

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 14.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & CO.,

Who have done away with the

OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

And have adopted a NEW ONE, pregnant of

BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

THOS. J. LEARY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Princes Street South.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,

Market Street Dunedin.

PATRICK POWER begs to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he has taken the above well known Stables, where he trusts by civility and attention to merit the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Good Board and Lodging.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

WM. GREGG & CO,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. & D. FINDLAY,
Otago Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-MAKER

To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

Who makes his boots so trim and neat,
Who gives such comfort to my feet,
Whose sole is free from all deceit?

Why, Fleming.

The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
From vulgar snobs a wail a-roce,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes

M. Fleming

With Bunton's "Pilgrim," to the Goal
Of "Despond's" Slough "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

Princes Street, (next West's music shop),
Dunedin.

A. MCDONNELL,
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And also Silver Medal for Dairy Utensils, etc.

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. PALMER,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;

South end Monumental works, (near the Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and Hearth Stones. Estimates given for enclosing graves. All orders punctually attended to.

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

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

WANTED Known—I have opened a Shop in George street, near the Octagon, for the Repairs of all kinds of Sewing Machines. Any description of light Engineering work done, or models made. All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM MELVILLE, Engineer,
(Late of the Golden Age.)

JAMES KENNEDY,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. ANDREW MERCER

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
Cheese Presses and Curd Mills
Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
Vulcanised, Indiarubber and Leather Belting
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Duke's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curacao
Maraschino, &c., &c.	

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

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



From **B. BRYSON & SONS,** Watchmakers to the Queen, Edinburgh.

PETER ADAIR, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, Rattray street (a few doors from Murray's Private Hotel).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

J. A. S. HICKERY,
Grainer, Writer,
PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass Varnish, Whitelead, Turpentine, &c.

J. O. H. HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVERLEY)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

G. E. YOUNG,
IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes Street, Dunedin, Opposite Bank of New South Wales.

G. YOUNG has to arrive per "Wild Deer"
28 Cases New Goods
and per "William Davis"
20 Cases New Goods
and per Suez Mail
1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG
Princes Street

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS' AGENT,
Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,
Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. MITCHELL,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals, and Catholic Prayer Books and Douay Bibles on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J. O. H. HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets,) **DUNEDIN.**

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

W. H. NEALE,

CITY BOOT MART,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Established 1860.
All Goods of the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

[A CARD.]

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

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,
George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

G. E. MATTHEWS
Nursery and Seedsman,
Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.
Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Rhubarb, &c.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
Agents Otago Branch.

H. E. N. R. Y. K. N. O. T. T.
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

J. A. M. A. C. R. D. O.,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

Princes street, south.

The following are a few of the Works on hand:—

PRAYER BOOKS.

Key of Heaven, from 1s to 6s
Catholic Piety " 1s to 9s
Garden of the Soul " 1s to 30s
The Path to Heaven " 3s to 9s
Crown of Jesus " 3s to 18s
The Mission Book " 3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal " 1s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul " 5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum, from 7s to 9s
The Church Manual, 3s
Douay Bibles, large assortment, from 4s to 55s

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

History of Heresies, The Spouse of Christ, Preparation for Death, Way of Salvation, Life of Liguori, Spirit of St. Liguori, St. Liguori's Moral Dissertations, Glories of Mary, On the Commandments, Visits to the Holy Sacrament, Clock of Passion, Cardinal Wiseman's Works, Lectures on Science and Religion, Sermons on our Lord and the B. V. Mary, Fabiola, Dr Newman's, Archbishop Manning's, Dr Faber's, and other Works in great variety, Formby's History of the Bible and the Church, and a large assortment of Catholic Works too numerous to mention. Shipments to hand by every mail.

A large assortment of Irish National Books, Grattan's, Burke's, Plunket's Curran's, Shiel's, and O'Connell's Speeches; Mitchell's, Keating's, Haverly's, and Wright's Histories of Ireland; Moore's Irish Melodies, with music; Crucifixes, Statues, Holy Water Fonts, Medals, Rosary Beads, Scapulars, Pictures, Religious Engravings, and a very large assortment of Scriptural Carte de Visites at 6d each. The Christian Brothers School Books, all series, always on hand, Stationery, &c.

Agent for

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

MICHAEL BROOKES,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,

NASEBY.

N.B.—Tents, Tarpaulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

ROBERT AITKEN,

BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

NASEBY.

LOUIS GAY TAN

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,

Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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.

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 Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

Private Lessons in the Languages and Accomplishments are also given at the Convent. Respectable references are required.

NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.

FREE PASSAGES TO SINGLE WOMEN.

FOUR POUNDS IN CASH, OR A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SIX POUNDS, PER STATUTE ADULT FOR OTHER IMMIGRANTS.

TWO POUNDS FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.

INFANTS FREE.

N.B.—Colonists desirous to bring out Labourers, Servants, or Artisans, can arrange for their selection by friends at home.

Particulars can be obtained from the Immigration Officers, Government Assurance Agents, or at any Money Order Post Office.

C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under Secretary for Immigration.

Wellington, 10th July, 1873.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A GRAND AMATEUR Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be held in the **VOLUNTEER HALL, MILTON**, on Tuesday, 5th August, in aid of the Building Fund of the Roman Catholic Church.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHAPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Dunedin.

HOTEL
AND GENERAL VALUATOR,
FREDK. H. EVANS, JETTY STREET.
Shares in all the local and up-country companies for sale, and information supplied to buyers and sellers.

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

HOWARD & RAYMOND,
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

A. J. BURNS & CO.,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

Plain Tweeds Twist Tweeds
White Serge (plaiding) Colored Serge (plaiding)

Shepherd Tartan Shawls
Plaids Ribbed Pants

Plain Pants Ladies' Stockings

Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Socks

Girls' Stockings Men's Socks

Men's Stockings Men's Socks

Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts

Serge Shirts Serge Drawers

Yarn Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

D. W. WOODS

CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER,
MORAY PLACE.

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

M. R. CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite lower end of Cargill street.

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

COAL! COAL!

WANTED Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

Orders left with Jamieson & Skene, Princes street, will receive prompt attention.

ELECTION FOR HIGH WARD.

M. R. ALEXANDER BURT
Respectfully solicits
YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST.

Polling Day: **WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.**

A. R. HAY,
IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TO THE LADIES and GENERAL PUBLIC a NEW and REVISED LIST is handed by A. R. HAY, [who respectfully calls attention to

L A T E S H I P M E N T S ,

And special arrangement to meet the requirements of a largely increasing Trade.

NEW GOODS per Ship Oberon. Latest Fashions per English Mail *via* Melbourne. Fresh Variety per Michael Angelo. Large Assortment to Arrive per Cospatrik.

Holding a large quantity of **FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY** at the present moment, it is determined not only to Advertise these

FRESH AND NEW GOODS,

But to give the Public **EXTRA VALUE** for their money.

Shipped direct by an Experienced Home Agent, with the choice of the British Market at hand, our statement is fully borne out when we assert that these Goods are second to none in Australasia.

In completing the most satisfactory arrangements yet made, the

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

MANTLE-MAKING BRANCH, AND MILLINERY

are brought prominently before our **LADY CUSTOMERS**, the Workrooms being placed in the hands of thoroughly efficient management, and from the careful manner in which orders are undertaken and executed, success must follow.

In regard to the above announcement, we would point out that the Dress Department was never before so well-assorted with the leading Novelties of the day, embracing the

NEWEST FABRICS.

Some beautiful specimens from Norwich, celebrated for Brocades, small and large; designs on Cloth, Satin Lustres, Satin Serges, Double Reys, and Magnolia Cloths, from one guinea to three guineas the dress.

We would remark, also, that we hold a good variety of Mantle Cloths in very many New Makes and Shades for the execution of orders.

We commend to the notice of Town and Country Buyers the excellence of our Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Velvets (Genoa and British), Velvetens, Patent Velvets, Bonnet Silks, and Materials used in the production of Millinery, thereby enabling us to compete largely with Home Styles, at nearly half the cost of Special Patterns, which reach us by the mail. Horrocks's well-known calicoes in all the different numbers, suitable for Ladies' Underclothing, so that we can invite inspection, and give quotations of prices that will bear favorable comparison with the manufacturer's list of

READY-MADE GARMENTS,

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,

AND

BABY LINEN.

Newly-assorted parcels of First-Class Goods marked at Competition Prices.

Blankets, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Curtains, alicoes, Flannels, Linens, Diapers, Towels, Hollands, Linings, Table Covers, Anti-Macassars, Crimean Shirtings, Skirtings, Winceys, 7d. per yard to 3s.; Tweeds, Waterproof Cloths, Black Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings and Fringes, Haberdashery.

FANCY WOOL GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Ladies' and Gents' Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas (carved ivory handles), Carpets, Matting, Mats, Muslin Sets, Gents' Hosiery, &c., &c.

Country Orders receive the utmost care and attention.

A. R. HAY,

IMPORTER,

PRINCES STREET

(Near the Octagon),

DUNEDIN.

D A V I D R . H A Y

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a

MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY

22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

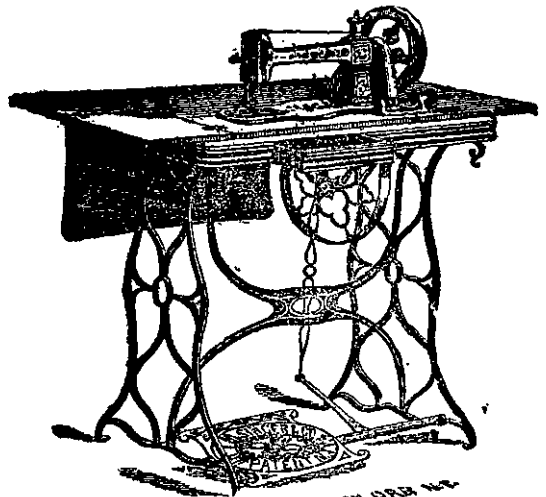
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co., report for the week ending 26th July, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—Only 50 head were yarded, and these mostly of middling quality. We sold 31 head at prices equal to 26s per 100lbs for good quality, and 21s for middling do, which figures we quote as current market rates.

Fat Sheep.—850 were penned. We sold 150 half-breds, poor quality, at 15s 3d, and 50 merinos (to graziers) at 7s. Other sales were—650 merino wethers at 11s 6d. We quote prime quality mutton, 3½d to 4½d per lb. We sold privately 500 merino wethers at 3½d per lb; 500 do at 1½ 6d each; and 700 half-breds, at 4d per lb.

Store Cattle.—We have buyers for full-grown cattle for forward delivery. We placed two small lots of bullocks at L4 10s each. We quote bullocks, 3 to 5 years old, L4 to L4 10s; cows, L3 6s to L3 10s; mixed lots, L2 10s.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Country Sales.—On Thursday, 24th inst., we held a sale by auction at Corner Bush, Merton, by order of John Reid, Esq. There was only a moderate attendance of buyers, and bidding was not very spirited. Dairy cows brought from L3 to L6 10s; steers and heifers (2 years old, in good condition), L4 15s to L5 5s.

Horses.—The demand is fair for good young draughts, and horses adapted for saddle and light harness. On Saturday, 2nd August, we shall offer at our yards, on account of Mr William Lawson, two teams of 16 heavy draught mares and geldings; also 15 strong coach colts. We quote first-class draughts, L50 to L60; medium do, L25 to L30; good hacks and light harness horses, L20 to L25; medium do, L12 to L14; light and inferior, L3 to L6.

Wool, &c.—The cablegrams received per Phœbe, via Sydney, under date of 11th instant, verify the anticipations in previous advices as to advance in value, and are as follows:—"The sales opened on the 10th instant, with a large attendance of both home and foreign buyers. The number of bales submitted on the opening night was 7000, for which, from the first, the competition was very active, an advance of from 1d to 2d being firmly established."

Grain.—We have no change to report in our market. Wheat is in fair demand at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per bushel for first-class samples. Oats are in fair supply. We quote feed at from 4s 1d to 4s 2d, and milling at from 4s 3d to 4s 4d per bushel.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART AND Co., report for the week ending 24th July:—

Fat Cattle.—50 head were yarded at the Kaikorai, and sold, although the quality was but medium, averaging 22s 6d to 25s per 100lbs. Really prime quality is getting scarce, and saleable for forward delivery at 30s to 32s 6d. We sold 20 head at the yards, and 100 head privately for forward delivery.

Fat Sheep.—750 merino and 150 cross bred were penned. The former we sold at 11s 6d each, and the latter brought 15s 3d each. Owing to the very bad weather, several lots have been unable to come forward, which has greatly reduced the supply in hands of the trade; we are, however, inclined to think the present scarcity but temporary, and with improved weather supplies will come forward more freely.

Store Cattle.—A fair demand exists for quiet grown cattle. We quote 3 to 5 year old bullocks at L4 to L5; spayed cows, L3 10s to L4; mixed lots, 4s to 5s. We have sold during the week 175 head.

Store Sheep.—With the exception of a few hundred merino ewes in lamb to long-wool rams, which we sold at current rates, we have no transactions to report. We quote crossbred wethers at 12s to 12s; do ewes in lamb, at 15s to 17s 6d; do lambs, 9s to 1s; merino wethers, 7s to 7s 6d; do ewes in lamb to long-wool rams, 6s 6d to 7s.

Dairy Cows.—Quiet, well bred cows, near calving, are much wanted, and saleable at from L5 to L10.

Mosgiel Yards.—On the 22nd we held a large sale at these yards, and disposed of 150 head store cattle at from L4 2s 6d to L5 for bullocks, and L3 to L3 10s for cows; also, about 40 head fat cattle, at prices equal to 25s to 26s per 100lbs, and several cart colts and fillies at from L26 10s to L30.

