

New Zealand Tabled

VOL. I.—No. 19.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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 to 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, Polonoises, and Costumes for Infants, Girls, and Ladies, from 2s. upwards.

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT is replenished with a Fresh Stock of Novelties, in Scotch, English, and French Fabrics, comprising all the new tints and coloring in **SERGES, 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.

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

MILLINER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
Is now prepared to show a large and most complete assortment of Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, which, from her long experience in this special department she can confidently recommend to the ladies of Dunedin.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
Princes street.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

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

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

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.

R. WILSON AND CO.,
IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

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

J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon 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 my 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-rore,
When Crispin's surgeon heated my toes

M. Fleming

With Bunion'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.

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 or all kinds of Tomb-
stones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone;
iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on appli-
cation to all parts of the Colony.

JAMES KENNEDY,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

I. REANY,

&c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago
Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

CLEARING-OUT SALE of Ladies' and
Children's Wearing Apparel. Ladies
are invited to Mrs CANEY'S Shop in Rat-
tray street (next to Crown Hotel) to purchase
Hats, Bonnets, Trimming, Dress Materials,
Underclothing, Haberdashery and Hosiery,
&c., at **COST PRICE.**

Mrs C. intends to give up business shortly.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

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 intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD 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.

REVES & 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 R. 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.

JOHN H. SLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE 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.

JOHN HEALEY,

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

(Corner of Manse and Princes Streets.)
DUNEDIN.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.

Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL

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.

[A CARD.]

J. MILLNER,

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.

GEORGE 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, Ashubarb, &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.

HENRY KNOTT

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

R. LAMBERT,

UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

J. A. MACE DO,
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
Donay 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.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otago	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	C has. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,

Agent for Otago.

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.



C O B B A N D C O ' 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.

M O N E Y.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEAL,
Solicitor Dunedin.

J O H N P E R R Y,
Wholesale Cabinetmaker,

SPICER'S FACTORY, GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs.

Country orders promptly attended to.

E D W A R D S H E E D Y,

General Storekeeper,

W A L K E R S T R E E T.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

M A R S H A L L & C O P E L A N D,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

M E L B O U R N E H O T E L

Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

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.

G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

H O W A R D & R A Y M O N D
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin

R O B I N A N D C O.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

A. J. B U R N S & C O.,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

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

Shepherd Tartan Shawls
Plaids

Plain Pants Ribbed Pants

Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings

Girls' Stockings Boys 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.

I F THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE
of Mr Felix Hearo, Bootmaker, native of Rosstrevor, C. D. Ireland; he will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to C. O'Hara, Invercargill, or to the office of the TABLET. When last heard of he was in Hokitika. West Coast papers please copy

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
P I A N I S T.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

COAL! COAL!

W A N T E D 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 2½ per ton.

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

J. M I D D L E T O N,

TOBACCONIST,

George Street, Dunedin.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.

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

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now clearing the remains of the WINTER SHIPMENTS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, pending arrangements for the SPRING TRADE.

Each and all of the DEPARTMENTS have undergone a complete
REDUCTION,
for the express purpose of an immediate Clearance of all Goods suitable for the present Season and early Spring.

Reduction in the price of Millinery, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Straw Goods, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Feathers, &c., 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Flowers, &c., 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Underclothing, 33½ per cent

Reduction in the price of Silks, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Shawls, 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of Mantles and Jackets, 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Dress Materials, 20 to 50 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winceys, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Skirtings, 10 to 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of French Merinoes, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Alpaccas, 10 per cent

Reduction in the Price of Lustres, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Scarfs, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Ties, 15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Hosiery, 20 per cent

Reduction in the Price of Winter Gloves, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Fancy Wool Goods,
20 per cent

Reduction in the price of Winter Trimmings,
15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Black Cloths, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Colored Cloths, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Waterproof Tweeds, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Fancy Tweeds, 10 per cent

Reduction in the price of Cloakings, 20 per cent

Reduction in the price of Lamb's Wool Cloths,
15 per cent

Reduction in the price of Furs of all Kinds,
50 per cent

Patterns and List forwarded to the Country Post Free.

Orders executed with care and promptness.

The DRESS and MANTLE MAKING DEPARTMENTS, are in first class hands—the charges moderate.

A. R. HAY,
PRINCES STREET,
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

OR

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.

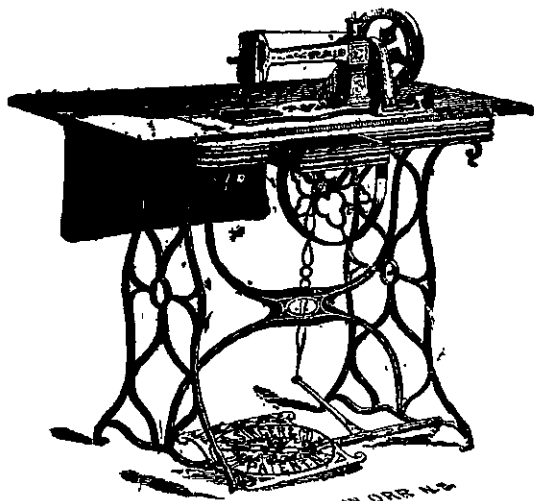
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

**DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,**

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROUGHAMST. NEW PLYMOUTH.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DICK, 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.

Mr Macedo, Bookseller, Princes street south, has been appointed an Advertising Agent for Dunedin to the TABLET.

It is particularly requested that any irregularity in the delivery of the TABLET be made known to the Secretary with as little delay as possible, in order that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the annoyance.

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.

The Rev. Father Louihan, will say Mass at Tokomairiro, on Sunday week, the 14th inst.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

This Bill has been read a third time in the Legislative Assembly; and it is, therefore, our duty to examine it somewhat in detail. This is the more necessary as, owing to its permissive character, it is likely to become law. The several Provinces are to be left at liberty to accept it in part, or altogether, or to reject it; and such a provision will recommend it to the acceptance of our legislators and disarm Provincial jealousies, prejudices, and conceit. Besides, in rejecting it in part as the majority of the Provinces are sure to do, they will be enabled to administer a snub to the General Legislature, and thus compensate in a measure for the subordinate part they are generally compelled to play.

There is, however, one provision of the Bill which the Provinces—that is, the Provincial Governments and Councils—will gladly accept: that is the clause enabling them to tax the people without asking the people's consent. The Education Boards are to be empowered to levy an Education tax on the chance vote of Provincial Councils. Such a vote may be passed at the end of a Session by surprise, by cabal, and in defiance of public opinion. The Members of some of the Provincial Councils are now afraid to vote for a law to raise an Education grant: they entertain a wholesome dread of their constituents, and they bear in mind that the day of reckoning is not far off. But if the General Legislature will be only good enough to pass this Bill, a great deal of difficulty and danger would be removed.

It appears to us that this taxing provision has been introduced to oblige the Otago supporters of the Vogel Ministry. The other Provinces do not seem to want any such provision. In Auckland, there is always an Education tax; such is the case also in Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, but not in Otago. Last year an attempt was made in the last-named Province to carry a Bill authorising an Education tax, and there was a majority in its favor; but so strong was the opposition, and so determined the resolution not to submit to the tyranny that would impose a tax upon all for the exclusive benefit of a majority that the Bill was ultimately withdrawn. This year the attempt was not renewed, for obvious reasons. But Otago wants the tax to maintain her rotten system of Education, and is determined to uphold her bigoted national and religious ascendancy.

