handsome cottage outside Kilkenny, with a beautiful prospect of green fields, and the sparkling Nore flowing beneath it. In a little garden attached to this Banim spent a few hours of each day, if the weather permitted, in an arm-chair which was wheeled to and fro by an attendant, as his limbs were now useless for walking. In this retired cottage Banim had visitors, who were drawn thither through admiration of his genius, and came to render homage and sympathy to him. There, too, Gerald Griffin spent a few happy days in company with his true and sterling friend, when friends and friendship were sorely needed. Here they talked over the old struggles and triumphs of their London life, and Banim gathered together all who could admire or appreciate genius to do honor to his guest ere he left for his home at Pallaskenry. From this home, to which Griffin retired for a time ere he bade the world and its wickedness a long farewell, we have him writing again one of those hearty letters to Banim in which he expressed his fervent hopes that he might recover and take "his right place at head of our national literature." Banim wrote very little during this period, as his infirmities enfeebled his mind very much. However, writing was not an imperative duty on him now, as he received a pension of £150 per annum, with a grant of £40 yearly to his only daughter, and this smoothed his already rugged pathway to the grave. Still the old love of literature was ever upon him, and he urged his brother to recommence the old tales again. In accordance with his injunctions, his brother sketched out and he re-wrote and revised the last of the O'Hara Tales, "Father Connell." Though not equal in power or passion to most of the O'Hara Tales, yet it is very tender and displays fully the author's powers of describing character. "Father Connell" was published in 1840, and with it Banim's literary labors ceased. Even the revision of this work helped his passage in the valley of death. He lingered on in the midst of racking pains till the July of 1842, when his pure soul passed quietly from its earthly prison-house. His last words to his faithful brother and fellow-laborer were to see that his coffin would be placed side by side with his beloved mother. In the following year his loved and gifted daughter followed him to his home with the Irish saints and martyrs beyond the stars.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DÁERAS.

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

I.—DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROFANE history thus introduces upon the scene of Judea, the future perpetrators of a crime. At this period, St. Joseph, the virgin spouse of Mary, the foster father of Jesus, the humble artisan of Nazareth, had ended his mortal life. Luke the patriarch, whose name he bore, he had distributed bread to the true Israel, (1) the child of Bethlehem, powerful enough to struggle, in the name of fallen humanity, against the justice of God. Egypt had seen him, as formerly his ancestor, lend the support of his arm to the true King of the world. Of old, the son of Jacob had passed out of life in a strange land, St. Joseph also dies on the threshold of Gospel history, before the redemption of the world is consummated. Moses, when quitting Egypt, at the head of the Hebrews set free from bondage, piously carried away with him the remains of the former minister of Pharaoh; Josue deposited them on the soil of the Promised Land. Thus Jesus Christ, conqueror of death, introduced, into the Kingdom of his Heavenly Father, the beloved and holy soul of him who was his adopted father on earth; and the vice-royalty which the son of Jacob exercised in Egypt, St. Joseph will exercise in heaven, beside the throne of Mary, sharing in a proportionate degree, the powerful intercession of the Virgin-mother. St. Joseph is the link which unites the patriarchal world and the Old Testament, with the Christian world and the New Testament. The Gospel, without informing us of the precise time of his death, shows us clearly that it happened before the years of the Saviour's public life. If a decisive proof were wanting, it would be found in the very words employed by the Jews, in enumerating the entire kindred of Jesus: "We have," they say, "amongst us, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters." Evidently, if Joseph had been still living, he would not have been omitted in this enumeration. His memory alone is recalled. The Jews, astonished at the wonders wrought by the Man-God, express all their surprise at seeing these wonders effected by him whom they call "the son of Joseph the artisan." Glorious name given to the spouse of the Virgin Mary! Joseph was in effect the artisan, in a certain measure, of the salvation of the world. He co-operated with admirable docility, in the work of Redemption. The Heavenly Father transmitted to him his orders, through the voice of angels, and the humble artisan, inheritor, under Herod, of the acknowledged rights of David, had the glory of representing the Father in the terrestrial trinity of the Holy Family. When he died in the arms of Jesus and his mother, and that he had been gathered to his forefathers, the term ordained for the silence and hidden life of the Incarnate Word was accomplished. The work of Joseph was completed; he had faithfully guarded the two deposits confided to his vigilant tenderness—the childhood of the son of God and the virginity of Mary. (2). The public work of Jesus Christ was about to begin, and already the precursor John the Baptist, the new Elias, was preparing the way for the Redeemer of the world.