Wool.—The latest intelligence from the Home market, dated London, 11th inst., fully verifies the predictions of the London brokers made a few weeks ago as to the course of the market, and must prove highly gratifying to growers and shippers. The sales opened on 10th inst. with a large attendance of both home and foreign buyers. The number of bales submitted on the opening night was 7000, for which from the first the competition was very active; an advance of from 1d to 2d per lb being firmly established by the latest quotations.

Sheepskins and Hides.—Our usual weekly sale falling to be held yesterday was postponed to next Wednesday.

Tallow.—Good bright parcels in shipping condition are in request at from 3s to 3s 3d per cwt.

New Zealand Hemp.—We note a continued absence of demand, and have no sale to report. Tow is in request, at from L5 to L5 10s per ton.

Grain.—The market has been without change since the date of our last. Wheat is in moderate request at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d. For barley the demand is easier, and we cannot quote medium to good samples at over 7s. Oats are in fair demand for local requirements at from 4s 2d to 4s 3d for feed; up to 4s 4d for choice milling. But for all descriptions of grain there is little or no speculative inquiry.

Our Auckland correspondent, telegraphing to us on Thursday, 31st, says:—South British Insurance, 50s. Business done.—Caledonian, £18 10s to £22; Bismarck, 32s 6d; Union Beach, 39s to 38; Cure, 13s 6d; Tooke (Dowle issue), 9s; Nonpareil, 17s; Windsor Castle, 2s 6d; Pride of Tokatea, 4s; Thames, 6s; Royal Oak, 18s 6d; Tokaten, 29s.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DIXON, and Co.'s, Stafford street, Dunedin, not later than 10 a.m., of each Friday for the town, and Wednesday evening for the country edition.

Subscription to The TABLET:—Single copies, 6d.; Half-yearly, by post, 12s. 6d., in advance. Remittances to be made payable to the Secretary to the Company.

The TABLET is delivered in Dunedin on payment of 12s 6d per half-year, in advance, to the Secretary.

ELECTION OF CITY COUNCILLORS.

M R. W I L L I A M B A R R O N
Is a Candidate for HIGH WARD, in place of Mr Mercer.

M R R. BOYNE has been appointed agent for the sale of the **NEW ZEALAND TABLET** at Queenstown. He will be glad to receive the names of subscribers to the journal, and will have copies distributed promptly.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

The manner in which the **NEW ZEALAND TABLET** has been hitherto conducted is deserving of approval. I have no doubt the future management will be in accordance with the past, and that this journal will continue to be an excellent Catholic newspaper. Under these circumstances, I can have no hesitation in saying it deserves the generous support of all Catholics in this Colony. I beg to recommend it to them most earnestly.

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

SEVERAL correspondents have written to us in reference to the Permissive Bill, the majority of whom disapprove of our opposition to that measure. It is a comfort, however, to have testimony that we do not stand alone. Nearly all those who deprecate our opposition place before us Archbishop Manning's example and authority, as well as the advocacy of the measure by many other great and good men. But this array of authority, though most respectable and deserving of the highest consideration, fails to convince us that we have fallen into any mistake or error on the subject.

Had we never considered the subject, were we in ignorance about it, this weight of authority would have a powerful influence with us, and make us most cautious as to the giving any opinion. It is not so, however, and we think we see our way so clearly that, with all due respect, we fancy these great and good men have permitted their hatred of drunkenness and their philanthropy to over-ride experience. Besides, we are not aware that any one of name advocates the Permissive Bill, except as a tentative measure. No one is certain it would attain the proposed end; its greatest friends only hope it might. Under such circumstances, we think we are hardly dealt with, to be so sternly called to account for saying what we feel we have good reason for saying on the subject.

Our first objection is to the clause giving the majority power to decide; and it has been asked, Are you opposed to the popular voice? Certainly we do not believe in majorities, particularly in small localities, in which many sinister and unworthy motives can be easily brought to bear upon the question. There is no infallibility in majorities; and for our own part we do not hesitate to say that the last place, generally speaking, to which we should think of looking for either reason or justice, is the majority. On calling to mind what we have read of the history of the world, the painful and humiliating thought springs up, that the greatest tyrannies and injustices on record have been the offspring of majorities. And as in former days, so it is in the present age.

It is a majority that is now the tyrant and persecutor in Germany, as it was the majority that enacted the penal laws in England in the reigns of William III, Anne, and the Georges. It is the majority, both here and in Victoria and elsewhere, that is compelling Catholics to pay taxes for the maintenance of systems of education they abhor. Majorities have no conscience, no shame, no remorse. In majorities, the voice of reason and justice is generally unable to make itself heard amid the din of passion, prejudice, bigotry and self-interest, whenever the multitude is swayed by these passions, and that is not unfrequently. So far as we are concerned, we would not commit anything that is dear to us to the keeping of a majority, and should not of course do anything to compel others to do so. It will be said, of course, that Licensing Boards are not alter-

gether free from the influence of the passions enumerated. True; but it is easy to apply a remedy here, and we have no hesitation in saying that we should infinitely prefer to place our interests in the keeping of educated and intelligent men, though few, to handing them over to the tender mercies of a majority. Who is there that is ignorant how majorities are got up and moved? and who does not know that, after all, the voice of majorities very frequently resolves itself into the single voice of a charlatan who knows how to manipulate adroitly national idiosyncrasies, religious prejudices, political hatreds, and personal interests?

Our second reason for opposing the Permissive Bill is our conviction that such a law would enormously aggravate the evil all are so anxious to lessen. Society is not reduced to an alternative between the enactment of the Permissive Bill and the present state of things. The law of licensing now in force can be easily amended, and ought to be without delay, so as to give authority to magistrates to diminish the number of public houses, and make such as remain respectable, and to compel these magistrates to use the power confided to them. But if the Permissive Bill become law, what will be the inevitable result? Its enthusiastic supporters, so numerous and influential, will not permit it to be a dead letter. On the contrary, it may be expected to be enforced in such a high-handed and overbearing way as may naturally be expected from victorious enthusiasts. Public houses will disappear by dozens, and what then?

If at the present moment there are sly-grog houses and private stills, would not their number be vastly increased under a Permissive law? To deny this is simply to close one's eyes to the teaching of experience, and to put a trust in a human law which is childish. The present order, enormous as are the evils of it, is preferable to the sly-grog system, with all its secrecy, evasion of law, lying, hypocrisy, underhand work and low debauchery. We can conceive no more efficacious system for rendering a people lawless, demoralised and rebellious. But whilst we say all this, we beg to assure our many correspondents that they cannot be more anxious to destroy the horrid vice of drunkenness than we are, and that any feasible project with a view to this end will meet with our most hearty support.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE.

ON Sunday week the Rev Father Royer delivered an excellent discourse on Education at Naseby. He took his text from the gospel of the day, namely, "By their fruits you shall know them. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" He said that it was not only enough for parents to send their children to good schools, but they must also watch their actions at home, and should ever make it their duty to set them a good example. How, he asked by way of illustration, can a parent reprove his child for a vice to which he himself is addicted, and in the practice of which he sets an evil example. He also deprecated the habit of treating children with unnecessary severity. In the evening the rev. gentleman preached an able sermon on the Sanctification of the Sabbath.

WE noticed in our issue of the 19th, that Mr J. P. Armstrong delivered a lecture at Naseby in aid of the funds of the district hospital. The subject was the Travels of an Irishman. Mr Armstrong on Friday week delivered the same lecture at St Bathans, in aid of the same good object. Mr George Purton occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Mr Armstrong, during the course of his lecture, remarked that the fact of the Tieborno claimant having, as he had alleged, made a voyage and forgot the name of the vessel, was no bar to that individual being the real Sir Roger. He (Mr Armstrong) left Ireland in 1848 for America, and he could never call to mind the name of the ship in which he had made the voyage, though he had often endeavored to do so. The anecdotes, it may be said, were characteristic of the lecturer, were excellently told, and racy of the soil.

BRANCHES of the H. A. C. B. Society are being opened, or proposed to be opened, all over the colony. To-day, we chronicle the opening of a branch at Naseby, and the taking of steps to open one at St. Bathans. At Wanganui a movement is being set on foot for the opening of a branch. At Christchurch the Rev. Father Ecuyer has given the promoters of a proposed branch there the schoolroom to meet in. He has also supported the movement heartily, and called a meeting from the altar. At the meeting 27 intending members were enrolled. Since then the number had increased to 47, and there is every probability of the branch proposed to be formed being a most flourishing one.

WE would again call attention to the General Government notification in another column re nominated immigration.

A MEETING of Catholics interested in the establishment of a branch of the H.A.C.B.S., at St Bathans, was held in Mr George Purton's office, on Friday evening, 25th instant. Mr Geo. Purton, who was voted to the chair, introduced Mr Fred. J. Bunny to the meeting. Mr Bunny explained fully the objects of the Society, and dwelt at length on the great good that would result from it. Mr James Halley proposed "That the necessary steps be at once taken for the purpose of opening a Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, at St Bathans, about December, 1873."

seconded by Mr Peter Mallan, and carried unanimously. Mr Thos Hanrahan proposed, and Mr J. McNamara seconded, "That a Committee, consisting of Messrs Geo. Purton, McNamara, Jos. Halley, Jno. Murphy, A. Gallagher, P. Barron, P. McCaffey, Peter Mallan, Thos. Hanrahan, and Mathew Gannon, with power to add to their number, be formed, in order to carry out the resolution just passed." Carried. It was resolved that the first meeting of Committee should be held on Sunday evening, immediately after vespers. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Bunny for the deep interest he had taken in the matter, and also to Mr Purton for his kindness in presiding, the meeting closed.

IN an article advocating the construction by the Government of works for the supply of water to the goldfields, the Wellington 'Independent' says:—"It may be said that half the Middle Island would pay to work for gold if the water supply, which in all directions is running to waste, were made available; and that the washing away of alluvial deposits will expose quartz reefs which will afford permanent employment to a large population." The same journal believes that the Parliamentary grant of £300,000 for this purpose is all appropriate.

The 'Daily Times,' commenting on the fact that the Government are by no means satisfied with the results of Dr Featherston's agency, pointedly observes—"We should be surprised if they were. Two years have elapsed since it was established, and the business done does not give promise of the success of the arrangements made. For the first time we have been made fully acquainted with the means employed to obtain emigrants. It appears that Dr Featherston employs 177 local and general agents, and that advertisements are inserted in 151 newspapers, besides special advertisements in 47 of them. This gives an average of about thirty-seven emigrants to each agent, or two and a quarter a month. Very industrious, indeed, those gentlemen seem to be! Even this, however, is an over-estimate of the result of their labors, for of the number taken credit for 841 were assisted emigrants, and 1,860 sent out by Messrs Brogden; leaving only 3,202 forwarded by the Agency. But Dr Featherston seems to have a will of his own. He evidently is not content to be a mere agent, receiving instructions from his employers, and, to the best of his ability, carrying them into effect. He cannot forget the politician, and apparently assumes the right to judge whether the Cabinet is acting wisely or foolishly in the decisions at which they arrive. We cannot imagine that affairs can long continue as they are. It is evident from the whole correspondence that there is a laxity in the arrangements calculated to prevent the scheme being carried out successfully; especially as there are other Colonies making every effort to induce emigration." The 'Times' also remarks—"With regard to emigration, Dr Featherston says that 'While it is equally easy to give an order for 10,000 emigrants as to give an order for 10,000 tons of railway plant, it is not quite so easy to execute the first as the latter.' The doctor seems to forget he has 177 agents beside his own staff employed in forwarding emigration."

Writing on the subject of Dr Featherston's shortcomings, the 'Daily Times' also observes:—"While perusing the published correspondence, it suggests the inquiry how it is that no public intimation has been given by the Government of the sudden fluctuations in the immigration regulations, which, according to Mr Auld, have occurred in England? It was announced some time ago that the Agent-General had received authority to grant free passages, and he appears to have notified his intention of doing so, and as suddenly to have recalled his regulations on this point. The Government must know that nothing is more likely to impede emigration from the United Kingdom than any uncertainty as to the terms upon which intending emigrants can come out."

THE plant for the Clutha Railway, which has been landed at Port Chalmers, has nearly all been fitted together on the reserve adjoining the railway station. There is to be a workshop at the Dunedin station, and a large amount of heavy machinery, to be worked by steam, is now being fitted up.

MESSRS R. BUNSON & Co. have purchased the Dunedin Masonic Hall, and intend to convert the building to the purposes of a steam biscuit and confectionery factory, the premises now occupied by them being too small for their rapidly-extending business.

THE fine brick and stone building erected last year in the Cutting, Princes street, and known as Reichelt's Fancy Bazaar, has recently been extended to the whole depth of the section. The upper portion of the premises has been built by Mr Reichelt expressly for a photographic gallery for the proprietors of the London Portrait Rooms.

MR GEORGE DUNCAN left Dunedin on Saturday last for America. Mr Duncan during the many years he has been in this Province has always had the respect of all who knew him, and his friends assembled numerous to bid him farewell.

THE 'Taranaki Herald' says—"During the four years, the Province has progressed amazingly. The settlements of Patea, Hawera, and Waitara are becoming populated, whilst the out-districts are likewise increasing in the number of settlers. Fresh land is every year being taken up for cultivation, and the natives are for the first time for many years offering large blocks of land for sale."

THERE were twenty candidates for the Colonial Scholarships this year, but only three of the value of £45 each, were awarded, to Henry Cotterill and W. H. Atacks, of Christ's College, Christchurch, and to F. A. Severne, of Nelson College. None of the candidates obtained the minimum number of marks required for the £70 scholarship. Where is "our almost perfect system?"

