

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

BROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

TO SOLICITORS.

WANTED by a respectably connected and highly educated young gentleman a situation as **ARTICLED CLERK** or **LAW CLERK** in a Solicitor's Office, in town or country. A fair premium given if he be taken as an Articled Clerk, which would be preferred. Address A. B., NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin

A N A P P E A L.

FOR the last six years the "Daughters of St. Dominick" have been struggling to promote, in Dunedin, that good which it is the end of their Order to effect throughout the world,—namely,—the Education of Female Youth, in the path of science and virtue.

The question of the advancement of true civilization, of genuine progress in the only real sense of the word—of the happiness of society, as of individuals, of the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, is eminently involved in the development and training of the young mind.

While the subverters of order and authority in Italy, Germany, and other countries, spare neither wealth nor energy in their efforts to mislead the young and innocent, shall we be dismayed by our poverty? Shall we make no sacrifices to save them? Shall we not rather call unto us the little ones of Christ,—shelter them from the baneful influence of corrupt principles and bad example—teach them that life has not been bestowed on them to be squandered in self-indulgence, vanity, or the gratification of their passions?—but that, on the contrary, it is to be devoted to the self-denying task of acquiring that solid, useful, and religious knowledge, without which they can never be good members of society here, or attain their noble destiny hereafter. To impart that all-important knowledge, the Dominican Nuns have devoted their existence. Hitherto their efforts in New Zealand have been much impeded by the numerous difficulties in which they have been placed. The want of suitable conventual and scholastic buildings has been a sore trial, and numberless have been the inconveniences arising therefrom. Plans for a Convent, suited to the requirements of the Dominican Rule, and affording facilities to the Sisters for conducting their Schools, according to the style of their European Houses, have been drawn out;—the means alone are wanting for the accomplishment of the design. The Nuns, therefore, earnestly solicit donations towards a work which will involve an outlay of at least fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds.

The smallest contribution will entitle the donor to a place on the list of Benefactors, for whom prayers are daily offered.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN

FEAST OF THE PRESENTATION OF OUR LADY.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending April 12, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. Scanlan, Milton, to April 24, 1877	...	1	2 0
" Hynes " November 22, 1875	...	2	0 0
" Hanafly " April 24, 1877	...	1	5 0
" O'Grady " "	...	3	16 0
" Burke " "	...	2	11 0
" Rabbit " March 28, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Ames, Dunedin, to December 15, 1877	...	1	5 0
" McQuirk, Auckland, to April 3, 1877	...	0	12 0
" Bunny, Nelson, to November 22, 1876	...	2	10 0
" Leuredo, Invercargill, to February 25, 1877	...	0	12 6
" McIntyre " "	...	0	12 6
" Fitzgerald " "	...	0	12 6
" Maher " "	...	0	12 6
" Gibbland " "	...	0	12 6
" Diamante, Deep Creek, to October 25, 1877	...	1	10 0
" Hawkins, Canterbury, to September 3, 1877	...	1	5 0
" Cullen, Blenheim, to July 6, 1877	...	0	6 6
" Murphy " "	...	0	6 6
" Ryan " June 9, 1877	...	0	6 6
" O'Leary " May 8, 1877	...	1	5 0
" M. Hishon, Winton " "	...	1	5 0
" Lawrence, Okarito, to August 1, 1876	...	2	0 0
" Mulhearn, Goldsboro', May 1, 1877	...	1	5 0
" O'Brien, Otepopo, to April 24, 1877	...	3	2 6
" McKettrick, Turakina, to March 13, 1877	...	2	10 0
" Lynch, Pakuratahi, to February 28, 1877	...	1	13 6
" M'Ara, Otaki, to October 17, 1876	...	1	5 0
" O'Malley, Wellington, November 22, 1876	...	0	12 6
" Sandbrooke, Wellington, March 3, 1877	...	0	19 0
Mrs. Bunny, St. Bathans, October 24, 1877	...	1	5 0
Rev. Father Paul, Auckland	...	1	5 0
For late D. Sheehan, Esq., to August 25, 1875	...	0	19 0

Will the gentleman who forwarded a Post Office Order to us from Lyttelton on Monday last, kindly send his name that he may be credited with the amount paid?

TEN POUND TEN FOR A DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGH.

THE Estate of the late G. F. REID having to be wound up, we have secured from the EXECUTORS a few of PIRIE'S Celebrated DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS, which we are prepared to sell at the above price.

NIMMO AND BLAIR, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

AS we are about to prepare for striking our Yearly Balance Sheet, subscribers to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET are requested to pay up all arrears without delay. Agents will also kindly attend to this notice.

JOHN F. PERRIN, MANAGER.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

EDUCATION.

THE *New Zealand Magazine* for this month contains a very suggestive article, from the pen of Mr. DELATOUR, on the subject of technical education. It is not our intention, in this place, to criticise this article; but this much we say, it is deserving of serious consideration, and ought to be attentively read by colonists. Few subjects are of equal importance to the community at large. It appears clear to all who duly consider the subject, that technical education is of vastly greater importance than the mongrel sort of education which Government is labouring to give at an enormous expense, and to such little purpose.

It interests the community more to possess intelligent, well-informed agriculturalists, mechanics, engineers, surveyors, architects, seamen, and manufacturers than a crowd of people who can barely read and write, and hardly know anything more. No one will dispute this proposition; and yet, what has Government hitherto reaped from its enormous expenditure on schools? How many scholars of Government schools can read fluently, and thoroughly understand what they read; how many can write even decently? Such as are acquainted with the facts of the case will unhesitatingly answer—certainly the results are not commensurate with the expenditure, and disappoint our expectations. And it must be so. Government undertakes what does not belong to it, and what it is incapable of accomplishing. It invades the domain of parental rights and duties, and, at a large and greatly disproportioned expenditure, puts a huge machine in motion to produce a very small effect. Parents are bound to teach their own children to read and write, either *per se aut per alios*—that is, they are bound to provide them with the means of learning these things. The Government is no more bound nor justified in interfering in this matter, than it is bound or justified in providing food and clothing for the children of the community. In cases of neglect on the part of parents, it may, and can, in the interests of the community at large, interfere in both cases; but surely exceptional cases do not justify an arbitrary assumption of parental rights and duties in all cases, and with regard to every member of the community without exception.

Because certain parents neglect their most imperative duties as to the education of their children, Government steps in, enacts a law for all, puts this law into force at the expense of all, punishes indirectly, but efficaciously, all parents who educate their own children well, but who disapprove of the Government system, and refuse to subject their children to what they consider its injurious influence. Because some neglect their duty, the Government punishes not the neglectful but the conscientious parents, and taxes all indiscriminately for the support of its tyrannical and unnatural system. To be consistent the Government ought, because some parents abandon their children altogether, to undertake to feed and clothe all children without exception, to take them from the control of their parents, so far as these are concerned, to insist on their being fed in a certain way and on a uniform system of diet, and tax all for their support. For surely the one is as legitimate and natural and reasonable as the other; and if educated subjects cannot be provided, unless the State becomes the universal parent in order to this end, neither can strong, healthy subjects, who are even more necessary to the State than educated ones, be secured, unless the State steps in between parents and children, and provides fitting clothing