THE MAILS.

The following are the authorised Time-tables for 1874:—
OUTWARDS, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE PORT CHAMBERS.	LEAVE WELLINGTON.	LEAVE AUCKLAND.	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO.	ARRIVE LONDON.
April 7	April 9	April 13	May 11	May 29
May 5	May 7	May 11	June 8	June 26
June 2	June 4	June 8	July 6	July 24
June 30	July 2	July 6	Aug 3	Aug 21
July 28	July 30	Aug 3	Aug 31	Sept 18
Aug 25	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 28	Oct 16
Sept 22	Sept 24	Sept 28	Oct 26	Nov 13
Oct 20	Oct 22	Oct 26	Nov 23	Dec 11
Nov 17	Nov 19	Nov 23	Dec 21	Jan 8
Dec 15	Dec 17	Dec 21	Jan 18	Feb 15

INWARDS, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE LONDON.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.	ARRIVE AUCKLAND.	ARRIVE WELLINGTON.	ARRIVE PORT CHAL.
April 7	April 25	May 22	May 26	May 28
May 5	May 23	June 19	June 23	June 25
June 2	June 20	July 17	July 21	July 23
June 30	July 18	Aug 14	Aug 18	Aug 20
July 28	Aug 15	Sept 11	Sept 15	Sept 17
Aug 25	Sept 12	Oct 9	Oct 13	Oct 15
Sept 22	Oct 10	Nov 6	Nov 10	Nov 12
Oct 20	Nov 7	Dec 4	Dec 8	Dec 10
Nov 17	Dec 5	Jan 1	Jan 5	Jan 7
Dec 15	Jan 2	Jan 29	Feb 2	Feb 4

OUTWARDS, VIA SUEZ.

LEAVE WELLINGTON.	LEAVE BLUFF.	LEAVE MELBOURNE.	ARRIVE LONDON, via BRINDISI.	ARRIVE LONDON, via SOUTHAMP- TON.
April 10	April 14	April 21	June 8	June 15
May 8	May 12	May 19	July 6	July 13
June 5	June 9	June 16	Aug 3	Aug 10
July 3	July 7	July 14	Aug 31	Sept 7
July 31	Aug 4	Aug 11	Sept 28	Oct 5
Aug 28	Sept 1	Sept 8	Oct 26	Nov 2
Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 8	Nov 23	Nov 30
Oct 25	Oct 29	Nov 5	Dec 21	Dec 28
Nov 22	Nov 26	Dec 3	Jan 18	Jan 25
Dec 20	Dec 24	Dec 31	Feb 15	Feb 22

The ceremony of taking the white veil—one well-known in Roman Catholic communities—was celebrated in the Church of the Apostles, Launceston, on the 21st of May. The lady postulant was Miss Beechinor, 19 years of age, and niece of the Bishop of Hobart Town, and of the Lady Superiress of the Convent, and sister of the Revs. D. F. X. Beechinor and M. J. Beechinor. Her youth and her connections, so well known in religious circles, lent an additional charm to the proceedings, which, impressive enough on all occasions, were thereby, perhaps, made more than ordinary interesting.

INWARDS, VIA SUEZ.