WRITING on the Maerewhenua land sale, the 'North Otago Times' says—"The mischief has been perpetrated by a former Provincial Government, and the sale has been legalised. Probably it is now impossible to withdraw from a bad bargain, deficient of sense, but which is one more illustration of the oft repeated truth that law and justice are not twins. How the present Government can make bad worse by flying in the face of the Surveyors' Reports, we are at loss to conceive. These reports state that the sacrificed block of land at Maerewhenua is auriferous in a high degree; but Dr Webster, although apparently not at all approving of the action of his predecessor, asserts that the Government believe that the land is not auriferous."

rons. If all temporary political party difficulties are obviated by selling enormous blocks of golden land, assuredly the conviction is forced upon us that government by party is one of the dearest of legislative luxuries."

THE 'Gazette' appoints sittings of the District Court of the Otago Gold Fields, in addition to those already appointed, to be held as follows:—At Naseby, on September 10th; at Clyde, on September 15th; at Queenstown, on September 22nd; and at Lawrence, on October 9th. Mr A. C. Henderson is appointed Clerk to the District Court of Western Otago.

THE total amount of Customs revenue raised in the Colony during the quarter ending on June 30th, was £231,262, being an increase of £29,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total for the financial year ending on June 30th, was £355,813.

THE total amount of gold exported from the Colony during the quarter ending on June 30th, was 95,639 ounces, of the value of £379 563.

THE name of the Rev. Father Royer was inadvertently omitted from among the list in the paragraph in our issue of the 19th ult. of those present at the Conference.

THE following is an extract from a letter to Mr Grant, the Manager of the Shotover Terrace Gold Mining Company, from one of the original partners in the claim now being worked by this Company:—"I must inform you that the party, when starting the face, discovered that they had heretofore been driving over the richest of the gold under their feet, which clearly proves that the deep ground in the terrace is yet untouched, and if it continues as it looks at present, I can safely say it will be the best-paying claim that has ever gone into a company." Mr Grant considers that, in the interests of all the shareholders, he is bound to let this be known. Of course each shareholder will attach what amount of weight he thinks proper to the information now given, but as symptoms are not wanting of an unhealthy excitement in the market, the sure prelude to a subsequent unnecessary depression, it is important, both to the shareholders and to the public, that the exact state of matters should be known.

MINING.

OTAGO.

A meeting of the St Bathans District Miners Association was held at St Bathans on Friday, 25th July, for the purpose of electing a permanent committee in accordance with the rules of Association. Nine gentlemen were elected, viz.:—Messrs R. Brown and G. H. Smith for Welshmans gully, Messrs W. Wade and H. Gardner for Hills creek, and Messrs J. Ewing, E. Wood, Samuel Turner, John McNamara, and George Purton for St Bathans. Messrs Wade and Ewing were elected Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

WEST COAST.

There are, says the Hokitika 'Star,' about 150 Chinese in the Waimea district, all of whom are getting on well apparently, and are in high favor with the storekeepers, as they are cash customers. About 30 of this race recently left the Waimea for No Town, in the Grey Valley. At the Greenstone there are about fifty Chinamen working, and there they are regarded equally well, and are industrious and inoffensive. Indeed, on the Coast "John" seems to flourish and to excite little of the antipathy too often found on the gold fields.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Kanieri Lake Water Race Company, the manager reported having disposed of upwards of 6000 shares. It was resolved to apply immediately for the Government loan, in conformity with the regulations, and to commence work directly a favorable answer is received, the directors feeling confident that the remaining shares will be readily taken up. The capital of the Company is 20,000 shares of £1 each.

In chronicling the arrival at Nelson of an ingot of gold, weighing 240ozs., from the Decimal Company's claim at Collingwood, the Examiner remarks that "it is highly probable that Dr Hector's opinion of this ground will yet be realised and prove one of the richest mines in the Colony."

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Daily papers.)

INTERPROVINCIAL.

AUCKLAND, July 22nd.—Mr Farnall emigration agent, has telegraphed by cable to the Superintendent that the Agent-General is obstructing emigration to New Zealand by restricting the assisted passages, and that he has dismissed him (Mr Farnall.) Mr Farnall adds that he awaits instructions.

The body of the Rev Mr Hamilton, the missing clergyman, has been found in a creek.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the Bay of Islands in the House of Representatives took place to-day, when Messrs J. S. Macfarlane, Lundon, and Williams were proposed. The poll takes place on the 28th.

A petition asking the General Government to give a grant in aid of a free public library is in circulation.

The s.s. Lady Bird grounded at the Manukau Heads, but was floated again uninjured, and sails for the South this afternoon. The N.Z.S.S. Co.'s new steamer Manawatu made 7½ knots against the tide on her trial trip.

Mr Saunders reports buyers of shares as follows:—Caledonian, £19 10s; Thames, £5 12s 6d; Tooke's, £9 5s; South British Insurance, £2 7s.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 22nd.—The fortnight's return of the Bright Smile Co. is 1026 oz. of melted gold. The Company has declared a dividend of 7s 6d. The Queen of Beauty's return is 289 oz., the Kurani's 324oz., the Golden Crown's 122oz., the Moanatairi's 67oz., and the Caledonian's 291oz., for the week. Tooke's commenced sinking to-day.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 22nd.—The Trustees of the Museum have decided not to open that building on Sundays.

The balance to the credit of the Province on 30th June was £401,581. The receipts of the Canterbury Railways for the quarter were £22,203, and the receipts for the year for pasturage rents were £50,524.

WELLINGTON, July 23rd.—The Post to-night says that on the arrival here of the s.s. Lady Bird on Friday next, she will be placed on the patent slip for the purpose of having a new propeller, considerably larger than the present one, fixed. The Phoebe, it is expected, will take her place in the coastal trade, but as soon as the Lady Bird is afloat again the Phoebe will be permanently placed on the line between Sydney and the Manukau. She will leave Sydney regularly on the third Tuesday in each month, connecting at the Manukau with the Interprovincial boats.

TAURANGA, July 23rd.—The yield of wheat in this district next harvest is expected to be double that of last harvest.

WANGANUI, July 23rd.—The schooner Meteor, from Dunedin, went ashore on the north spit last night, and is likely to become a total wreck. Her cargo, which consists of grain and flour, can be landed but will be badly damaged. The pilot signalled her to go to sea but the captain stood in instead.

LYTTLETON, July 23rd.—The steamer Patterson (Messrs Brogden's boat), which arrived at Lyttleton this morning, reports having spoken the cutter Hope, of Dunedin, five miles north of the Clarence River, whither she had been blown from Oamaru roadstead. The Hope had been three weeks at sea, and for the last three days her crew were totally without food. There was no chart on board, and they had lost their reckoning. She was relieved by the Patterson and advised to make for Wellington.

The wreck of the Australia lies about one mile N.E. of the Cape Campbell lighthouse, right in the fairway of vessels running for shelter under the Cape.

WAIKOUAITI, July 23rd.—The polling for the election for a representative in the General Assembly took place to-day, and the following are the returns:—

	Waikouaiti	Palmerston	Pratt.	Gillies.
	...	...	59	32
	...	...	15	70
Total	74	102		

Majority for Gillies, 28.

WELLINGTON, July 25.—The American ship William Tapscott, 1600 tons, from Enderby Island, bound for Queenstown, Ireland, with 2000 tons of guano, has put in here under charge of her chief officer, Mr Bernard King. The captain is in irons. He was shot in the knee thrice by the mate, who has given himself up. The crew demanded that the chief officer should take charge of the vessel. On the voyage the captain cut down one sailor with an axe, and another with a cutlass, and committed further brutalities. The crew then mutinied. The vessel has twelve feet of water in her hold, and is believed to be unseaworthy.—The captain's version of the affair is as follows:—The ship left Enderby Island on the 9th June, and all proceeded quietly until the 23rd day, when the ship was off the Navigator Islands. The chief mate then sulked duty, and was therefore ordered to his cabin. The mate denied the captain's authority, and challenged his power to keep order. He also asked that all hands should be called aft, in order to hear the grounds on which he was placed under arrest. His request was complied with, but the mate stopped the captain from explaining the matter, and complained to the crew that the ship was unfit to proceed round Cape Horn. He used violent language, and the crew also became violent, insisting on the vessel being run to the nearest port. The captain replied that he did not think the circumstances justified such a course, but if it became necessary he would adopt it. The crew then refused duty. After some negotiations between the captain and crew, the latter rushed on the former, knocked him down, put him in irons, and by order of the second and third officers confined him in his cabin. In the evening the captain got the irons off one hand, and arming himself with the only available weapon, an axe, he went on the poop. The second mate threatened to shoot him, and was about to carry the threat out, when the captain struck him with the axe on the cheek. The mate had previously fired a revolver shot from the main deck at the captain, but without effect. A second shot, however, took effect in the captain's knee. The crew then began to pelt the captain with all sorts of missiles, and five other shots were fired at him by the mate. The captain was obliged to go below, severely bruised, and since then he has been kept in his cabin under close arrest.

The following tenders were received for the construction of a timber wharf and the reclamation of land at Port Chalmers:—Messrs. Connor and McKay, Christchurch, £22,500; Mr A. J. Smyth, Dunedin, £21,438; Mr R. Baughop, Dunedin, £27,648; Messrs. Mills, Guthrie, and Sutherland, Dunedin, £29,792; Messrs. J. R. Campbell and Co., Dunedin, £19,801; Mr D. Proudfoot, Dunedin, £16,408. The last tender was accepted.

Dunedin flour is at £14 to £14 10s, Oamaru do at £15, and Canterbury do at £12 10s to £13 10s. Wheat is at 6s 6d, and oats are 5s 6d to 6s.

Messrs. Plimmer and Reeves quote produce as follows:—Wheat, 4s 6d to 6s; flour, £13 10s; pollard, 6s 6d to 7s; bran, 1s 1d; beans, 6s; peas, 6s; maize, 5s; oats, 5s to 5s 9d; potatoes, 4s; seed do 8s; onions, 10; cheese, 9½; butter, 11d; hams, 8d to 10.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 25.—Messrs Royce, Stead, and Co., report that flour is in steady demand at £12 to £12 10s. Wheat is wanted at 5s, oats at 4s 9d to 4s 10. Butter is at 1s, and cheese at 8½d—both f.o.b.

INVERCARGILL, July 25.—Margaret McChesney, charged with infanticide, was discharged. The girl whose testimony caused her apprehension, confessed that her statement was a fabrication. The Magistrate regretted that the girl could not be punished, as her statement was not made on oath.

WELLINGTON, July 26th.—A new writ has been issued for the Wakatip election, and will be sent South by the mail to-day.

A return has been issued of the estates placed in the hands of the Public Trustee. It shows that the balance of unequalled estates at the end of June was £22,099. The total cost of the Public Trustee to the end of June was £144.

AUCKLAND, June 26th.—Mr Saunders reports buyers of shares as

follows:—Caledonian, £18 10s; Tooke's, £9 5s; Albion, £5; Beach, £1 3s; South British Insurance, £2 7s; National Bank of New Zealand, £1 12s 6d.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 26th.—A crushing of 17½ tons of stone from the Point Russell Co's claim yielded 138 ounces of retorted gold.

A trial crushing from the Pumping Association's shaft yielded no gold.

A special representative proceeds South to push the requirements of the Thames district.

The share market is dull.

REKFRON, July 26th.—The Energetic Co.'s crushing of 50 tons of stone yielded at the rate of 22dwts. of gold per ton.

GREYMOUTH, July 26th.—The steam-tug Titan is ashore on the bar, but is expected to get off next tide.

A woman named Morgan, the wife of a butcher, has been burned to death by falling into a fire.

WELLINGTON, July 28th.—A deputation regarding the Mount Rochfort Coal Company will meet the Premier after the Financial Statement has been delivered.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 28th.—The turning of the first sod of the Waitara Railway will take place early next month.

AUCKLAND, July 28th.—Advices from Fiji report that the Chiefs Maafu and Tiri have seceded from the Government.

The Fiji Bank is likely to be successful.

The statement that the Sydney mail service to San Francisco will make Kandavu instead of Levuka the port of call causes disappointment at the latter place.

It is reported that Captain Daggett of the schooner Quickstep, formerly of the Daphne, has been killed by the Tanna natives.

The Star of the South, from Levuka, brings eight passengers and a quantity of cotton and other cargo.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Astomishingly rich washdirt has been struck in the Shotover Company's claim. A lead five feet thick, yielding a half-penny weight to the dishful, was struck on Saturday.

Cakobau has taken over one thousand prisoners.

Cotton is coming forward briskly.

INVERCARGILL, July 28th.—A man named Thomson, one of the immigrants from the Shetland Islands, who was brought from Stewart's Island on Thursday to the Hospital, died this morning. From a post mortem examination which was held, it was found that the cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

HOKITIKA, July 28th.—The ss Rangitoto, Captain Mackie, arrived at 7 a.m., but could not be tendered till 3 p.m. She brings 18 saloon and 20 steerage passengers, and 326 tons of cargo for all ports. She has sailed North.

Passengers for Dunedin: Rev Mr Kinninmont and Mrs Kinninmont.

WELLINGTON, July 29th.—Mr Stafford will hold a meeting of his supporters to-morrow to consider the course to be adopted by them with regard to the policy of the Government, and especially the Financial Statement.

It is stated on good authority that the Provinces intend to attempt to obtain large Provincial loans.

AUCKLAND, July 29th.—Eppwright was hanged this morning. He made a long speech exculpating Fisher, stating that he stabbed Garity in the heat of a quarrel without intent to kill him. He denied that he had ever been in gaol before. After the cap was fitted, the drop was knocked off, but only moved six inches, and efforts to pull it down proved ineffectual. The culprit was then taken off, the drop was readjusted, and the second time it fell clear, causing almost instantaneous death.

At a meeting of the local shareholders of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, the Chairman regretted the difficulty that prevailed of investing large funds while the loan portion of the business was stagnant. There was a great improvement in the agency. A handsome dividend was paid.

The 21 days' crushing of the Golden Fleece Co. have been partially cleared up, and 2200 ounces of amalgam have been obtained. It is estimated that the crushing will yield 800 ounces of melted gold. 450 tons of stone crushed from the Wealth of Nations claim near the reef show well, the gold being well distributed. The company have driven into the reef 12 feet without reaching the western wall.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 29.—The elections of school committees for the city districts under the new Ordinance are causing considerable excitement.