The Superintendent of Otago—the guardian genius of the Vogel administration, and his southern tail—might escape a great difficulty, and carry their point by a surprise next year, were this new Bill to become law. It is to be hoped, however, that there is honor, honesty, and

principle enough in the Legislative Council to defeat this conspiracy against justice and truth.

With the exception of this provision, the present Bill does not differ from that introduced the session before last by Mr Fox, and with which we had reason to be thoroughly dissatisfied. There is no attempt to do us justice, no security for us, no care, no tenderness, for our conscientious convictions and principles. We are to be handed over to the tender mercies of Boards, composed in almost every instance of the deadly enemies of our faith and race, and compelled to pay money to undermine the faith of our children, and destroy all the securities of civil society.

It will be said, however, the Bill empowers Provincial Councils to give aid to our schools; but a new clause has been introduced by Mr Vogel, empowering the Councils to throw out the "aided" clauses. The clause was passed by a miserable majority of 4. The Catholics have to thank Mr Vogel for depriving them of the last chance of justice. We expected as much. An optional power in Councils where Roman Catholics are concerned, is a mockery, a delusion. The experience of the past assures us that Councils would never exercise this power in favor of us. Nothing less than a clause compelling Education Boards to aid us out of our own monies will suffice; and we doubt if ever such a clause will be sufficient. So far as Otago is concerned, we are convinced it would not. In this Province, some means would be discovered to defeat a provision so just and equitable. We hope, therefore, Mr Vogel's Bill will not pass. It can do no good to any one, and its only effect would be to enable bigots to perpetuate injustice with greater facility than they otherwise could. Can we get no justice from the Legislative Council; or will they and the Governor approve of such tyrannical oppression?

THE 'SOUTHERN CROSS.'

THERE is in Auckland a newspaper called the 'Southern Cross,' and there is also there a church of England clergyman, whose name is Maunsell. This rev. gentleman, whose business it is, or at least ought to be, to preach and practice truth and justice, is now busily engaged in traducing catholicism, and parading before the eyes of an outraged community the long exploded calumnies of insensate and ignorant bigotry. His conduct is at once an outrage on decency, a wrong, and an insult to catholics, and an evidence of either malignity, or the most intense and criminal ignorance.

Imagine a man in the position of a scholar, a gentleman, and, above all, of a Christian Minister quoting at this period of the nineteenth century the ravings of Maria Monk, &c? His apology for his monstrous conduct is, that he wishes his catholic readers to purchase these books, that they may learn from them the secrets of the confessional. Every body sees this is a transparent fiction; and that the real object is to annoy, to insult, and to rouse the bad passions of dupes and bigots. Catholics do not stand in need of Mr Maunsell's aid or advice, for the purpose of learning the secrets of the confessional, or anything else: and if they did, they would never think of consulting the notorious and recognised fabrications of liars and apostates, who have been cast out of the Church for their infamies.

Catholics have had recourse to the confessional from their youth upwards. From experience they know all about it as to practice, whilst they believe it to be a Divine institution. From it they have derived strength, consolation, and hope; they know they owe to it much, very much, of whatever of goodness they possess; and that to it is to be mainly attributed the unequalled fidelity of their wives and the purity of their daughters, as also the grace and manliness of their sons. They know that such amongst them as regularly and faithfully comply with the holy ordinance of confession, are honest, upright, truthful, chaste, and laborious; whilst to the neglect of it is to be attributed whatever scandals are found amongst them. And we can assure Mr Maunsell, and such men, that were it not for the confessional, where patience, forbearance, and forgiveness are insisted on, he should soon find himself in the gutter, or the victim of rotten eggs.

The 'Southern Cross' refuses to publish these manifestoes of the Christian Minister, as letters or news, but admits them into its columns as advertisements. We think such a course is very wrong, and deserving of severe reprehension; and we are greatly surprised to find a respectable journal in this colony allowing motives of lucre to influence it, so far as to permit itself to be degraded to

the low level of a no-Popery vehicle of bitter insult to a large and peaceable section of the community. Further, as to Mr Maunsell, we dismiss him with the reflection that his conduct makes manifest the principles and practice of his own life. Only the filthy can think filthily of their neighbours.

We have received a copy of the report, by the Under Secretary for Gold Fields, on the state of the Gold Fields operations, their extent and prospects. Mr Haughton shows his usual tact, judgment and discrimination in dealing with this subject. We think a copy of this report could with good grace be distributed among the miners of the several Gold Fields, and easy access to them could be had in the several Provincial Athenæums. The reading of this report would prove to the miners their strength and power as members of the New Zealand Colony. The report brings us down to March, 1873, from the 1st of January in 1872.

We see that from the entire Colony during 1872, there have been exported 445,370 oz. of gold, equal in value to £1,731,261; and from the 1st April, 1857, to March 31, 1873, that is in 16 years, there have been exported from the several Gold Fields of this Colony 6,912,670 ozs., equal to £26,816,328—that would be over 1½ millions sterling per year.

The revenue and gold duty for 1872 amounted to £111,135 1s. 10d. The number of miners employed was 22,335; so that the Government received on an average from each of these men as gold revenue about £5 per head. The average wages, for 1872, for each man would be £77 10s. 3d., being less by £24 6s. 2½d. per man than they received in 1871; therefore their pay was reduced by £2 per month per head, taking the average. This falling off Mr Haughton presumes to have arisen from the unusually dry season just past, owing to which the miners had not sufficient water to work the claims; but, by the time the water channel works now in hand are completed, in many places such difficulties will be impossible in the future.

Another reason for the falling off in revenue and receipts from Gold Fields labor, apparently escaped Mr Haughton's notice; that is, that several hundreds of men were, during the past half-year, employed in making Sludge-Channels and other Water Races; and for the present their work is not remunerative, but in the future it is to be hoped that an ample return will be forthcoming from the outlay now made, and the labor employed.

The Mining and Agricultural leases held by miners on 31st March, 1873, comprised about 50,000 acres; that would give only about 2½ acres per man, to a body deserving so well of the Colony. To the miners is due the credit of opening up and developing the resources of this Colony; only for the gold searchers, these islands would be scarcely known to Europe. And if the mining population give the Government over £100,000 per year, they are wanting in a care of their own interests, if they do not seek for at least 25,000 acres per year for every £100,000 of revenue paid: that, we consider not exorbitant, for it may be presumed that £75,000 may well repay the Government for cost of Wardens, &c., &c., and leave a good surplus as compensation for the privilege of working on the Gold Fields: there then would remain £25,000, that ought to go to the credit of the hard worked miners, who earned the money. Blocks of land of 25,000 acres, at £1 per acre, would be acceptable to a Miners' General Association, as a reserve for the old age of its members, after their years of severe toil and hardship in working for the colony's prosperity. If the miners be true to themselves, they can succeed in getting this reasonable demand. They have 20,000 votes; they ought to learn how to use them with effect.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

The New Zealand University is exciting the wild wrath of the 'Daily Times.'

The 'Daily Times' states it has been informed that the Council of the local institution has "offered to accept affiliation from the Colonial body, on the express understanding that all the powers at present held by it be retained, except that of conferring degrees. Such an arrangement is perhaps as satisfactory a one as could be hoped for." In the event of affiliation taking place, "our local institution" will "in all probability be known henceforth by the title of 'the Otago University College.'" Everything in time finds its proper level.