LEAVE LONDON, via SOUTHAMP- TON.	LEAVE LONDON, via BRINDISI.	ARRIVE MELBOURNE.	ARRIVE BLUFF.	ARRIVE WELLINGT'N
Mar 12	Mar 20	May 6	May 12	May 16
April 9	April 17	June 3	June 9	June 13
May 7	May 15	July 1	July 7	July 11
June 4	June 12	July 29	Aug 4	Aug 8
July 2	July 10	Aug 26	Sept 1	Sept 5
July 30	Aug 7	Sept 23	Sept 29	Oct 3
Aug 27	Sept 4	Oct 21	Oct 27	Oct 31
Sept 24	Oct 2	Nov 18	Nov 24	Nov 28
Oct 22	Oct 30	Dec 16	Dec 22	Dec 26
Nov 19	Nov 27	Jan 13	Jan 19	Jan 23
Dec 17	Dec 25	Feb 10	Feb 16	Feb 20

OUTWARDS, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

LEAVE BRINDISI.	LEAVE SINGAPORE	ARRIVE LONDON via BRINDISI.	ARRIVE LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON.
April 24	May 17	June 22	June 29
May 22	June 14	July 20	July 27
June 19	July 12	Aug 17	Aug 24
July 17	Aug 9	Sept 14	Sept 21
Aug 14	Sept 6	Oct 12	Oct 19
Sept 11	Oct 4	Nov 9	Nov 16
Oct 13	Nov 5	Dec 7	Dec 14
Nov 10	Dec 3	Jan 4	Jan 11
Dec 8	Dec 31	Feb 1	Feb 8

INWARDS, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

LEAVE LONDON, via SOUTHAMPTON.	LEAVE LONDON, via BRINDISI.	ARRIVE SINGAPORE.	ARRIVE BRISBANE.
April 23	May 1	June 2	June 22
May 31	May 29	June 30	July 20
June 18	June 26	July 28	Aug 17
July 16	July 24	Aug 25	Sept 14
Aug 13	Aug 21	Sept 22	Oct 12
Sept 10	Sept 18	Oct 20	Nov 9
Oct 8	Oct 16	Nov 18	Dec 8
Nov 5	Nov 13	Dec 16	Jan 5
Dec 3	Dec 11	Jan 13	Feb 2
Dec 31	Jan 8	Feb 10	Mar 2

According to an American paper, a building in San Francisco that has 500 rooms is to have a clock with 500 dials—a dial for each room. The dials will be operated with condensed air, conducted in pipes all over the building.

A carrier pigeon, about four months old (says the 'Thames Advertiser') which had been trained here, was taken to Auckland on Monday, and despatched to the Thames with a message regarding the result of the races next day. Although the weather was most unfavorable, the bird arrived with its message exactly fifty-one minutes after it was released on the racecourse.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHINGS, DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Plaidings
Cheap Calicoes
Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Skirtings

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Winceys
Cheap Tartans
Cheap Tartans

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterproofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Collars, &c

25 CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTE.—Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNED

NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey. Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO's. Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manu-
factory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

EDWARD SHEEDY,

General Storekeeper,

WALKER STREET.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

Loses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID

Manager.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

RED LION HOTEL,
STAFFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

WALKER & THOMPSON, - PROPRIETORS.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street

M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

YON'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.

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.

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.

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

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.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

REAL MAIL COACHES

HAPLIN AND CO.,.....Proprietors.

Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859. With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

DUNEDIN GAS WORKS
TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 22nd instant, the OFFICES of the Dunedin Gas Works will be REMOVED to the New Offices at the Works, Anderson's Bay Road, where business will in future be conducted.

A branch Office or the reception of orders and complaints, will be opened on the premises of Messrs A. and T. Burt, Princes-street for the convenience of consumers.

By order.

HENRY ALERS HANKEY,

Per WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

Gas Works Offices, Temple Chambers

RISEING 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

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,
NEWIS.

DANIEL SEALLY . . . Proprietor.

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

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,

CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stables Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HOBIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, . . . PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MAERTOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSES 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.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECER HOTEL

Main North Road, Waikouaiti.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers,
Visitors, and Families.

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

Superior Billiard Table.
Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) . . . Proprietor
GOOD STABLING.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

BRACE STREET, . . . QUEENSTOWN.

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

JOHN M'BRIDE,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL

CROMWELL.

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.

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. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

J. CAHILL'S

BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

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

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