The land sales yesterday amounted to 1479 acres, realising £2958.

The railway traffic returns for the month of June have been published. The receipts from the Lyttelton and Christchurch line were £4870; from the Great Southern line, £1053; and from the Great Northern line, £1039.

The Board of Education has resolved to send home for two masters and two mistresses, it being unable to procure them in the Province.

The applications for money from the £5000 grant to country libraries exceed the amount voted.

The 9th November falling on a Sunday this year, the Government have resolved to proclaim the 13th as a holiday instead. The Agricultural Society's Show takes place on the latter date.

The City Council has agreed to treat with a private company for the erection of a market on a large scale.

AUSTRALIAN.

MELBOURNE, July 22nd.—The Rip, pilot schooner, of Queenscliff, was struck by a heavy sea, and pilot M'Kenzie, Hicks the steward, and two sailors were drowned. The schooner was nearly wrecked, and the survivors are badly injured. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers reach over £1000 already.

The Norfolk sails to-day, and takes 20 tons of meat preserved in ice by Harrison's process.

There are 24 Victorian entries for Intercolonial Rifle Match.

Coroners' juries are to be abolished.

The Brisbane Government offers reciprocity in regard to the Torres Strait and Suez services. Mr Francis (Victoria) says New

Zealand agrees to join in the Suez route, but the terms are not settled.

The Press complains that Mr Vogel's despatches are always marked confidential.

The Governor is shooting on the Murray.

Breadstuffs are dull. Country flour is at £13 10s. Wheat is at 6s to 6s 3d per bushel. Feeding grains are quiet. Maize and oats are lower. 1400 bushels of Oregon barley have been sold for the New Zealand market at full rates. Shoobridge's hops are at 1s 1d to 1s 6d. Sugars are improving. Yellows are at £36, and grainy grey, £38 10s. Brandies are advancing; Martell's dark and Hennessy's are at 7s 2½; pale is at 7s 8d.

Arrived—Hero, from Auckland, via Sydney, on the 20th; Rachael Cohen, from Wanganui.

Cleared out—12th, Aborigine, for Westport; 14th, W. C. Wentworth, for Hokianga; 18th, Zephyr, for Hokitika.

SYDNEY.—There has been fearful weather on the coast.

The merchants petition for a twelve-knot Californian contract. Mr Parkes says he intends offering all the Colonies the advantages of a Pacific service without asking from them a shilling as subsidy.

The Naval Court at the Cape of Good Hope find that the steamer Fidela was lost through the fault of her captain.

Teas are lower. Large sales of bulk ale have taken place. Coarse salt is at 74s. The bank rate of discount is one per cent.

Arrived—Black Watch, from Dunedin; 16th, Result, from Auckland; 13th, Stormy Petrel, from Lyttelton.

CALIFORNIA *via* SYDNEY, May 9th.—Flour is at 4½dols; wheat is at 1dol 90c; feed barley is at 1dol 17c; brewing barley is at 1dol 30c to 1dol 40c; oats are at 2dols 20c. Coal is dull.

NEWCASTLE.—Sailed: Pawn, for Lyttelton. Arrived: July 12, Cyrus, from Wellington; 13th, Amherst, from Napier; Duke of Edinburgh, and Syren, from Dunedin; 20th, Free Trader, from Lyttelton.

BRISBANE.—Parliament has been dissolved. The Government have decided not to grant any subsidy to the Sydney-Californian line, but to concentrate all their efforts on the Torres Strait route.

ADELAIDE.—The Ministry has resigned, and the one newly formed consists of Messrs Blyth, Chief Secretary; Glyde, Treasurer; Mann, Attorney-General; Gerrard, Secretary for Lands, and Bright, Secretary for Works.

The prospects of the Port Darwin gold fields are good; fever is abating, and the different vessels in harbor are being deserted by their hands.

10,300 bushels of wheat have been sold afloat at 5s 10d.

The exports of cereals during the half-year are valued at £1,300,000. The quantity exported during the year amounts to 131,000 tons.

A private telegram from California says that the surplus crop for export amounts to six million centals.

LAUNCESTON.—The Bank of Tasmania has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

MELBOURNE, July 22nd.—Mrs Shannon, who murdered one of her children at Hotham, is at the point of death. The inquest on the murdered child is adjourned.

The Government have granted a lease to the Stawell claimholders against jumpers.

A large quantity of sugar which was offered at auction has been withdrawn in consequence of a slackness in the bidding.

Tasmanian oats, superior, are quoted at 4s 5d to 4s 8d.

SYDNEY, July, 22.—The Government agree to give £68,000 annually for a forty days' service between Liverpool and Sydney, *via* San Francisco.

ADELAIDE, July 16.—A severe shock of earthquake has been felt at Peake, a telegraph station in the interior.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 19.—The International Postal Congress at Berne opens on 1st September.

The English Troops have burnt the city of Elmina, which was held by friends of the Ashantees.

The taking of evidence for the defence in the Tichborne trial commences on the 21st August.

The Right Hon Robert Lowe has contracted with some of the London merchants for the payment of the Alabama award.

Mr Russell, the agent for the New Zealand Government at Washington, is understood to have successfully negotiated for a Californian service.

Prince Arthur is to be married to the Princess Thyra of Denmark. The Prince is in Sweden, representing the Queen at the coronation of King Oscar.

The British are threatened with an attack by 10,000 Ashantees. Further reinforcements are ordered.

Lord Westbury, an ex-Lord Chancellor, is dying.

Lord Mayor Waterlow has been created a baronet, and the honor of knighthood has been conferred upon sheriffs Knight and Perkins.

A testimonial of great value has been presented by the Nonconformists to Mr Miall, M.P.

The committee appointed to consider the rise in the price of coal, attribute the rise in price solely to increased consumption. It recommends the non-interference of Parliament, and deprecates the proposed export duty.

There are sixty different Hindustani journals published in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and all the Central Provinces, of British India, all of which discuss education and other social questions, and freely expose the grievances of the native population.

Mr J. F. McEvoy, of Lowell, who lectured at Worcester, on "Lord Baltimore, and the early Catholic Settlers of Maryland," claimed that the Catholic history of America had never been fairly and fully written, and spoke at length on the tribulations of the colony, and the great influences Baltimore and the early Maryland Catholics exerted on the religious freedom of the country. It was the first and only colony in all the world which established religious freedom on the basis of the State. They were most fervent and devout Catholics and had more success in Christianizing the Indians than all the other colonies besides.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

July 22 to 29.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Bathgate moved the second reading of the District Courts Act Amendment Bill. He explained that the Bill was intended to extend the equity jurisdiction of the District Courts to £300, and thus cheapen litigation. After discussion the second reading was agreed to.

The Gold Mining Bill was read a second time, as also was the Canterbury Waste Lands Bill.

The Bill for constituting Native Councils and defining their functions provides that the Bill be permissive, at the option of a majority of the natives whose title to land is not extinguished. The Councils are to have power to inquire into petitions regarding land disputes, and to facilitate the amicable settlement and adjudication of such cases. They are to be recognisable by the Native Lands Court. The Councils are to report to the Government relative to the observance of Native rights and customs. The Council may frame regulations for health, the cleaning of houses, nuisances, drunkenness, public property, the prevention of fires, dogs, cattle branding, cattle trespass, boundary fences regulations, and may impose penalties. When the Act is brought into operation in Native districts, the Provincial Ordinances are to cease to be in operation.

On a motion asking for leave of absence for a member for three weeks being made, Mr Buckland contended that the time was too long, and would virtually disfranchise his constituency. Mr Fitzherbert suggested that the sessions of Provincial Councils should be restricted to the recess.

In the Legislative Council, Mr Waterhouse, in moving the appointment of a Select Committee to report upon the reconstruction of the Council, said the Council could not offer resistance to popular pressure, and could not maintain itself against the elected body. He was in favor of an elective Chamber, which should bear a resemblance to the United States Senate. After further discussion, the motion was postponed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Fox asked the Government whether, in response to petitions, the Government intended to introduce a measure amending the Licensing Bill.

Mr Vogel replied that Government were not able to give any definite promise upon the subject raised by Mr Fox, but they would consider the question during the recess and draft a Bill.

Mr Richardson promised to obtain a return of the amount paid to owners of private property for land taken for railway purposes.

In reply to a question by Mr O'Neill, Mr Vogel said that the despatches received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies were unfavorable to the establishment of a New Zealand Mint.

In reply to Mr Bradshaw, Mr Vogel said the Government did not intend to introduce a measure this session authorising mining for gold and silver on private property. They desired to watch the operation of Victorian legislation on the subject.

In regard to the Volunteer Land Scrip Repeal Bill it was said that in the Province of Auckland the persons who bought up the scrip bought up blocks of land at auction at half-a-crown an acre.

Mr Gillies said he did not appear as the leader of the Opposition, as there was no organised Opposition in existence.

A letter from Mr Finnimore, formerly Government Auctioneer at Wanganui, to Mr O. R. Haughton, Under-Secretary for Immigration, was read. Mr Finnimore proposed that land should be sold to him at the upset price and then sold by auction, and the net profits divided between Mr Haughton and himself. He offered to deposit £1000, but the transaction was to be strictly private and confidential. He said that if Mr Haughton joined him, a large sum would be made. The letter was headed "private and confidential," and signed "Finnimore." Mr Haughton replied, stating that he could not regard the letter as confidential, and therefore handed it to the Native Minister. The latter thereupon dispensed with Mr Finnimore's services.

The Imprest Supply Bill for £250,000 was passed through all its stages.

Mr Vogel moved the second reading of the Provincial Councils Powers Bill. He said the Bill was intended to grant the Councils power to constitute courts of judicature and prescribe their procedure, having power to deal with scab disease, the sale of liquors, the sale and impounding of cattle, thistles, the making and repairing of highways, levying and recovering rates, and boundary fences. After discussion, the Bill passed its second reading.

The House agreed to the production of a return of the travelling allowances to Ministers, and the allowances to the Governor during the five years ending March, 1873.

Mr Fox moved the second reading of the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited) Bill.—Sir J. Cracroft Wilson presented a Petition from the Bank of New Zealand, against the name of the Bank.—Mr. Bathgate said the Government would propose some amendments in Committee; particularly one providing that a list of the shareholders be deposited.—Mr T. L. Shepherd suggested the publication of the names of the depositors not claiming their interest or principal within three years.—The Bill was read a second time.

Mr Vogel made his Financial Statement on Tuesday evening, showing the affairs of the Colony to be in a very prosperous state.

IMMIGRATION.

FROM a memorandum of Mr O'Rourke to Dr. Featherston, under date of 5th July, we make the following abridgment:—"Your letter of 31st April last, in which you 'submit that the expectations as regards promoting emigration to New Zealand which you held out to the Government had been more than realized, and that the system of emigration inaugurated by you has been, on the whole, attended with satisfactory results, and promises better results in the future,' opens up the whole question of the present state of emigration to New Zealand, and compels the Government to express their full and free opinion thereon.

I was very much struck by the paragraph No. 1 of this letter, in which you state that the earliest specific instructions you received in regard to emigration did not reach you until 1st February, 1872;

without instructions either oral or written on the subject of emigration from the date of your appointment in Wellington 1st April, 1871, until the date above referred to, 1st February, 1872. It may be true to the letter that you were without specific instructions till 1st February, but it is clear that you were not insensible to the spirit of the instructions that would be communicated to you by the Government on the subject. Nearly three months before you received what you term your earliest specific instructions in regard to emigration, you informed the Government, by letter of 16th November, 1871, that since your arrival in England, at the latter end of July, your time had been mainly devoted to emigration, believing, as Mr Vogel said, "that the keystone of success of the Public Works policy is the contemporaneous increase of the population of the Colony;" and you add, "I telegraphed on the 4th instant from Frankfort—'Emigration during next two years of 6,000 Germans and Scandinavians arranged.' You will perceive, from the brief report I now make of my proceedings, that I have acted more from my knowledge of the mind of the Ministry, than from any positive or definite instructions." With this knowledge of the mind of the Ministry, coupled with the fact that, in November, 1871, you felt yourself armed with sufficient power to arrange for an emigration of 6,000 souls from Germany and Scandinavia, I am at a loss to conceive how eighteen months after, in April, 1873, you can attribute the smallness of emigration to the Colony during that period to the absence of any specific instructions till February, 1872. It appears to me, from the general tenor of your early correspondence, that you felt yourself perfectly unfettered in promoting in whatever manner seemed best to you, emigration, not only from Great Britain, but from the Continent.

I admit to the full the difficulties you had to contend with in entering on your duties in finding yourself surrounded with different sets of Emigration Regulations for the several Provinces. I am not able to say whether I agree with you that no other Australasian Colony has ever attempted emigration on such a scale as New Zealand has for the last two years; but this I can say, that it is patent to everyone that the supply of immigrants is lamentably short of the requirements of the Colony, and of the number ordered by the Government during the last two years. I may add that, if my memory does not mislead me, the forty-acre system established in the Province of Auckland, some fifteen years ago, under the Superintendency of Mr John Williamson, yielded in the course of fifteen months, without pecuniary cost to the Province, some 4,000 souls, which contrasts favourably with the dribbles—they cannot be called a stream—that have been up to the present flowing to the entire Colony. You lay such stress in your correspondence upon having sent out 6,974 souls or 5,923 statute adults between July, 1871, and 31st December, 1872, that it is requisite to analyze the figures in order to ascertain the precise number of these emigrants directly due to your agency. Of the 5,923 statute adults above referred to, there are—

Nominated immigrants	...	...	...	861
Brogden's immigrants	...	...	...	1,860
Total	...	...	...	2,721

—leaving 3,202 as the direct contribution of the Colonial Agency, with its large staff and ample funds at its disposal.