An exchange enumerates nine members "who dare not go back to their constituencies to seek re-election, and with the threat of a dissolution hanging over their heads, Mr Vogel holds the whip hand. There are also others whom we could mention who dare not face their

constituents. In a House so constituted," it remarks, "a healthy Opposition is impossible. Without an organised Opposition, representative institutions and responsible government are a farce, and the sooner the electors throughout the Colony wake up, and see that they are fairly and properly represented, the better it will be for our future welfare."

The 'Auckland Herald,' commenting on Mr Haughton's report on the gold fields, says:—"We are not aware whether the Government circulate these reports outside of New Zealand, but if not, they certainly should do so. By means of such a paper distributed throughout the sister colonies and the immigration fields of Great Britain, would the prospects and great resources of our gold fields best be brought under notice, whilst those reading it would, knowing it to be a Government production, be content to rely upon the accuracy of the information contained therein."

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Catholics of Shortland, province of Auckland, intend establishing a school in which Catholic children can be taught without danger to their faith. Will the Auckland Government make them pay in addition for the Godless Government schools?

THE 'Wanganui Chronicle' says that the "Civil Service Bill which has been introduced by the Government will no doubt be passed over by the general public as a matter of no interest; but as far as we can gather from the data before us, we are of opinion that the Bill amounts to neither more nor less than repudiation. The attempt by the Government to tamper with the rights of those members of the Civil service who joined it before November, 1871, cannot be considered in any other light than repudiation; an act cowardly in the extreme, as the Government well know that their employees dare not write to a newspaper, or even to the head of their department, without running the risk of instant dismissal. If a Bill were introduced to abolish pensions and retiring allowances altogether, to affect those only who join the service after the Act was passed, we should be prepared to give it our support, but we object to lend ourselves to any act of repudiation, and we feel certain that the public will endorse our views."

THE 'Wanganui Herald' has a favorable word for Sir George Bowen. "We never heard, however, that he was mean in his expenditure, and it was a common impression that he lived quite up to his income. But there is a considerable difference between £3000 and £10,000 a-year, and it is not impossible that Sir George Bowen may be regulating his expenditure in Victoria according to rules forced on him in this Colony. There is time and room for him to expand, and his Excellency has too generous and free a nature to hoard official money."

DR KNOX, of Burke and Hare celebrity, after a life prolonged beyond the usual span, has passed away, his demise being thus alluded to by the 'Wellington Post':—"Yesterday another old settler, Dr Knox, died in the Hospital at the age of 82 years. Dr Knox arrived in this Colony some 32 years ago, and after various changes at last settled down in the Porirua district, where he practised his profession and acted as coroner, until failing health a few weeks ago compelled him to seek refuge in the Hospital in order to obtain proper medical attendance and nursing. In early life Dr Knox was demonstrator of anatomy to his brother, the celebrated Professor Knox, whose name became so familiar in connection with the Burke and Hare cases. During his residence in this Colony Dr Knox pursued his scientific studies with unwearying diligence."

THE 'Napier Telegraph,' commenting on the Education Bill, says the Catholics, not unnaturally, object to be taxed for the support of schools to which their children cannot be sent, and to allow them to grow up in ignorance no Government can permit.

AT HOKITIKA Mr Justice Gresson dwelt, in his opening address to the Grand Jury, on the want of a penal establishment where prisoners might be classified and instructed. He said the Judges should raise their voices against the inconsistency of spending money lavishly on education, while there was no money to preserve the youth of the Colony from contamination.

THE 'New Zealand Herald' in regard to the charge against Sir George Bowen of accepting gratuities, under various headings from Ministers, which he ought not to have accepted, remarks:—"The question to be considered is, did the maintenance of the Vice-regal establishment cost £9000 when only £5000 had been voted? If it did not, Sir George Bowen ought to deny what is asserted. If it did, he ought to show that it was no more than he was justly entitled to. Our impression is that Sir George Bowen was altogether incapable of asking for more than what, in his position, he had a right to expect; but that Ministers, on their own responsibility, increased the vote passed for the cost of the Vice-regal establishment, with that disregard to consequences which in many things have marked their administration."

THE Agent-General, remarks the Wellington 'Independent,' is very sore that the Government, in calculating the number of immigrants despatched to this Colony since the Agency was formed in London, do not credit him with the immigrants sent out by Messrs Brogden and Sons, and those nominated by their friends in the Colony. We fail to see any reason why the Government should have done otherwise than regard these immigrants as being in an entirely different category to those actually procured through the means of the Colonial Agency. As for Messrs Brogden's immigrants, it is a well-known fact that this firm went to a vast amount of trouble and expense in obtaining suitable hands, and that so far from the Colonial Agency being an assistance to them it was rather the reverse, because of the easier terms of passage offered by the Agent-General.

THE editor of the 'Grey River Argus' is wicked enough to suspect the title of the Oamaru Nouthetic Association has been misprinted—that it should have been "Mouthetic."

An exchange is not inclined to make Dr Featherston the Government scapegoat for the failure of the immigration scheme. At the same time, it says—"We do not now, nor did we ever, think that Dr Featherston was—as Agent-General—the right man in the right place. That Dr Featherston has proved his unfitness for his post his best friends will scarcely deny, but at the same time the Government is

solely to blame for the breakdown of the immigration scheme. From the result attained by the slipshod method in force to obtain a steady flow of immigration, the conviction is forced upon us that a radical change has become necessary, and the sooner the abuse of Dr Featherston is abandoned, and his successor appointed, the better will it be for the colony and the policy it has adopted."

SOME time ago a telegram appeared in the New Zealand papers stating that Bishop Goold, of Melbourne, had condemned benefit societies. It was evidently taken from a statement in the 'Age'—a statement inserted for electioneering purposes, and which was authoritatively contradicted in the Melbourne papers. Now we ask why has not the Association the honesty to telegraph the correction? Why does it not circulate the contradiction as widely as it has circulated the mis-statement. The 'Thames Advertiser' published a contradiction by request; no other paper has done so. This message and the one in which Bishop Goold was represented—or rather misrepresented—as inciting his flock to the shedding of blood, would lead one to suppose that the compiler of the Australasian news is not particular as to facts when Catholic matters are concerned.

MR DUNCAN, the newly-appointed Emigration Agent for the Province of Canterbury, when speaking at the public dinner given to him last week, is reported by the Press to have said:—"I may say that the letter inserted by me in the local newspapers has produced over 100 letters from all parts of the Province addressed to every corner of Britain—from John O'Groats' House to Penzance—and from Norwich to Galway. [Mr Duncan here read some extracts from letters received by him.] I have other letters which show in the clearest possible manner that the working classes here wish to see the working classes in England coming out here amongst them. I am glad to say that the Provincial Government have agreed to give me power to grant free passages, and for this reason—in many cases the working man has just sufficient to find sufficient clothing for his passage out." We will watch with interest to see whether Mr Duncan who has received letters of introduction to persons in Ireland, will do more for immigration from that country to New Zealand, than Dr Featherston and Mr Mason have done.

MR D. R. HAY, writing to the 'Daily Times,' nicely describes Dr Featherston's promises in the following words:—"We are continually hearing of large numbers who are about to be sent out to the different ports, but precious few of them have ever sailed as yet." The same writer says, "I have spoken to many working men on the subject, and they are all of opinion that the tendency of increased population is to raise instead of to lower the rate of wages. Work would be more plentiful, and consequently good hands would have a much better chance of obtaining constant employment. The immigration policy of the General Government has up to this time been a most decided failure." He also thinks "The Otago Provincial Government would be acting wisely were they to appoint agents of their own, as the Canterbury Government has done."