I confess I find it difficult to reconcile the assurances which you have repeatedly given the Government that you would establish a large stream of emigration to the Colony with the statement you now make, that you never held out to the Government the expectation that you could execute an order for any specific number of emigrants within a given time. Had that announcement been made to the Government when it assumed office, it would have been their duty to have taken steps to insure the arrival of the number they thought requisite for the Colony during the year; but your promises of a large flow of immigrants buoyed them up, and prevented them sending home special agents to collect the number and class of immigrants deemed absolutely necessary to meet the demands for labor throughout the Colony. The Government cannot, with the stream of emigration amounting to a quarter of a million flowing annually from the United Kingdom, and with the command of sufficient money at your disposal for the requirements of the year, admit that the execution of their order for £0,000 or 13,000 emigrants should have presented insuperable difficulties. It remains for me to say, that while your letter states that you never held out to the Government the expectation that an order for any specific number of emigrants within a given time could be executed, a telegram of more recent date, 25th April, 1873, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the "emigration order will be executed during current year."

It remains to be seen whether the promise in the telegram is not as delusive as the others.

THAMES.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE Rev. J. A. Norris, our newly appointed pastor, on last Sunday, 13th July, at 11 o'clock, sang High Mass in the Grahamstown Church, and preached a very instructive sermon on the epistle and gospel of the day. After Mass had been concluded, a number of ladies came forward to present him with an address of welcome to the parish, and Father Norris thanked them, and expressed a hope that he would obtain the same amount of good-will and respect that his esteemed predecessor (Father N. Jourdan) had. In the Shortland Church, Rev. J. Golden celebrated Mass at 11 o'clock, and explained the epistle and gospel of the day to those present. His Lordship the Bishop is expected to be down here in the course of next week, as his last visit to us was just a flying one, having remained only a couple of days, including one Sunday. Father Norris called a meeting of the parishioners on Sunday afternoon last, for the purpose of electing a Church Committee and devising a method of managing the affairs of the Church. There was a good attendance at the meeting, and twenty-one gentlemen were elected as a Committee to act for the ensuing twelve months.

THE DUNEDIN HOSPITAL.

II.
(Contributed.)

THE Hospital supporters ought at once to organise themselves for the purpose of securing the efficient working of that institution. They ought if possible to know from the government—1st. What is the amount to be expected in aid of its support? 2nd. A Committee ought to be formed under whose inspection, made weekly, or when they deem fit, the Hospital arrangements in every department may be efficiently conducted. 3rd. We would suggest that the Hospital be divided so as to admit of classification according to the character of the inmates; taking care that notorious characters should not be allowed into the same ward with respectable and well-conducted persons. 4th. We feel certain that if special portions of the Hospital were allotted to the principal religious denominations, many advantages would follow to the inmates from such a course. The Catholic inmates have very often been annoyed by the distributors of Protestant tracts, leaving their articles on the beds of the Catholic patients, and by the oft repeated phrase, "Do you know the Lord?" Roman Catholic clergymen have had to complain again and again of the over officiousness of those not belonging to the Catholic Church. We are moreover aware that Protestant instruction was often given aloud to the entire ward at the same time that some Catholic patients were in the ward. If the different denominations had their separate wards, then all this trouble would be removed, and in the contributions handed in by the public, the charge of favoritism would be avoided; and the public spirit of the different denominations would be effectually tested. If the Government gave a *pro rata* sum for each patient, and some such plan as that now suggested were adopted, it may prove a blessing to the inmates. In our proposition there is no clashing of creed with creed; it is precisely to avoid the unpleasant circumstances of the past, that we venture to propose the measure. We think it does not say much for the wisdom or prudence of the Government and the Provincial Council to take away from the Hospital the definite sum necessary for its efficient working, without at the same time providing some sure resources for that purpose. If left as it is, as to system and the means of providing funds, certainly before a twelvemonth passes many complaints will be forthcoming against the Government measure, and the usefulness of the Hospital will be diminished, without a counteracting advantage arising out of the course adopted.

A CHANCE FOR MR MACANDREW.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Mr Macandrew, in his hustings speech on the occasion of the Superintendency contest, said:—

"Well, gentlemen, I should say that no man is worthy of being called a statesman—at all events a colonial statesman—unless his great object is, and he uses his influence towards getting a regular accession of industrial population to our shores.—(Hear.) I believe that any statesman is unworthy of the name, unless his aim is the attainment of that object."

I thoroughly endorse Mr Macandrew's utterance; and to make things more practical, I will give him a hint of a way by which his broad policy may be carried out the more successfully. Dr Featherston has, on his own showing by the immigration reports just to hand, left some 25 counties in central and southern Ireland unworked as a field for immigration. Strong representations being made from the colony of his neglect of duty, he writes to show that from the north of Ireland—taking into account the relative populations of the home countries—"a proportionate number" of Irish has been sent out. What an absurd idea! The great medicine man acting as a balancer of nationalities—*à la* the Scottish agency. Is it not Dr Featherston's business—he has the spending of some £7000 in salaries and office expenses to do so—to work all the available fields of immigration, and get as many suitable immigrants for the country as he possibly can get, and so avert the failure of the great colonial scheme? Or, is it the business of the balancer of nationalities, and is the £7000 a year given for doing it, to do the grand in the West End, and not try even in the slightest degree to turn New Zealand-wards the enormous current of immigration daily flowing from Dublin and Queenstown to the United States and Canada? Also, is a civil servant, however high, to set the Government at defiance and do as he pleases, which he did when he disregarded its instructions? The Government no doubt is to a great extent to blame by shielding him at first; but now the question appears to have almost resolved itself to this: Shall they go out of office or shall he keep his appointment. No doubt a good stiff vote of censure will be sufficient, and it will have the wholesome effect of making Dr Featherston more careful—will make him abjure either his well-known policy or give up the Agent-Generalship; and will also have the effect of making the Government more watchful over him. I could also refer at length to important omissions and blunders in regard to the working of England and Scotland; but there are plenty from these countries to speak for them, and especially from the latter. I will not at least in this letter do so.

Again I say, here is a fine chance for Mr Macandrew. Such an opportunity may not occur again of advocating his views, and it only remains to be seen if he will act up to what he has said. He is the superintendental representative in the House of the largest Province in the Colony. As an Otago man, I look up to him, and ask him to redeem his express promise, and move in the matter within 24 hours from the time in which he sees the issue of the 'New Zealand Tablet' in which this letter appears in the Parliamentary library. I am sure my readers, at least my Otago readers, will expect him to do the same. The notice of question is, Has Dr Featherston given any explanation of the fact why he did not take steps to obtain immigrants from the central and southern counties of Ireland? and also, Does the Government know the grounds on which he dismissed Mr Farnall? Was it because he set an example to Dr Featherston of doing his duty?—I am, &c., yours truly,

VIGILANT.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' AND THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Pitt street, Auckland, 5th July.

SIR,—Your views on the subject of the Permissive Bill appear to have been formed under some misapprehension. It is not true, as you suppose, that the Maine laws have proved a failure. They may be, indeed, often violated—what law is not? Yet they have proved eminently successful, inasmuch as they have emptied the gaols, and made the most rowdy parts of populous towns quiet and respectable, and reduced pauperism to zero. I could adduce the most authentic proof of these facts, from official sources—the testimony of American judges and governors, who, it may be presumed, are the best qualified to give an opinion on the practical working or effect of laws among the people under their rule. You mistake if you suppose that legislation can do little or nothing either to encourage or repress intemperance. Experience proves the contrary. The Licensing Acts which have been long in existence here and at home are a direct and strong incentive to intemperance, in consequence of the multitude of drinking bars, which they permit to be opened. You think the people should have no control over the issue of licenses, because that would give rise to dissension and ill blood. By a like mode of reasoning, you might refuse any popular franchise at all to be used. You cannot elect an M.P.C., or M.H.R., or the member of any local public board, without the risk of contention and ill blood. You think the friends of the Permissive Bill expect too much from that measure. But do you not err on the other side by expecting too little benefit from it, or more; why not give it a trial? It is, of course, only a subsidiary or auxiliary means of promoting temperance, and does not exclude religious and moral influences, but co-operates with these without which no moral improvement of any kind on a satisfactory footing can be hoped for. You think the Permissive Bill would cause wrong and injustice. But does the want of some popular check in the issue of licenses not cause immenses or still greater wrong and injustice to society? You must, on reflection, see that it does. I agree with you in thinking that the so-called reformation did much to encourage intemperance and every form of gross sensuality. This was truly the natural consequence of men and women breaking away from those salutary restraints which the faith and discipline of the Catholic Church impose on human passions. Nominal Catholics, who seldom or never practice their religion, must be as bad as Protestants in that respect, or worse. Archbishop Manning is not a man to under-estimate the power of the Catholic religion to reform the vicious. Yet he is a strenuous advocate of the Permissive Bill and Total Abstinence League among Catholics, and nobly leads in the cause of licensing reform at home. It is deeply to be lamented, in my opinion, that you should be leading in an opposite direction, or at least exercising your influence to damp the zeal of the friends of the Permissive Bill and total abstinence leagues among your readers. I hope you may reconsider your views on this vital subject, and yet go along with Archbishop Manning. We greatly want Catholic temperance leagues here.

I am well aware that much may be reasonably urged against the expediency or necessity of Teetotal Leagues or the Permissive Bill, by Catholics, and more especially under our circumstances in this Colony, so few and scattered as we are. There is nothing positively sinful in the temperate use of alcoholic liquor. The Catholic Church itself is a great temperance league, though not a teetotal league. All its consistent and faithful members regard themselves as pledged to temperance, and will keep their pledge. Those who are not faithful Catholics, and who seldom or never approach the sacraments, will not practice temperance—at least out of a right motive—though they belonged to fifty teetotal leagues. All moral improvement which is sudden or spasmodic, and not founded on fixed religious motives or principles, is almost sure as a rule to be evanescent, and will pass away with the enthusiasm which created it. We saw something of this in the case of Father Matthew's movement—successful beyond all precedent as he was—yet the good effect of his labors was not permanent. The Church is not only the great teacher of the ignorant, but the sole reformer of the vicious, be they drunkards or any other kind of sinners. The one thing needful, therefore, among Catholics is to get them to frequent the sacraments. That being done, everything else that is good will follow, and temperance will be the rule among us without any teetotal leagues, or Permissive Bills. Yet in spite of all this, teetotal leagues are, in my humble judgment, desirable and likely to prove useful.

The Permissive Bill is meant to confer a political privilege, and is a just and righteous measure of public policy. I cannot but think that it is the duty of every freeman, and of all Catholics in particular, to support that most just and necessary measure to the very utmost of their power. I fear many of your readers do not even know what the Permissive Bill means, though a large majority of the Irish M.P.s have voted for it in the Imperial Parliament.

JOHN WOOD, Surgeon.

NOTES.

(By a Layman.)

WHO TAKE THE CREAM: STRIKES.

We have it dinned into our ears for ever—what nobody now doubts—that railways are an immense advantage to a country as a means of promoting trade and agriculture. While railroads are building, the working classes, the publicans, and small storekeepers have money in both pockets. But after they are built, who gets the profits principally? In England, certainly not the working classes, or the middle class generally. It is found that they have been constructed chiefly for the advantage of the monied men. The agricultural and laboring classes in England are now, and have long been, on pauper wages. The same may be said of the laboring classes generally, though of late they have been better off. England has long been covered with a network of railroads, yet four and a half millions of her population are, during some portion of the year, in a state of destitution, living on public charity, and therefore in a degraded state

of dependence. This being so, there must be something very wrong in our social system—in our public policy.

It is by the skill and industry of our laboring classes mainly, that the wealth and grandeur of England have been created, and yet they are the very parties who profit least from England's wealth and power. They have hitherto been slaves—slaves to the capitalists; but they are determined to be so no longer: they have found out the secret of their power. They find that by combination, by extensive, peaceful, orderly, well-organized combination and union among themselves, they can secure what hitherto they have never been able to obtain—a fair share of the profits of their industry. The capitalist is no longer now the sole and despotic master of the situation. The working classes have gained this immense advantage without any interference of parliament; they have secured it by their own spirit, energy, and intelligence. The only danger is that they may push their power too far, and, yielding to the unscrupulous spirit of avarice which guided the capitalists, insist on having a larger share of profit than they are in reason or equity entitled to receive. That is possible, and it is what the legislature could not well prevent, I believe. This could only be prevented by the men acting from a sense of justice—from their having a conscience, in fact. We see thus the fallacy of the maxim, that Parliament is omnipotent. It cannot make an honest man; it cannot give men a conscience, and prevent them taking an undue advantage of their situation. That is beyond its power. I think we shall ere long have to reverse the maxim about the omnipotence of Parliament, and say that it is powerless, or is becoming more so every day. If we are to stem the torrent of those numberless vices which issue from avarice, we must not look to Parliament for any material aid, but place our confidence in the Church—the Catholic Church, which can alone efficiently rule and guide the consciences of men. Looking at the question of strikes from this point of view, both statesmen and capitalists may well hesitate to take any course which shall break the authority of the Catholic clergy over the consciences of their people.

Since writing the above, an English mail has reached. The newspapers arrived afford strong confirmation of the truth of what I have said above. Strikes are being widely extended, and certain parties are taking advantage of them to charge an extortionate price for coals, to the prejudice not only of the consumer, but of the miner. This exhibition of heartless greed will no doubt exasperate the miners still more, and will drive them—and it may be other classes of laborers, too—to strike more extensively than ever. A contest between capital and labor such as this must lead to grave results, pecuniary and political. It is somewhat remarkable that the Catholic Church in England, in the person of Archbishop Manning, has come forward to take the part of the laboring classes, in the present efforts to protect themselves against the tyranny of capitalists—provided the agitators act in a God-fearing way, as the agriculturalists have done and profess they will do. The Anglican hierarchy, as identified with the aristocracy and capitalists, hang back, and make no sign of sympathy with the laboring classes. Archbishop Manning is represented as the agent of the Jesuits in advocating the interests of the working classes. This kind of game has been too often played to succeed nowadays. Both the Jesuits and Archbishop Manning are too well known in England now to suffer from any such calumnies; but, indeed, it would be no calumny to say the Jesuits are the best friends of the common people in every country where they are resident and influential. They would not be what they are, the true servants of Christ, if they were not falsely accused of many things like their blessed Master. Mr Froude tells that in Catholic times selfishness was "only named to be abhorred." It would be well if such times came back on us in England now.

TRADES UNIONS AND TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

There is one circumstance in particular which keeps the working men from occupying their proper position in the body politic, and prevents them giving full effect to strikes, as a means of protecting themselves against the extortion of the capitalist. I mean the intemperate habits in which so large a proportion of them indulge. This was put in a very striking way the other evening by a working man in the course of an address at an open-air meeting in Queen's street, Auckland, held to advocate the temperance cause or total abstinence. He told us that in Melbourne he had been out on strike with several others. They were obliged to give in to the master at last, because the total abstiners among them had to keep the "lushingtons," of whom he was then one. These latter gents had spent most of their savings in the tap-room. Had they all been total abstiners they would have been in funds to stand out till their employers came to their terms. He had learnt wisdom from dear-bought experience, and was now an abstainer, as well as an apostle of the cause.

The truth is the dealers in liquor are the greatest and most tyrannical capitalists in the country. The working men should go out on the strike against them by grand temperance "unions." They have begun this plan of operations in Great Britain and Ireland. They have begun it in New Zealand, too. In Dunedin, I see, they are carrying it out bravely by the establishment of a joint stock temperance hotel on the limited liability system. That is the beginning. I hope it is not the last of such hotels we shall see established in this colony. I say not a word, observe, against those who use drink in moderation. This is a land of liberty; but I do say that alcoholic liquor is necessary to none; it is dangerous to all; and has ruined and is destroying millions—or thousands at least—in soul, body, and estate. It keeps a large proportion of our working men—Irish and Catholic working men among others—in a state of bondage to the capitalist, and to the drink as well. It keeps them away from church and their children from school. When shall we see a Catholic working men's club in Auckland conducted on the temperance or total abstinence and limited liability principle? Not soon I fear. Not that all the shareholders and those who frequented such a club must of necessity be total abstiners, but only that no liquor be sold or used on the premises. With a reading room and billiard and chess table attached, such a club, I believe, would pay if well managed. We have many good men and true among the Catholic working men in this Province; but for such an undertaking we want a leader, a

layman of public spirit and means. No movement like that goes a-head without a competent leader. The gentry have their clubs for social, political, and economical purposes; why not the working men, too? Why not the Catholic working men? Such an institution would contribute to their respectability, to their prosperity, and, what is more, it would add to their political power and influence in the state. We have good musicians among our community, and they no doubt would add to the attractions of our total abstinence club on festive occasions and occasions of public processions therewith connected. The political power of Catholics will be great in proportion to their sobriety and the fidelity with which they perform the duties which the church enjoins upon them. If they are dissipated and disloyal to the church, they will never possess much political power, and do not deserve to possess any.

YOUR READERS.

Your paper is more likely to come into the hands of Protestants of various denominations, than any other denominational paper. You are the representative of an ancient and world wide community. Many men who fear, hate, or despise the Catholic Church, are fain to know what its priests and members are about—what they are saying and doing in public—what they are aiming at. Curiosity, therefore, may lead many of these to look into your pages. On the other hand, many sincere members of the Anglican Communion, men of education and undoubted piety, now have a longing after the Catholic Church. They feel a want of something within them, and have a sort of instinctive conviction that the Catholic Church alone can supply that want. It is but a very narrow line which separates the Roman Catholic Church from the Church of England. That line is becoming narrower and fainter every day. English Protestants are daily passing over it, and entering the "one only fold" of the good Shepherd. Many, we know, are preparing to follow them. This ought to induce every devout Catholic to redouble his prayers for the conversion of England, and the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world. Controversy may help some timid but devout souls into the Catholic Church, but the prayers of Catholics will be far more effectual for that end. The Catholic Church has suffered long and much from the hostility of the press, but infinitely more from the indecision of Catholics themselves, many of whom probably seldom or never pray for the conversion of their erring brethren, and yet wonder at the few conversions.

ANGLICAN FASTS AND FESTIVALS.

I once put to a lady acquaintance of mine, the widow of an arch-deacon, the same question your correspondent "An Inquirer," asked in your issue of 7th June. Why don't the Anglican clergy and laity observe the days of fasting and abstinence as laid down and enjoined upon them in "The Book of Common Prayer?" The lady could not tell because she did not know the reason why. I lately put a similar question to one good and staunch Anglican layman, for whom I have a great respect. He did not so much as know that there was any such regulation or law in his "Book," enjoining fasts or holidays at all. I hope some of our good and pious Anglican friends will enlighten us through the medium of your paper, on the point. The subject is confessedly of a delicate nature. My conviction is that there are two reasons principally for the non-observance of these rules by Anglicans—1st. Fasting is not pleasant to flesh and blood. Some tepid Catholics themselves on that account omit the practice, and frame frivolous excuses to justify the omission. 2nd. Fasting is considered by Anglicans as a "Popish" practice, and those among them who do observe it, are always suspected—often not without reason—of a tendency towards the old faith; of a disposition "to go over to Rome" in fact. Hence all staunch Anglicans set their face against fasting, the order in their "Book" to practice it notwithstanding. I myself was reared a Presbyterian. They too have their "fast days" on which there is no fasting in a corporeal sense. Perhaps some of your Otago Presbyterian friends will tell the reason why the name without the thing is kept up by them. Is it only a blind, or make-believe, or what? Presbyterians I know regard religious fasting as a mere "bodily exercise," which brings no profit to the soul; and they are of course right if fasting be not practiced with proper dispositions. In that case, I suppose, it would not only be useless, but positively hurtful to the soul. Another consideration—Anglicans can by "the right of private judgment," set aside any rule of discipline or of faith in their "Book," without any great qualms of conscience. It is a convenient thing, is that "right of private judgment,"—very—only it is attended with this slight inconvenience, that it leads into grievous and pernicious errors of faith and morals, and creates endless divisions and dissensions among Christians, to the destruction of Christian charity, and the fostering of spiritual pride and self-will.

SPIRIT OF THE AUCKLAND PRESS.

The 'Daily Southern Cross' comments on the proposed Canterbury Provincial Immigration Scheme, and says—"Of course, if Canterbury be in a position to do this (establish a Home Agency) on her own responsibility, no one has any right to prevent her; but certainly Parliament will never consent to sanction that the salaries and necessary expenses be paid out of the immigration loan."

Of the extension of the Waikato line of railroad, from Mercer to the frontier (to the confiscated boundary), for which the Waikato settlers are agitating, it says—"To give full scope to the policy of settlement, and securing future peace—in fact, to render this line of real value to the Province at large, its extension is a necessity."

The 'Cross' is an advocate for "centralization," and may probably go in for the abolition of the House of Representatives, and allowing the ministry to be "master" of everything some of these days.

When Lord Jeffrey was a boy he met a man in High street, Edinburgh, in whose appearance there was nothing remarkable but a pair of large dark eyes, which, when animated, were wont to glow from their deep recesses like lighted charcoal. As he stood gazing after the stranger some one tapped him on the shoulder, and said: "Ay, laddie, ye may well look at that man! That's Robert Burns."

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON IRELAND.

THE Rev. David Walk in a lecture to the Congregation of the Linden St Christian Church, Memphis, Tennessee, alluding to Protestant and Catholic Ireland, said:—My business is to state facts—not to make them. Of course, I had ever been taught—in fact, I had read it in the Sunday-school book—that the North of Ireland, which is supposed to be Protestant, is greatly superior to the South of Ireland, which is supposed to be Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland, from the extreme South to the extreme North, and I aver upon the honor of a gentleman, and a Christian, that a greater fraud than the assumed superiority of the Protestant over the Catholic population of Ireland was never palmed off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt to coin religious capital out of such material. On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wretchedness in Glasgow and Edinburgh than in the whole of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protestant; Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my duty to state facts as I see them, and not to allow religious prejudice to blind my eyes to the truth. The sun shines on no fairer land than the South of Ireland. From Malrow on the Blackwater to Cork on the Lee, it is pure and beautiful as a dream in the heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two cities in Europe which I should care to live in. One of these is Dundee, in Scotland; the other Cork, Ireland—with a decided preference for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland I was treated like a gentleman. Never for a single instant was I maltreated by a human being.

THE SYMBOLISM OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

(W. W. in the Catholic 'Standard'.)

HENRY Hart Milman, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's, London, in his history of Latin Christianity, says of a Gothic Cathedral, "that it can hardly be contemplated without awe or entered without devotion." This is emphatically true, and the reason is not far to seek. Buildings reflect the purposes and minds of those who erect them. Particularly is this the case when the style is original and the creation of its builders. Now, a Gothic Cathedral, erected, say, in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was constructed by persons who either were themselves deeply religious and impressed with the reality of things unseen, or, at least, lived at a time when faith was active and ardent, and when the Church universal held its proper place as the mistress, indeed, as the soul of society. A Gothic Cathedral is, nothing more nor less, than the Catholic religion in stone. It symbolises and exhibits the faith. It is a Catholicism in stone. As perfectly as human genius can do, it exhibits the majesty, eternity, sanctity and mystery of Almighty God and the Catholic Church. A Gothic Cathedral is consequently the perfection of human art, or rather of human genius. We say this unhesitatingly and care not if some modern builder could show that it might have been more scientifically constructed. We assert that a Gothic Cathedral is a greater and more wonderful production of human genius than a mail steam packet, a locomotive, a telegraph, the Union Pacific Railroad, or a monster hotel. And we would prove it in this manner. We assert that the religious or spiritual part of man, his soul, his higher nature, is greater, more important, on a higher plane so to speak, than his bodily needs. To express vividly a spiritual and eternal truth is nobler, is grander and requires greater genius, than to express a bodily or material truth. For example take oratory. The grandest orators were Chrysostom, Bossuet and Lacordaire, because they were so taught by heaven that they could vividly express eternal truths in splendid language. Next to religion comes patriotism, and accordingly Patrick Henry, Burke, Sheridan and Webster, who spoke on national subjects, rank next. But who could fancy a splendid oration delivered on cookery or clothing? The idea is absurd. Yet eating and cooking are necessary, but as they are mere bodily requirements they do not call forth exalted genius.

Now to provide big hotels, comfortable Pullman cars and swift steamers, is all very well, but we hold that the builders of a Gothic Cathedral were greater men than the inventors of these things, and that their work was a grander one.

When a stranger enters Cologne, or York, Minster, or Seville, or Chartres, or Notre Dame, he feels a sense of indescribable awe, provided, of course, that he is a man of cultivated feelings and religious ideas. Even if he is only the former he does so. An irreligious man, a man destitute of faith, feels a sentiment of religious awe steal over him. The vast heights, the lights and shadows, the clustered columns, the distant altar with its solitary lights, the lofty stained glassed windows, the few kneeling figures, the faint smell of incense, the statues of the saints looking down from their several niches upon their little groups of kneeling votaries; the strains of solemn music that seem to hover in the air, all combine to produce in him the religious sentiment. That was the design of those who constructed these noble edifices. They labored for no paltry, no selfish, no narrow, no mean end. They labored to erect a dwelling in some degree worthy of Him who, while inhabiting eternity, yet dwells with man; and the success of their endeavours, a success impossible unless they had been imbued with religious feelings, proves that they were in some degree inspired by Him.

The Cathedral was vast. So is God, so is the Church: It was in the form of a Cross, for God was crucified on one, and as the ancient ecclesiastical writers say, even man standing erect with extended arms, is one;

The Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, the Sacraments, the virtues and their contrary vices, the history of the Church, the prophets, saints and angels, the hierarchy in its various grades, in short everything connected with the religious idea was symbolized and exhibited in the arrangements and ornaments of a Gothic Cathedral.

The 'New York Herald' contrasts the sermons of Rev. Father Cazan, in that city, with those of Henry Ward Beecher, much to the advantage of the former. It says:—"The Christian reader should turn from Father Cazan's discourse to Mr Beecher's, and after reading both carefully, say if there is not much more of the Gospel, both in letter and in spirit, in the former than in the latter."

THE JESUITS.

The Catholic 'Standard' of Philadelphia publishes a lecture of one Dr. Lord, one in which he abuses the Jesuits in the usual stereotyped way, and in its reply makes the following remarks:—

Dr Lord has overshot the mark. He has acknowledged too much. It is contrary to "the eternal laws of mind," that men possessed of the *universally conceded virtues* of the early Jesuits; men of their great "learning," "genius," and "piety;" men whose "great influence" and "fame" were "well merited;" men whose enduring reputation "could not be based upon falsehood," and therefore *must have been based upon truth*—either could or would have organized a system of falsehood, of immorality and of political and social degradation and corruption, such as he charges upon them. There is no fellowship between light and darkness, between truth and falsehood, between virtue and vice. Nearly nineteen hundred years ago our Divine Lord enunciated the true principle by which the followers of LOYOLA are to be judged. "There is no good tree that bringeth forth evil fruit."