NOTICING in our contemporary the 'Guardian' that the practice of agricultural tenants in Victoria is to exhaust the soil by means of rude and unskilful husbandry, for which a Tenants Right Bill is proposed as a remedy, it has occurred to us ('Tuapeka Times,') that not only tenants, but even proprietors in our own neighbourhood are pursuing the same short-sighted and suicidal policy.

MR VOORZ lately said it was not for the interests of the Colony that the population should be without religious instruction. He thought that the tendency of the present age was to infidelity. He did not speak of this Colony, but of the disposition of the age in general—a disposition which prompted everyone to disbelieve in anything as a matter of faith purely, and to demand for each individual a power of judgment without the knowledge on which to form a judgment. Such a disposition was fatal to any religious belief. And Mr Vogel, having said so much, then proceeded to move the second reading of the Education Bill!

A CORRESPONDENT gives the 'Wanganui Chronicle' a description of the manner in which lads, "hardly old enough to be out at night without some one to take care of them," spend their evenings. He says:—"I went to an inn in the town, and to my surprise upon entering a room, I found a lot of the small boys of the place gambling at cards, and a tallow dip on the table, together with pewters of beer and glasses containing something much stronger."

THE 'Taranaki Herald' announces that on the 4th of August it attained its majority, the first number having made its appearance on that day of the month, in the year 1852. It now stands fifth on the list of the oldest journals in New Zealand—the 'Nelson Examiner,' the 'Southern Cross,' the 'Wellington Independent,' and the 'Lyttelton Times' being the only papers now in existence which were being published when the 'Taranaki Herald' was first printed.

THE Tauranga paper lately omitted publishing the names of the drunkards "on this occasion only," as it was their "first appearance" on the judicial stage. This is a very good excuse for the dailies to adopt whenever an influential resident, who has imbibed overnight to excess, falls into the hands of the Philistines and awakes to find himself suffering a recovery, and is still more horrified at being advertised as a "drunk."

MR JOHNSON, who said in the House of Representatives that to deprive Roman Catholics of aid for their schools while compelling them to pay for schools they would not use, was robbery, is stated by the Wellington correspondent of the 'Auckland Star' to be "one of the most rising men and effective speakers in the House."

LIEUT. HOSKINS, the champion shot, has been making some splendid shooting at the Thames. At the 400, 500, and 600 ranges, without sighting shots—twenty-one shots gave seventy-one points. He again commenced, but only fired five shots at each range, with a total of fifty points.

THE MAORIS formerly confined as political prisoners in Dunedin Gaol, are now re-established on their land. The Government rationed them at 6½d per day, until they could put in crops for their own support.

THE news has spread, and expectation is on tip-toe, exclaims the 'Westport Times' joyfully, that Westport is actually to be saved from

destruction, and will become by the expenditure of public money on harbor and railway works the centre of a flourishing community, a standing and profitable testimony of the good that may accrue from the development of the Public Works Scheme. Anticipating this, a demand has set in for sections, and inhabitants of other townships where dulness reigns supreme, are on the *qui vive* to obtain eligible stands for business. The same journal says—In a few days, the state of the river favoring the venture, the first despatch of timber logs down stream will be made for exportation. The only wonder is that the experiment has not been tried before. An abundance of suitable trees can be obtained on the banks of the river, and the demand in Melbourne for West Coast timber is only limited by the supply.

MR BURWELL, architect, Queenstown, has just let a contract for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church at Arrowtown, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid by Bishop Moran sometime next month.

THE last Northern Escort that arrived in town brought the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 905ozs 9dwts; Arrowtown, 612ozs; Cardrona, 400ozs 1dwts; Cromwell, 1506ozs 2dwts; Alexandra, 534ozs 10dwts; Teviot, 501ozs 17dwts; Blacks, 1000ozs; St Bathans, 550ozs; Mount Ida, 756ozs 18dwts; Macraes, 83ozs 15dwts; Palmerston, 26ozs 9dwts. Total, 6877ozs 1dwts.

WE (Dunedin 'Evening Star') learn from a private source that Mr Vogel, in the course of his speech on the Provincial Loans Bill, gave a most emphatic denial to the report that was made on the authority of the 'Evening Post,' that Messrs Reynolds and O'Rorke intended, at the end of the session, to retire from the Ministry and accept permanent appointments.

IN a previous issue we noticed that one Dapp at Switzers was fined £30 for sly grog selling. A rehearing was afterwards granted, and this Warden, Mr Wood, dismissed the case, observing that the evidence for the defence was overwhelming, but expressed a very strong doubt as to the credibility of the witnesses.

ONE who has been meditating for an hour at Arthur's point says, that "Sitting on the precipice overlooking the Shotover River, the mind is irresistibly drawn to the rugged grandeur of the landscape which is here perhaps more extensive for the elevation than in any other part of the district. A more extensive sweep of mountains, nor a more majestic peak than the Crown Range, can be seen in few countries. But what has most effect on the mind, is the vast extent of terrace formation."

ON Saturday afternoon, an accident which very nearly had a fatal termination, occurred to two lads who were watching a ponderous beam being hoisted at the new premises in course of erection by the Messrs Dunning, in Princes street. A part of the gear gave way, and one end of the beam came down on the pathway where the boys were standing, felling them to the ground. Had it not been that something happened to break the fall of the beam, they would have been killed instantly. As it was one was only much frightened, and the other was not severely injured.

WHO won't be a Justice of the Peace in New Zealand soon? One issue of the New Zealand 'Gazette' announces the appointment of no less than twenty-eight new J.P.s.

CAPT. BALDWIN, one of the Directors of the National Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New Zealand, has proceeded North in connection with the Company's business. Capt. Baldwin has resigned the office which for some years he so efficiently filled as Deputy Commissioner of the General Government Insurance and Annuities Scheme.

CORRESPONDENTS, letters unanimously point to a reconstruction of the Ministry. A correspondent of the Auckland 'Herald' describes matters thus:—"Members begin to really pity Vogel, who has to conduct everything himself. He answers questions on law bills, Customs matters, public works, gold mining, rivers, and in fact everything but native affairs. He evidently cannot trust his colleagues to do anything, unless they are either making a mess or a muddle of it." The provision made for the colleagues who will probably retire is told by a correspondent of the 'Lyttelton Times' in the following words:—"Dr Bennett, the Registrar-General, is entitled to retire on his pension, and is anxious to do so. Mr O'Rorke would, it is thought, make a most excellent successor. Since Mr Batkin became Secretary to the Treasury, there has been no secretary in the Stamp department, the Ministerial Commissioner having no intermediate buffer between himself and the chief clerk. It is said this arrangement does not work well, and that the office of Secretary of Stamps needs revival. Who, then, is so fit to occupy it as the present Minister of Justice, Mr Bathgate, if he will but consent to sacrifice his Ministerial dignity and accept the permanency? It is of course premature yet to speculate on the probable successors in the Cabinet, if Messrs Bathgate and O'Rorke retire. Mr Vogel, however, will require to get good men if it be true, as another rumor has it, that he intends to go home himself to float the new Public Works Loan."

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

INTERPROVINCIAL NEWS.

AUCKLAND, August 28th.—Henry Brown, a seaman, belonging to the Southern Belle, was found dead, floating in the harbor. It is supposed that when returning drunk to his vessel at night, he lost his balance and fell over the wharf. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "found drowned."

CHRISTCHURCH, August 28th.—A heavy S.E. gale blew yesterday, accompanied with the largest fall of rain known for some years. The rivers rose rapidly. They are now subsiding, and the weather is very fine.

The dinner to Mr Andrew Duncan, Immigration Agent, was a great success. The Deputy-Superintendent was in the chair.

AUCKLAND, August 29th.—The Star of the South has arrived from Fiji. The expedition against Viti Levu resulted in favor of the Government. Three thousand prisoners were taken. John Underwood, a planter at the New Hebrides, was smoking in his house, when a spark from his pipe fell into a barrel of gunpowder, which blew him to pieces, and destroyed the house and the trees in the orchard.

WELLINGTON, August 29th.—The Government will take a stand upon the Provincial Loans Bill. If they are defeated, they will ask the Governor to grant a dissolution.

The inquiry into the mutiny on board the William Tapscott, after lasting for eleven days, closed to-day. The Governor delivered his decision. With regard to the charge of an attempt to murder, he said the question of intent, and the plea of justification for revolt, were for a jury to decide. He would commit the men for trial in the United States within fifteen days, if during that time the Supreme Court did not decide upon points of law which had been raised. Notice was given of appeal to the Supreme Court on these points.

The Taranaki reports the Rangitoto's wreck still uninjured.

TIMARU, August 31st.—At the inquiry into the late wrecks, the captain of the Duke of Edinburgh was exonerated from blame, the accident being attributed to the heavy sea, and to the vessel being deficient in cable.

The skull of a boy named Rowley has been fractured by a stone, supposed to have been thrown by another boy.

WELLINGTON, September 1st.—The N.Z.S.S. Co. have attached the barque Anne Melhuish for £2000, for salvage. The case will be tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

AUCKLAND, September 1.—The first year of the South British Insurance Co. ended on Saturday. The investments of the Company amounted during the year to £44,000, and will yield an income in excess of what is required to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. Arrangements have been made for the investment of an additional sum of £10,000. Scarcely any business has hitherto been done in shipping risks between the Colony and London, and arrangements have been made for a large business of that kind.

WELLINGTON, September 2.—Mr Gisborne, who was Colonial Secretary in the Fox Government, writes defending that Government against the charges of granting extra allowances to Sir George Bowen.

The subscription fund for the defence of the crew of the William Tapscott, is being largely increased.

The crew of the William Tapscott have sacrificed their wages rather than proceed to sea in the ship.

AUCKLAND, September 2.—Simpson a pilot at Hokianga, fell overboard from the pilot boat outside the bar, while shipping the rudder, and was drowned.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 2.—Articles were last night signed between Fox and Harris, for three events of sprint racing. Both men have gone into active training.

The tailors' strike is at an end, the difference having been adjusted.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, August 27th.—Parliament is expected to rise in November. Payment of members will not be revived.

The following is a special telegram regarding the Dallar Tower:—"The Dallar Tower's cargo is being discharged and will be stored at the Government Railway sheds until the ship is refitted. She will be here at least three months before she can proceed on her voyage to Otago."

The new Police Bill proposes superannuation at 55, after 15 years' service, on £60 to £70 a year.

Diphtheria is making great ravages.

The second official report on the coal deposits of Victoria is very discouraging.

SYDNEY.—A heavy action is pending against the Directors of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, who are charged with selling shares upon a false statement.

The Hon. Henry Parkes has returned from the frontier. He was absent from Sydney about a fortnight, during which period he travelled about 650 miles.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 22nd.—Prince Arthur narrowly escaped drowning at Trouville, being saved by a French waterman.

The Carlists have been completely defeated near Berga, a town in Catalonia. There were 48,000 troops in the field. A later telegram, dated August 23rd, says that the Carlists claim the victory.

The Tichbourne case is nearly closed. Dr Kenealy, in concluding his address on behalf of the defendant, deplored his inability to produce Arthur Orton.

The trial of the Bank of England forgers is proceeding. A plan was discovered by which they would have escaped from Newgate, the warders having been bribed.

Of the prizes awarded by the Vienna Exhibition Commissioners, a very large per centage go to British Colonial competitors, who have achieved great distinction.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh will take place in January.

PARIS, August 20th.—Nothing fresh has transpired with reference to Monarchical Government in France.

The Directors of the National Bank of New Zealand have made a call of £1 per share.

The Birmingham 'Daily Post' is full of correspondence relative to emigration to New Zealand.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

August 26 to Sept. 3.

The Education Bill was considered in Committee. Part 6, respecting disposal of funds, and containing the "aided" clauses, caused discussion. It was proposed to strike out clause 54, enabling Superintendents to aid public schools when the Board refused to do so; but on a division, the clause was retained by the casting vote of the Chairman. The part was passed without material amendment. Part 7, providing what schools shall be deemed public, &c., caused discussion. Clause 53, making attendance at religious instruction optional, brought up the question as to whether the Holy Scriptures should be read in schools. This point was discussed for some hours. At length Mr Bunny suggested that, as the Bill was permissive, a clause allowing Provinces to use any clause or none of Part 7 would relieve the House

of the question, and leave it to the Provincial Councils. The Premier moved the insertion of a new clause, providing that Provincial Councils may strike out clauses 53, 54, 56, regarding aided schools and the reading of the Scriptures.—Mr Johnston opposed this, stating that to deprive Roman Catholics of aid for their schools, while compelling them to pay towards the support of schools they could not use, would be robbery.—The clause was carried on a division by 24 votes to 20. The Bill has been read a third time.

The Provincial Loans Bill, introduced by the Premier, has been vigorously discussed over several sittings.

Mr Fitzherbert presented a petition from the Messrs Brogden, praying for relief for their loss in introducing immigrants, on various grounds.

Mr Webster asked if the Government would lay on the table in writing a copy of the offer said by the Minister of Justice to have been made by members of the Southern caucus to the Government.—Mr Vogel replied that the Government would not satisfy the curiosity of the hon member.—Mr Webster then gave notice of motion of the same question.

BISHOP MORAN'S VISIT TO NAPIER.

[A correspondent, whose letter has come rather late to hand, writes as follows, on the visit of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran to Napier.]

THE visit of the Right Rev. Dr. Moran to Napier, which has been looked forward to with very great interest for a considerable time by the Catholic community, was a red letter day in the history of their little but beautifully situated town. At a very early hour on the 4th ultimo, were to be seen young and old wending their way to the Port, anxious to catch the first glimpse of his Lordship. Amongst the earliest arrivals was the Rev. Father Goutenoire, who having procured a boat, proceeded to the s.s. Rangitira, returning soon afterwards with his Lordship. On landing he was greeted with three such hearty cheers as are seldom accorded to any individual, however exalted be his position. The very Rev. Father Forest having met his Lordship, they were taken in Mr Montgomery's carriage, drawn by four splendid greys, and accompanied by nearly 200 Catholics, under the superintendence of Sergeant Major Fox, to the entrance of the Catholic Church in Shakespeare Road, where an address on behalf of the congregation was presented to his Lordship. This, together with his Lordship's reply, has already appeared in our columns.

His Lordship then celebrated Mass for an unusually large congregation, attracted to the Church by the ringing of the Convent bells announcing his arrival.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO THE BOY'S SCHOOL.

At mid-day his Lordship visited the Boys School, where he was received by the Schoolmaster, Mr J. A. Réarden, when the following address was read by one of the pupils:—

"To the Lord Bishop of Dunedin and Administrator of the Diocese of Wellington.