"Every tree is known by its fruit: For men do not gather figs from thorns; nor from a bramble do they gather grapes. A good man, out of the good treasure of his heart, bringeth forth that which is good." This is sufficient of itself to vindicate the founders and the early Jesuits from the aspersions of Dr. Lord. According to his own declarations, they possessed great "talent," "learning" and "genius." They could not, therefore, have erred through ignorance. They were eminent for their "virtues," their "devotion," their "zeal," and their "piety." It is equally impossible that they could knowingly and willfully devise and uphold a system whose principles were based upon falsehood, and whose tendency was immoral. Liberty does not consist in independence of or resistance to legitimate authority, neither does implicit obedience to that authority constitute slavery. Submission to the truth, to HIM who is the embodiment and source of truth, and to those whom He has constituted and ordained to be the teachers of truth in the highest freedom. It is so because in obeying the truth, and His teachers of truth we obey HIM, whose fear is the beginning of all wisdom and whose service is life and freedom in their highest forms. Hence our Saviour lays down the principle: "If you continue in my word, you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This is the principle that underlies the obedience of the Jesuit, and we may say of every faithful Catholic—the free submission by the autonomy of his own will, of himself, not to man or any body of men, but to THE TRUTH. And hence of all men Catholics are the most free: And history for eighteen hundred years when properly studied and read, bears glorious testimony to the value they have ever attached to true freedom, the jealousy with which they have guarded it, the heroic courage with which they have defended it, and the sacrifices—not counting their lives dear in comparison—they have made to transmit it to the coming generations.

As to the Jesuits being the upholders of absolutism in Europe, the fact is patent in history, that the absolutists were their bitterest enemies and persecutors. Dr. Lord's allegation also, that the members of the Order of Jesus had no confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, is of the same character with most of his misrepresentations—a grain of truth in a bushel of falsehood. They had not—nor have we—any faith in the capacity of ignorant vicious and corrupt men to govern themselves. But this is far from believing that mankind are incapable of self-government. According to Dr. Lord the founders of the Order of Jesus and the "early members" of the Order possessed sufficient "talent," "learning" and "genius" to understand the nature and tendency of the system they formed. They were men of eminent virtue, "devotion" and piety, therefore they could not designedly or wilfully form a system other than good. The present Jesuits, too, are acknowledged faithfully to have adhered to the principles of the founder of their Order. No change of principle or system has ever been charged against them. Consequently, both the "early Jesuits" and their late and present followers must be equally deserving of commendation.

The 'Church Herald' says that the Roman Catholics have provided their archbishop with a suitable residence or palace in Westminster. It is situated at the west end of Victoria street, near the junction of that street with Vauxhall Bridge road. It is a large and commodious residence, and is being suitably fitted up. The archbishop's receptions will be on a much larger scale than usual, as the present residence is vastly superior to the old house in York place, as also to the late cardinal's previous residence in Golden square. The income of the Roman Catholic see of Westminster, is said now to amount to about £3000 per annum.

The Catholic population of the United States is divided under seven ecclesiastical provinces. There are seven archbishops, 52 bishops, and six vicars-apostolic. The number of priests is 4,890: There are 47 cathedrals and 4,250 churches, besides 1,754 chapels and stations, 138 monasteries, 333 convents, 283 charitable institutions, 1,577 academies, 112 seminaries and colleges, 843 students for the priesthood. The Catholic population is estimated at 9,600,000, the entire population of the Union being a little less than 40,000,000.

The 'Spectator,' referring to the part taken by Archbishop Manning as a social reformer, and especially to his advocacy of the cause of the agricultural laborers, contrasts his conduct with that of the ministers of the National and Nonconformist Churches; (except Canon Girdlestone, of whom it makes honorable mention,) and proceeds:—"No doubt the Bishop of Manchester has taken the right side in this matter, as he always does in most matters:

The Roman Catholic Church understands its relations to the poor and needy better than our own. Are we to leave the world to suppose that this is because it is itself poor, because it is a voluntary Church, without official authority and without national tribute? We venture to say that the English Church has never missed a greater opportunity of reaching the hearts of the people than when it left Archbishop Manning to plead the cause of these poor labourers alone."

HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE MOUNT IDA BRANCH.

We take from the 'Mount Ida Chronicle' the following particulars of the opening of the branch of the H.A.C.B.S. in that district:—

A branch of the Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was opened at Naseby on the evening of Monday week by Mr Fred. J. Bunney, the delegate appointed by St. Joseph's Branch No. 78, Danedin. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. Mr Royer with prayer. Mr Bunney, after reading the authority he had received from Melbourne to open the branch, delivered the following address:—

Brethren,—We are assembled on this occasion for the performance of an interesting and important duty, the formal opening of a new Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. It is by such means the benefits of the Society will be widely spread throughout Australia and New Zealand, and its principles more fully understood. The object of our society in the first place is by mutual co-operation to provide against those casualties of life which all are subject to in a corporeal manner, and further the advancement of our lives in the paths of virtue, wisdom, and happiness, by promoting the social, moral, and intellectual condition of its members. He who would become a brother of this new branch, must prove his fitness by submitting his character to the scrutiny of those with whom he seeks to associate, and if that character will not bear a strict test, he is at once rejected; nor can any branch neglect the solemn duty of testing the character of its candidate without sinking into degradation, and endangering its own existence. In opening this Branch, another link in the social chain of the Society is about to be accomplished, and those who become members of it will take upon themselves a share of the responsibility connected with it. The ruling power of the Society, its Executive Directory, in sanctioning the establishment of this Branch, does so on the express condition that the principle of subjection to the supreme power of the Society will always be recognised, and that no deviation from its laws and regulations will at any time take place. The government of our association being elective, a participation in its management is open to all, but power without responsibility will not be permitted, or office without ability and integrity tolerated; these principles are no less enforced in its individual branches, than in its supreme government. Now, my brethren, having called your attention to the aspirations of the Society, I have only to say—Remember and keep the instructions and promises of your initiation, and may you ever be favored with the blessings expressed through its motto of "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The dispensation was then read and the delegate declared as follows:—By authority of the dispensation now read, and in virtue of my prerogative, I do hereby declare this branch No. 74. of the H.A.C.B.S. duly opened, and legally established for the carrying out of all the objects and purposes of the said Society, now in operation, or hereafter to be adopted. The initiation of the members was then proceeded with after which the following officers were elected and duly installed:—President, Joseph Kealy; Vice-President, Bernard Gordon; Secretary, P. M. Moroney; Treasurer, Michael Lennane; Warden, John Olaney; Guardian, James Byrne. The delegate after delivering a closing charge to the Society spoke as follows: Mr President, Vice-President, Officers, and Brothers—I congratulate you upon the opening of a branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society in Naseby. The benefits derivable from it are too numerous to mention, one great blessing, however, to be derived from it is that it will be the means of bringing the Catholics closer and closer together, and then again you will be able to spend many pleasant evenings at your fortnightly or monthly meetings. Bye-and-bye when you grow richer and stronger, you might have a library in connection with the Society—the winter evenings would then be spent as they should be, viz., in improving the mind. I am doing my utmost to open branches of the Society in Invercargill and Lawrence, and I am determined not to rest until branches are opened in these places. I may tell you that the Catholics of Christchurch have been communicating with me regarding the establishment of branches in the Canterbury Province, and as I have supplied the necessary information, I trust shortly to hear of branches being opened in all the important districts in the Province. Gentlemen,—Supposing I live to a ripe old age, and that it is the will of Providence that I should plod along without benefiting in any way my fellow Catholics, yet I shall cast my dim eyes with feelings of pride upon the different branches of the Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, and the thought of the part that I have played in ushering them into Otago will make me to say to myself "Well, after all, my life has not been altogether worthless!" Mr President and Brothers,—Let me again congratulate you upon the inauguration of your branch. I sincerely wish you every success, and I trust the 21st July will ever be regarded as a red letter day by the Catholics of Naseby. I take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Mr Royer for the deep interest he has taken in the Society. I can assure you that had it not been for your good clergyman, despite my arrival in Naseby, I could not have opened the Society. I am sure, my brothers, that this branch will grow and flourish, because it has been opened by him with prayer, and he kindly intends to close it with the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The ceremony was then closed by the Rev. Mr Royer with the benediction.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to Ogan's Melbourne Hotel, where refreshments in the shape of cake, wines, fruits, and confections were served up in tempting style, and in abundance. The Rev. Father Royer was in the chair, and the newly elected President of the Society, Mr Joseph Kealy, in the vice-chair.

The President said that as the Society was religious one, he would propose the toast of "His Holiness Pope Pius the IX."

Rev. Father Royer, in referring to the toast just drunk, hoped that the brethren would attend strictly to the duties imposed on them in connection with this society, and trusted that, as true Catholics, they would exert themselves to fulfil the duties expected of them.

The President next gave the "Queen and Royal family." Drunk with all the honors.

Mr Gordon said the Queen was the greatest monarch that ever sat on the English throne. He had served her Majesty on the battlefield, and would do so again if occasion required it.

Recitation—"The last moments of Montrose."—Mr Bunney. The President next gave the "Health of Mr Bunney," with the usual accompaniment of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr Bunney thanked them for the warm and hearty reception given him. Since he arrived among them he had met with the greatest hospitality from one and all.

Song—"The Minstrel Boy," by Mr Wilson.

Mr Bunney proposed "The Kindred Societies," coupled with the name of Mr Brookes.

Mr Brookes, in responding, said that since he had become a member of the order of Oddfellows, he had seen nothing but good fellowship existing, and he was convinced the Hibernian Society would not be an exception to the rule. He expressed the wish that all the various societies in Naseby would act cordially together, and that harmony and good fellowship would prevail among all classes.

Song—"Oh! Erin my country," by Mr J. Kealy.

The President next gave "The Municipality of Naseby," coupled with the name of the Mayor-elect.

The Mayor-elect, Mr L. W. Busch, replied.

Song—"The Anchor's Weighed," by Mr Wilson.

Mr Bunney gave "Success to the Naseby Branch of the H.A.C.B.S.," coupled with the name of Mr Moroney. He hoped that the members would exert themselves to carry out faithfully the objects of the Society, and that in doing so they would benefit themselves and be a credit to the order.

Mr Moroney replied, and said that although it was the last branch of the parent tree that had shot out, yet he trusted it would not be the least.

Song—"Ladies' Eyes Around, Boys,"—Mr Gordon.

"The Ladies," by the President, was responded to by Mr Busch.

Recitation—"The Spanish Champion"—by Mr Bunney.

"The Host and Hostess," by Mr Brookes, was responded to by Mr Ogan.

Song—"Annie Laurie"—by Mr Brookes.

"The Rev. Father Royer," by Mr Busch. The Rev gentleman replied.

Song—"The Shamrock"—by Mr Lennane.

"The Press," coupled with the name of Mr Wilson, by the President. Mr Wilson replied.

Several other toasts and songs followed, and the meeting, which was a most agreeable one, broke up at an early hour.

OPENING PUBLIC LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.

THE 'Boston Pilot,' on a petition to open the Public Libraries on Sunday comments as follows:—While we disagree with our Protestant brethren as to the ground on which we base our observance of the Sunday, and as to the degree of strictness with which it should be observed, we certainly cannot see that any particular good can come from the opening of our Public Libraries on Sunday. The fact is, and men like Josiah Quincy, who are bold enough to speak out their honest convictions openly proclaim it, our Public Libraries are beginning to have a demoralizing tendency, especially on the young. The shelves are filled with all the novels of the times, good, bad, and indifferent; these are given out to applicants without any discrimination, and at the counter of the library, as at the bar of the rumshop, that which tastes the strongest is most called for. Let anyone examine the report of the books given out, and he will begin to doubt whether such culture as our people, especially our young people, get from books taken from our Public Libraries be so good, and whether there is not need to adopt some precautionary measure other than merely keeping the Libraries closed on Sunday. If these Libraries contained only good reading, we should find no fault with opening them on Sunday; but as the reading matter most called for is such as we cannot approve we are afraid that the opening of these Libraries on Sunday "is" [here it quotes the words of the petition] "fraught with peril to the best interests of the community."

The London 'Universe' reads the following in the 'Brussels Courier.' It is well worthy of the attention of those English statesmen, who have shown themselves so shallow as to approve of the persecution of the Catholic Church in Russia:—The ancient president of the ministry, the Baron Manteuffel (a Protestant) said the other day in the Chamber of Peers (protesting against the new iniquitous laws)—"They will ruin the principle of authority, already so weak; the day is near at hand when the royal power itself will be questioned. I implore the Almighty to avert our danger, for otherwise the question will not be "priests or royalty," but "monarchy or the petroleurs."—All men of thought and who have a love for their country are coming round to the judgment enunciated long ago by the Church. But their waking up to this wisdom is somewhat late. Heaven grant it may not be too late.

A SIGNIFICANT remark connected with Ireland is mentioned in the last report of the Civil Service Commissioners. The Commissioners say—"It may not be uninteresting to note that there is a great difference in the amount of success achieved by the candidates for situations in the Excise of the three kingdoms, more than one-half of the successful competitors having been examined in Ireland, less than one-third in England, and less than one-tenth in Scotland; and further, that while the proportion of prizes won to candidates sent up was in England not quite 1 out of 9, and in Scotland less than 1 in 12, in Ireland it amounted to somewhat more than 1 out of 6." If these are the facts at present, what would Ireland do were her sons once placed on an equality as regards educational facilities and advantages with the English and Scotch competitors?