RIGHT REV. FATHER:—Permit me on behalf of the Boy's attending the St. Mary's Boys' School, to most cordially welcome you to Napier. We do so, firstly, as being the Representative of our most Holy Father Pope Pius IX (whom may God bless and long preserve,) the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth; And secondly, we heartily welcome you as being one of the principal promoters of Education in this Colony.

We trust you will be favorably impressed with your visit to Napier, and in conclusion, on bended knee we beseech you to bestow upon us your Benediction."

His Lordship commenting on the address, said he was truly pleased to accept it from the Catholic Boys of Napier, particularly so for the first reason for which it was presented to him—"as Representative of the Holy Father." It was a great source of consolation to him to find that the Catholic Boys of Napier were not backward in their allegiance to the Holy See, and he hoped and prayed they would always preserve that Faith for which many of their forefathers did not hesitate to shed the last drop of their blood.

With reference to the second reason why they welcomed him, he regretted to say that he was not as great a promoter of Education as he would like to be, nevertheless he did all that lay in his power, and he felt very pleased to have heard such good reports of the efficiency of the Boys of St. Mary's School.

He would preserve this address, and when writing to the Holy Father on the subject of his visit he would not forget the Boys of St. Mary's School.

His Lordship then gave them his Benediction. Instructions were given at 7 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, by the Bishop, to crowded audiences, he dwelling principally on the dispositions requisite for worthily approaching the Sacraments, after which he heard confessions.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO MEANEE.

At an early hour on Saturday, the 9th Aug., His Lordship accompanied by the Rev. Father Reigner, in carriage and four greys, (kindly placed at the Bishop's disposal by R. D. Maney, Esq.,) and escorted by about twenty horsemen, proceeded to the village of Meanee to visit the mission Station. They arrived about 9 a.m., and were received at the entrance to the grounds by the local clergyman. Proceeding through the triumphal arch which was very tastefully designed and executed, bearing the inscription "Coad Miile Falthie," an address was read by R. D. Maney, M.P.C. at the entrance to the Church, which his Lordship acknowledged by expressing his great pleasure at finding so great a spirit of Catholicity in Hawke's Bay. He then examined the candidates for confirmation, all of whom passed a very severe examination eminently satisfactory to themselves and redounding great credit on their instructors.

Pontifical Mass was then celebrated, after which his Lordship preached and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation.

The little Church was beautifully decorated, and the choir, noted for its efficiency, gave the music of the service with effect.

At 5 p.m. the Church was again crowded, not even standing room being available, to hear his Lordship preach a discourse with

his usual ability and eloquence, on the blessed Sacrament. Having given his benediction to the congregation, he returned to town about 7 p.m., where he was busily engaged until long after midnight in the confessional.

I now give you an account of the opening of St. Mary's Church, which I take from the Napier 'Daily Telegraph' of the 11th, to which journal it was 'communicated.'

"The new Catholic Church, under the title of St. Mary, was opened yesterday for Divine service. At ten o'clock a procession was formed, comprising the Right Rev. Dr. Moran and the Rev. Fathers Forest, Reignier, and Goutenoire, attended by numerous acolytes; and leaving the Sanctuary, the circuit of the Church was made without and within, the customary prayers being intoned, and aspersions given. On returning to the Sanctuary, the Bishop solemnly completed the ceremony by blessing the building, and devoting it to the purposes of religious service. His Lordship then celebrated High Mass, the choir singing "Mozart's Twelfth Mass" in a very creditable manner. The Bishop gave a very effective discourse on the Epistle and Gospel of the day, explaining the essentials of prayer, and the special need of humility."

Reception of children of Mary at St. Joseph's Convent.—At 2 pm, his Lordship, assisted by the clergy, repaired to the convent grounds, where an altar had been erected to the Blessed Virgin. An address was there read by Miss Corry, President of the children of Mary, to which his Lordship replied in a most paternal and encouraging manner. Eight children of Mary and one postulant of the same congregation were then received by his Lordship, to whom he gave his Benediction.

A procession was then formed headed by the children of Mary, with their banner; after which came the several schools belonging to the Monastery; Ladies' school, parish school, Maori Providence, and members of the Living Rosary, singing hymns and litanies, the procession closed by His Lordship attended by the Rev. Father Regnier, proceeded round the hill to the new Church "At three o'clock," (to quote the words of the report, communicated to the Telegraph) the Bishop administered Confirmation to nearly a hundred candidates, having first carefully explained the nature of the ordinance and the conditions under which it could be given. After the confirmation, he preached on the value of Confirmation as a means left by Christ to his Church, by which Christians were strengthened in the faith, and enabled to fight valiantly against the frailties of human nature, and the other temptations by which they are surrounded. In the evening at seven, o'clock, Vespers were sung, after which the Bishop delivered a discourse on the institution and meaning of the devotion called the Rosary. He earnestly advocated its continual family use. The object of the sermon was to show that the "Hail Mary" so commonly used by Catholics, was a continual meditation on the doctrine of the Incarnation; that the Incarnation was the root of Christianity, and without it there could be none. That the division of the Rosary into mysteries gave opportunity for reflection on the principal events which occurred in the life and death of Christ and the institution of Christianity. That the "Hail Mary" was in words taken from the Holy Scriptures, and that the concluding portion containing a prayer to the Blessed Virgin was added by the church. His Lordship explained the doctrine of invocation of Saints as taught by the Catholic Church, and explained the meaning of prayers to them as distinguished from the prayers which were offered to Christ, whose name is the only one whereby men could be saved. The Bishop dwelt at length upon the dignity of the Blessed Virgin, and the honor which is given to her by the Catholics. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the service. The church was filled to overflowing at all the services and the collections amounted to £34.

On Monday evening, at 7.30, his Lordship performed the ceremony of erecting the pictures of the Holy way of the Cross, after which he preached a most impressive sermon on the Passion of our Lord.

His Lordship's visit here has had the most beneficial effect on the congregation. The majority of them have not seen a Bishop for ten years and scarcely a member of the congregation who did not take advantage of this opportunity to receive the Holy Communion at his hands.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

MR. O'RORKE TO DR. FEATHERSTON.

ON the 2nd August, Mr O'Rorke wrote to the Agent General on the subject of Irish Immigration. As showing up Dr Featherston's arts in how-not-to-do-it, the following extract from Mr O'Rorke's despatch is well worth reading:—"I have been shown a telegram by his Honor the Superintendent of Auckland, from Mr Farnall, informing him of your obstructing his efforts to induce a stream of immigration to Auckland, and of his removal from office by you. As Mr Farnall was engaged, with the sanction of both the General Government and the Provincial Government of Auckland, in endeavouring to promote the emigration of a large body of settlers, of the small farmer class, from Ireland to the Province of Auckland, I trust you will take the necessary steps for carrying out that scheme of emigration, notwithstanding Mr Farnall's dismissal from office.

In the despatch under reply you refer to my memorandum of 14th February last on the subject of the unequal distribution of sub-agents and advertisements throughout Ireland. I still observe that there is a great preponderance of both in the district you allotted to Mr Farnall. I have refrained from returning to the subject, expecting that as you had appointed Mr Mason of Dublin, as your chief Emigration Agent for Ireland, this matter would have been rectified. But since that gentleman's appointment by you in December last we have not heard of his proceedings. I had hoped that you would have required of him and forwarded to the colony quarterly reports similar to those obtained from Messrs Birch, Seaton, and Farnall, in order that the Government might be kept informed of the benefits accruing to emigration to the colony through his exertions. I observe in your letter of the 8th April last that you enter into statistics to prove that the number of emigrants you have despatched from Ireland is fairly

proportioned to the number from England and Scotland. I shall only make this remark on the subject, that considering the enormous number of Irish emigrants that annually leave that country I can hardly be expected to compliment your agents in having induced in a year and a half 900 souls to emigrate to New Zealand from that country, nor do I care to take advantage of pointing out that of these 900 more than one-third were nominated in the colony, and consequently reached this independent of the exertions of your officers. Your despatch, however, of 16th May, which is more directly under reply on the general question of emigration, concludes with the welcome assurance that you are more than ever persuaded of the ultimate success of the great scheme of emigration inaugurated by the Government. It is hardly necessary to add with what anxiety the colony awaits the realisation of the hopes you thus hold out.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The Wellington 'Independent' says:—

It has been made the subject of considerable complaint amongst those of our fellow-colonists who hail from the Emerald Isle, that the Agent-General has systematically ignored Ireland as a field of emigration, although it is notorious that vast numbers of Irishmen, with their wives and children, leave Ireland for America every week. The Government, some time ago, gave positive instructions to the Agent-General to open emigration agencies in Ireland, and to use every effort to obtain a due proportion of emigrants from thence. Dr. Featherston made a little fuss about this business at first; he went over to Ireland, appointed local agents, advertised in the papers, and left Mr Farnall as principal emigration agent at Dublin. So far there was an appearance of activity, but ship after ship left England and no word was heard of the expected Irish immigrants. The 'Independent' then goes on to show that the only thing heard about Irish Immigration for months is Mr Farnall's scheme of bringing out a party of immigrants from Ulster for Auckland, and which Dr Featherston obstructed. After mentioning the fact that Dr. Featherston had been instructed to carry out the scheme, it remarks:—And so for the present the question of Irish Immigration rests, but it ought not to remain in this unsatisfactory position. Apart from all other considerations, the small-cotter class in Ireland are a very desirable field from which to procure immigrants. Industrious, sober, and thrifty, excellent dairy hands, and good farm laborers, they are just the class to put upon small farms in this colony, and it is a matter of the greatest surprise that the Agent-General should have not only neglected, but even exhibited a decided disposition to discourage immigration of this character. The dissatisfaction felt on this score by our Irish fellow-colonists is well founded, and the Government ought at once to insist upon fair-play being done in the matter.

MORE FOREIGNERS BUT NO IRISH.

The Napier 'Telegraph' remarks.—It has been said, and perhaps justly, that Dr. Featherston has sought in foreign countries for emigrants when they might have been found in Great Britain, and that Ireland has been altogether neglected. This is a serious charge, and if capable of being sustained should at once have been enquired into but more foreigners are on their way here, and, as far as we can learn, not a single Irish family has been induced to emigrate to New Zealand. It is true, an agent has been appointed at Dublin, but unless a somewhat similar system is adopted to that which Insurance Companies have found so efficacious in furthering their business, a mere agency maintained at an expenditure of several hundreds per annum will be found to be of very little use.

THE AUCKLAND 'STAR' ON DR FEATHERSTON.

THE Auckland 'Star,' on the Agent-General writes as follows:—"Perhaps in all the history of colonial officialism there would not be a parallel found to Dr Featherston in his conduct of the Immigration Agency of New Zealand. Nor do we know whether more to admire his infinite impudence, or the extreme coolness with which the Government tolerate his continuance in office, and his astounding effrontery. It is irritating in the extreme to glance back for a few months at this man's conduct. Everyone recollects how, when exorbitant charges were permitted to the friendly shippers for the conveyance of immigrants to New Zealand, on an outcry being raised tenders were called for, and only one was received by Featherston, and that one from his friends—Shaw Saville and Co., and even that was at a higher rate than the fares previously existing in their secret arrangements. And again, but recently, when the New Zealand Shipping Company offered and obtained an arrangement for carrying immigrants at a lower rate, suddenly the friends of Dr Featherston discovered that they could convey immigrants even lower still, or at a rate exactly twenty per cent. less than they and Dr Featherston had assured the colonists was the very lowest rate at which immigrants could be conveyed. That a man of complicity in such intrigue should be tolerated for one month in control of such a responsible position is one of those things the wherefore of which is past finding out on ordinary principles.

THE NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY.

IN view of the strong probability that the Otago "University," will be affiliated to the University of New Zealand, will accept a subsidy of £500 per annum and strive no more for the power of granting degrees, and taking into account that the 'Daily Times' has bowed its head to the inevitable, we present our readers with the following summary of a leader in the 'Lyttelton Times':—

It is satisfactory to find that the Colonial Government do not intend to re-open the New Zealand University question by proposing fresh legislation. What is, and where is, the New Zealand University? It seems necessary to ask and to answer the question, for the New Zealand University has been called a mere name, or, at best, a corporation, without professors, without students, without officers of any kind, and above all without a local habitation. The latter part of the description is quite true, and in its truth lies, to our thinking, one of the chief merits of the New Zealand University. It has no local habitation but is intended to embrace the whole Colony, and to unite, guide, stimulate, and govern its higher teaching power on a wide and liberal basis. If the opponents of the University had their way, the catho-

licity of its character would be completely destroyed and it is not too much to say that the cause of education in New Zealand would suffer irreparable injury. Last session, there was a combination between Auckland and Otago members to sweep away all that had been previously done. They proposed that there should be two Universities, as they were pleased to call them—one at Auckland, and the other at Dunedin. The combination was successful in the House of Representatives, but the Legislative Council very summarily rejected the proposal, and so saved the Colony from ridicule, to say nothing of the loss, it would have incurred had the proposal been carried out.

It appears, now, however, that the combination has not been revived, and this is to be accounted for by the fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has refused to recommend Her Majesty to grant a charter for conferring degrees on more than one University in the Colony. From questions that have been asked in the House of Representatives, by one of the Otago members, we gather that the principal charge against the New Zealand University is, that it is not a "teaching body." The New Zealand University is not without professors, officers, servants, and students. The Gentlemen who have hitherto acted and still act in that capacity at the several affiliated institutions may not be called but they are professors to all intents and purposes, and the late examination for University scholarships proves that their labours have not been in vain. We have no desire to institute comparisons, but when an Otago member so boastfully asserts the claims of the College established there to be recognised as the University of New Zealand, it is necessary to point to its position on the class-list recently published. It has been said that Otago is not allowed to share in, or is prevented from receiving, its fair share of the New Zealand University vote. This is not correct. Otago excludes herself from participation by the antagonistic attitude she has taken up. If the governing body of the Otago College—it is nothing more—were to follow the example of similar bodies in other Provinces and affiliate their institution to the New Zealand University, a share of the grant from Parliament would be allotted to them.

BISHOP MORAN AT THE THAMES.

(From the Thames papers)

A NUMBER of members of the Roman Catholic congregation met at the church at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, who arrived that day by the "Comerang." His Lordship, attended by the Revs. Father Norris and Father Golden, was received by the congregation standing, and the choir played and sang, "Faith of our fathers."

Mr H. McIlhorne then expressed the pleasure which he felt in being made the medium of presenting an address to his Lordship. The address, which he then read, was as follows:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin.

My Lord,—May it please your Lordship, we, as representing the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Thames, most heartily welcome your Lordship to this place. My Lord, we cannot allow you to come and depart from this goldfield without expressing our highest admiration of your sacred character: above all the qualities that pertain to your Lordship's high and sacred office. We recognise in you the champion and defender of religious education, and we trust that your Lordship may be long spared to uphold the principles of our holy religion; and may that Providence which has protected you in so many lands guide you to your happy destination, there to reap the rewards of a holy, a virtuous, and a well-spent life.