The Catholics of Wichita, Ledgwick Co., Kansas, have bought the Presbyterian Church of that place, and dedicated it to the honor of St. Aloysius. Father Lumberg, the pastor, has to attend the whole south-western part of Kansas.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

34. JESUS, SAVIOUR IN MODERN HISTORY.

LET our incredulous Rationalist make the trial! Shaking the earth to its centre from pole to pole, let him set out, through torrents of blood, heaping ruin on ruin, to pluck out from the world the name of Jesus Christ, and the belief in His divinity! This trial hazarded, he will have done nothing new. Modern history is nothing else than the prolongation of a similar struggle, with a success differing widely, however, from what was anticipated. Thus we approach another fact not less incontestable. It is that during eighteen centuries, thousands have died for the divinity of Jesus Christ; and that the more this divinity has counted martyrs, the more conquests has it made. Deny, if you can, that the Twelve Apostles—going out from Judea to preach to the world the faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ—laid down their lives in its cause? One alone amongst them survived, after submitting to the most barbarous torments. It was St. John, whose "In principio" assumes the privilege of displeasing you. All the others perished by the sword, the stake, the cross,—by every species of torture that the imagination of the executioners could devise,—at an epoch when the art of putting men to death had almost reached the limits of human invention. Attempt to call in question the massacres organised by Pagan Rome, during three centuries, against all that bore the name of Christian. You will have to confront you all the historians, Greek and Latin, from Tacitus and Suetonius down to Eusebius of Cæsarea. Destroy their works, to rid yourself of these inconvenient witnesses. You neither can nor will do this. Then, you must explain how it is that men have died by thousands for a phantom Christ, a chimera, a nothing! And when you shall have entrenched yourself behind what you believe to be a satisfactory reply, by crying out fanaticism, there will yet remain to be explained how it was that the executioners themselves—the persecutors, the pagans—were smitten with the fanaticism of their victims, and prostrated themselves at the foot of a cross.

35. JESUS, SAVIOUR IN THE FACE OF PAGANISM.—ALL THAT MUST BE OVERTURNED BEFORE STRIKING AT THE DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST.

The great fact of the conversion of the Pagan world, by the cross of Jesus Christ, will present itself for your study, and you will have to infer from it the very palpable reasons which raised the divinity of Christ from the obscurity of the catacombs to the summit of the Capitol. You will tell us how a succession of men, who were put to death without intermission, founded an immortal society; how prisoners, convicts, martyrs—rejoicing in being stoned, burned, slaughtered—met death without a murmur, and caused the seed of new Christians to spring from their blood. An inviting prospect, truly, to entice men to embrace a new religion—the certainty of being clothed with a tarred mantle, and set up as a living torch in the gardens of Nero! Who could resist the touching fate of being cast into the arena, to the jaws of Numidian lions: of being sent to the mines; of being flayed alive; of having the nails plucked out; all the joints chopped off one after the other; of being stretched on a burning gridiron, or of being plunged into a bath of molten lead? Explain to us how a single conversion could be effected by the allurements of such a propaganda! And yet the world is Christian: Paganism is vanquished. Seek in the world of to-day a worshipper of Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn! Paganism was conquered once under Constantine; but one hundred times, from Constantine to Clovis. Do you even know the names of all the barbarous tribes who came within the grasp of the Roman world during the space of three centuries? The Church of Jesus Christ conquered all those Pagans, and always by the same method—suffering, prayer, death. Even to this day men suffer, pray, die, for the divinity of Jesus Christ; and it will be so till the end of ages. Here are facts which must be denied before you can strip Jesus Christ of His divine mantle. Now, to deny them, would be to deny the light of the sun, to subvert all evidence, annihilate all history, and bury the world in profound darkness. Let him arise now, the audacious Erostratus, ambitious to destroy the edifice of the divinity of Jesus Christ! The foundations of this immortal structure have their origin in Eden. Each period of ancient history forms one of its strata. Christ is the hope of four thousand years, the sacred flower of the Old Testament, the Redeemer expected, described, pointed out by all ages. Jesus appears on the summit of the two worlds. He realises in His person all the prophecies; He raises the standard of His cross; the head of the serpent is crushed; Paganism expires! An immense revolution working salvation is accomplished throughout the universe; it embraces all times, all places, all men. It has continued without interruption for eighteen centuries; it has changed all; renewed all; spiritualised all; sanctified all upon the earth; it never ceases raising humanity towards God. In a word, Jesus Christ is history, is the world itself, from Adam down to the present time. He is eternal royalty passing along the course of ages, to lead man from the hands of his Creator to the tribunal of his judge! *Christus heri, hodie, ipse et in sæcula.**

A book called the "Lives of the Irish Saints," with many hundred wood engravings of old Irish churches, by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, is being prepared for publication, and is expected to throw much light on Irish Christian antiquities.

The monks of the Order of St. Benedict are building a monastery in Minnesota. The Benedictine monks, all through the middle ages, were the custodians of whatever literature remained to the world.

Two hundred pupils attend a Catholic College for the study of European languages at Yeddo, in Japan. Mgr. Petitjean will establish also, Catholic charitable and educational institutions at Yeddo and Yokohama.

The new hospital of the Sisters of Charity, St. Louis, will be one of the finest of the kind in the United States and will cost \$175,000.

* Hebr. xiii, 8.

HOME RULE.

In the address of the Home Rule Association to the people of Ireland the following stirring passages occur:—

We demand a Federal union with Great Britain in place of the Legislative Union which, to quote Chief Justice Bushe again, insults and stultifies Ireland by declaring that she is unfit to govern herself. We demand for ourselves the supreme and exclusive control of our domestic Irish interests; whilst the external concerns of the empire may be left to an imperial legislature, in which the Three Kingdoms may have their representatives. What we are resolved to obtain for Ireland is that she will be governed by herself for the benefit of her own people, instead of being governed for the benefit of England, whilst multitudes of the Irish people are driven into exile.

Fellow-countrymen! We implore you to banish from among you all sectarian jealousies and dissensions. The members of this council entertain different religious beliefs, and furnish an example of men who, while thus differing, yet unite, with the utmost cordiality, in pursuit of those national rights which are common to us all, and which, if achieved, would shed rich blessings on Catholic and Protestant alike.

Fellow-countrymen—men of property and of social position—men who, in a rightly ordered community, should be among the political guides and protectors of your humbler compatriots—we appeal to you. Your stake in the welfare of Ireland is great. Have you no noble ambition to be, in your own land, rulers and legislators, instead of the agents of English power to prolong her depression? Or will you longer hold aloof from your own people and remain without a country—neither Irishmen nor Englishmen—an anomaly in the wide expanse of Christendom.

Irishmen! you of the classes in which the love of national freedom has ever been preserved; you, whose fathers have in every age and in every arena, dared for love of your native land, we appeal to you. The franchise is now within the reach of most of you. Use it for Ireland. Our country is challenged to declare for Home Rule or London Rule—for native legislation or alien misgovernment. How will you answer?

HOW AN OFFICIAL GOT VERY CIVIL.

(Dublin Freeman)

It is interesting to note the primitive simplicity of manner which still exists in the more remote regions of the States. There is above all what a physical force admirer would term a frank decision in their mode of settling disputes. It is not so many years since a caricature in "Punch" represented a gentleman at an American table d'hôte holding a pistol to the head of his vis-à-vis, and asking him to pass the mustard. Equally peremptory was the action of a mountaineer who entered a few days since the Union Railway ticket office at Denver, and through mistake, purchased a ticket for New York line. He did not discover the fact until after the ticket had been paid for, and on asking the agent to change it, the latter refused to do so. "You won't change this ticket, then, won't you?" "No, sir," replied the agent; "you have your ticket and I have the money for it, and if you want a ticket over the other route, you will have to buy it, sir." Very quietly the stranger twisted his ticket into a small roll; very serenely he drew from under his right coat tail a six-shooter about the dimensions of a mountain howitzer; coolly and deliberately he stuck the twisted ticket into the muzzle of that six-shooter, and sticking the ugly looking thing through the little square window at the ticket office and almost in the agent's face, and speaking the tone that left no doubt of his determination, said: "Stranger, that's that ticket; take it thyself and change it, or I'll blow it clean through you." The ticket was changed immediately.

The pretence of a "valid priesthood" in the Anglican Church was only an *after-thought*, never dreamed of by her founders, never acted upon by her bishops, till the second half of the seventeenth century. Then, for the first time, they found it expedient to employ against the Dissenters, who had become a power in the land, the arguments which they had scorned when urged against themselves by the Catholics. Then first arose in the Established Church the doctrine of the invalidity of Presbyterian ordination. It was only when their own supremacy was menaced by the newer sects, that a few Anglican prelates began to talk of the Apostolic succession, which, during several generations, they had all treated as a jest and a fable. It was the Dissenters who first created in the Church of England the doctrine of the Christian priesthood. The theory of Laud and his school, introduced by fraud, and sustained by the crafty suppression of Hooker's seventh book, was the product of political necessity and sectarian rivalry, rather than of religious conviction. It was opposed to the whole practice of their Church, and contradicted by every fact in her history.—*My Clerical Friends.*

LORD ROMILLY has retired from the Bench with the reward of a good conscience. Few men (writes a correspondent of a Plymouth journal) have more than he, carried out the Apostolic precept, of providing for one's own house. His last act before leaving the Rolls Court, was to appoint one of his own sons not long called, I believe, to a clerkship with a salary of £1,200 a year, passing over a gentleman named Murray whose claims were considered by the profession, but not by Lord Romilly, irresistible. Certainly the Romillys have had abundant opportunities of serving their country. Besides the late Master of the Rolls, who had £6,000 a year, and who will now have a good retiring pension, the following fortunate owners of a lucky name are in the enjoyment of the following posts:—Mr Edward Romilly, at the Audit Office, with £2,000; Mr Charles Romilly, Crown Office, £1,200; Colonel F. Romilly, Customs' Commissioner, £1,200; Hon. Edward Romilly, Secretary to Lord Justice, £500; Hon. John Romilly, Clerk of Records, £1,200; and Hon. William Romilly, Clerk in enrolment Office, £1,200. The last three are sons, the first three brothers, of Lord Romilly. It is to be hoped that Mr Galton will not lose sight of this interesting statement when he brings out the next edition of his work on hereditary genius.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Established 1861,

Are the Largest Retail Importers of Drapery and Clothing in the Colony of New Zealand.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Being Cash Buyers in the best British and Continental Markets, are enabled to offer All Classes of Goods at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

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Have just opened out very large shipments of New Goods, expressly adapted to the Winter Season, comprising BLACK SILKS from the most celebrated Manufacturers, and noted for softness of texture, richness of color, and durability. As an instance of value the following quotations are appended:—

No. 1 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 5 0	No. 4 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 0 0	No. 7 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 18 0
No. 2 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 8 0	No. 5 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 6 0	No. 8 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 4 0
No. 3 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 14 0	No. 6 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 12 0	No. 9 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 10 0

Patterns Free by Post.

A very beautiful assortment of COLORED SILKS, both Plain and Fancy, Marriage Silks, Moire Antiques, &c.

Patterns Free by Post.

FANCY DRESSES—

5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d.	2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

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WINCEYS—

New Super Winceys
New Checked Winceys

New Aberdeen Winceys
New Twilled Winceys

New Saxony Winceys
New Mixed Winceys

Winceys 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d per yard.

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LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes.

300 CHILDREN'S VELVET TURBANS from 1s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING—

A splendid assortment of Ladies and Children's Underclothing bought from Manufacturers on the most favorable terms, and of extraordinarily good value. 150 pairs Ladies' Corsets 3s 6d each. Ladies' Tucked Drawers 2s and upwards. Ladies' plain Chemises 2s 6d and upwards. Ladies' Night Dresses 3s 6d and upwards.

NEW FURS—Musquash, Lynx, Badger, Fox, Goat, Chinchilla, Kolinski, Grebe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs,

NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.

MANTLES AND JACKETS—

A stock of upwards of 3000 Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets to select from, comprising all the newest shapes, and in every variety of material.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING—

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value.

Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety.

375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

All Goods marked at Nett Cash Prices, without discount or reduction of any kind.

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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

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

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TUAPEKA DISPENSARY, ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

GEORGE JEFFERY,

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

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BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,

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All Orders punctually attended to,

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BEGS to inform the Miners in and around

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ceries and Provisions of the best quality on

the most reasonable terms at her old estab-

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(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads

CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

H. J. BURTON,

IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Thames street. Oamaru.

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

JOHN BLACK,

GROCER AND GENERAL STORE-

KEEPER,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru, Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders; at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,

Naseby, JOHN COGAN, Proprietor

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

JOHN COGAN.

CRITERION HOTEL,

Naseby,

THOMAS GRACE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they will find comfortable quarters at his well-known Hostelry.

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

RYAN'S BENDIGO HOTEL,

Ophir (Blacks No. 1).

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL, PALMERSTON, M'MAHON & WALSH, Proprietors.

Superior Accommodation for Travellers, Boarders, and Private Families. Alcock's Billiard Table. Good Stabling and experienced grooms. Buggies and horses for hire. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

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MANCHESTER HOUSE, Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

KELSO AND TELFORD,

COMMERCIAL, LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Peel Street, Lawrence.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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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.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL,

Commercial gentlemen and visitors to Cromwell will find a comfortable home, combined with attention and civility, at the above Hotel.

MRS KELLY,
Proprietress.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, And General Store, NELSON.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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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.

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
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HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel is now completed, and is replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. Private Apartments for Families.

Let the drink account for itself.

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MESSRS RESERBROTHERS 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.

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

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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.

GREYHOUND HOTEL, Corner of

QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.
Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.
A Night Porter always in attendance.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL, MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.

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Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

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MESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL,

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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,

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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,

GRIDIRON HOTEL, Princes-street (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

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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 okomairo, leave the Hotel daily.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL, Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

GRANGE HOTEL, Hanover street.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.
London Stout and Dublin Porter.
Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

ALBION HOTEL, MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
Choice Wines and Spirits, English A and Stout.

RISING SUN HOTEL, Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week.

JAMES SHIELDS PROPRIETOR.

Choice Wines, Spirits, English Ales, and London Stout.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAMES HUTTON is to be found at Home at the Caledonian Hotel, late of the Australasian Hotel, and has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronizing him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging 18s per week. All meals, 1s, beds, 1s. Defy competition. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold, and shower Baths.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, No. 73, which is under the authority of the Executive Directory, Melbourne, meets in St. Joseph's School-room every Monday fortnight, at 8 p.m.

(Registered under the "Friendly Societies' Acts" of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand.)

The Entrance Fee and rates of Subscription will be found to compare favorably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured.)

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 2nd day of August, 1873.