Asking your Lordship's holy blessing, we beg to subscribe ourselves your Lordship's humble servants.

Bishop Moran said, before thanking them for this expression of good-will towards him he had to thank the clergymen for permitting him to receive this address in their church. He was a stranger here, and had no claim to such courtesy as permitting him thus to make use of their church. He was here by the merest accident. He had been paying a visit to the district of Hawke's Bay, and he found that he would more quickly arrive at home by taking the longer route, and coming by Auckland than by waiting for a steamer to take him direct. They had been pleased in the address to speak of his advocacy of Christian education. He did not know that he deserved any thanks for this, for in common with all other bishops he simply discharged his duty. It was natural that they should seek to fastidiously Christian education in their children. He advocated religious education for the sake of society. The history of the world showed that where people were brought up without religious education anarchy prevailed, and there was no security for life and property. Therefore, not only as a Christian, but as a citizen, he felt bound to advocate by all means in his power a system of Christian education—and its place could not be supplied by a godless system—they could have no security for life or property. On this principle, it was only selfish on his part to do what he could for the safety of the State and the community, and he had no idea at all of claiming credit for it. He regretted that he had not the abilities to advocate Christian education as he could desire. There was no denying the fact that an effort was now being made to start a system the object of which was to destroy the Catholic Church, root and branch, and to root out Christian society. There were at the present moment two Churches in the world. One of these was the Christian Church, as represented by the Catholic body, and the other was the Church devoted to the service of the demon. This anti-Christian Satanic Church found its home in secret societies. Whatever name they might adopt, their object was one—that of waging a deadly feud against the Catholic Church. Which would conquer there could be no doubt, for they had the word of Christ himself, which promised that his Church—the Christian Church—connected with the Roman Pontiff should prevail. So it had been from the beginning. All efforts to destroy it had been in vain. Hitherto the steps taken had been persecution with the sword, fire, and penal laws, but in spite of these the Church gained strength, and the blood of martyrs proved the seed of Christianity. The enemies of the Church, with 1,800 years experience, gained more astuteness. They said that it would be in vain to try to destroy the Church with these means, and

they are therefore trying a new plan to rear the rising generation in a godless system. For this reason, himself and others were making the best fight they could to secure Christian education for the children in their charge. He was not fighting for the sake of fighting, but if the fight must be fought then he should fight it. They had great difficulty—they were a very small minority, and all the other sects had united in a body to trample on them. Anything more atrociously unjust than the present policy pursued towards them could not be imagined. No other portion of the community had done so much for the cause of education. They had raised up and supported schools in every district, and when other schools were raised, although they had to pay for them, every other denomination, except the Catholics, profited by these schools. Then they were taxed in nearly every province to pay towards the support of the godless system of education which they could not use, and from which they derived no benefit. No one had a greater respect for governments than he had; he kept in mind the words of the Apostle, "Obey them that rule over you," but at the same time that he preached and practised obedience to the laws, that did not prevent him from using the privilege allowed by the constitution of raising his voice against this tyrannical, atrocious, and unjust law. While they were daily making sacrifices for their own children it was unjust that they should be compelled to pay taxes for the support of an education with which they could not agree, and from which they could derive no benefit. He would urge them to use every legitimate resistance against these laws until they were repealed. They were contrary to justice, morality, and the well-being of the community. His Lordship left on the same afternoon for Auckland.

STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

Spreading rapidly through the Western papers, under credit of the "Literary Journal," is a domestic story in the very latest style of American humor, as the appended extract shows:

A NEW CASABIANCA.

The man looked at his boy proudly, sternly, sorrowfully. The lad looked into his father's face sadly, exultingly, heroically. It was a living tableau no artist could reproduce. "Billy," said the father, gravely, "I took your mother and sister to church yesterday." "Yes sir," "And left you to see to the things." "Yes sir," replied the boy, gazing out through the window at the flicker as it hitched down the gatepost, and finally dropped into the grass with a shrill chirp. "And you didn't water the pigs?" "O oo! Oh sir Geeroody! Oh, me! Lawdy, lawdy me!" The slender scion of an apple tree rose and fell in the hand of Mr Coulter, and up from the jacket of the lad, like incense from an altar, rose a cloud of dust, mingled with the nap of jeans. Down in the young clover of the meadow the lark and sparrows sang cheerily, the gnats and flies danced up and down in the sunshine, the fresh soft leaves of the vines rustled, and all was merry indeed. Billy's eyes turned up towards the face of his father in appealing agony, but still with a sharp hiss the switch cut the air, falling steadily and mercilessly on his shoulders.

And along the green banks of the river the willows shook their shiny fingers at the lifting fog, and the voices of children going to school smote the sweet May wind. "Oh pap, I'll not forget the pigs no more!" "Spect you wont, neather." The wind by a sudden puff, lifted into the room a shower of white bloom petals from a sweet apple tree, letting them fall gracefully upon the patchwork carpet, the while a ploughman whistled plaintively in a distant field. "Outch! Crackee! Oh, pap, pap!" Shut your mouth or I'll split you to the back bone." How many delightful places in the woods how many cool spots beside the murmuring river, would have been more pleasant to Billy than the place he then occupied. "Oh, me, oh, me!" yelled the lad. Still the dust rose and danced in the slanting jet of sunlight that fell across the room, and the hens out at the barn cackled and sang for joy over new eggs hid in choice places. At one time during the falling of the rod the girl quit washing, and thrusting her head into the kitchen said, in a subdued tone, "My laud, ain't Bill gettin' an awful one?" "You're mighty right," replied the mother, solemnly. Along toward the last Mr Coulter tiptoed at every stroke. The switch actually screamed through the air as it fell. Billy danced. "Now go sir!" cried the man, tossing the frizzled stump of the gad out of the window. "Go now, and the next time you water them pigs." And, while the finch poured out a cataract of melody from the locust, he went. Poor boy! that was a terrible thrashing, and to make it worse, it had been promised to him the evening before, so that he had been dreading it and shivering over it all night. Now as he walked through the breakfast room, his sister looked at him in a commiserating way, but on passing through the kitchen, he could not catch the eye of his mother. Finally he stood in the free, open air, in front of the saddle closets. It was just then a speckled rooster on the barn yard fence flopped his wings and crowed vociferously. A turkey cock was strutting upon the grass by the old cherry tree. Billy opened the door of the closets. "A boy's will is the wind's will, and the thoughts of youth are long long thoughts." Billy peeped into the closet, and then cast a glance about him, as if to see if any one was near. At length, during a pleasant lull in the morning wind, and while the low tenderly mellow flow of the river was distinctly audible, and the song of the flock increased in volume, and the bleating of new lambs in the meadow died in fluttering echoes under the barn, and while the fragrance of apple blooms grew fainter, and while the sun, now flaming just above the eastern treetops, launched a shower over him from head to foot, he took from under his jacket, behind, a double sheepskin, which, with an ineffable smile, he tossed into the closet. Then, as the yellow flicker rose rapidly from the grass, Billy walked off, whistling the air of that once popular ballad:

Oh, give me back my fifteen cents.

The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please, and within the reach of the humblest. The teacher who would be successful must cultivate the gift.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

MR HAUGHTON'S REPORT.

(Return to an Order of the House of Representatives, dated 3rd August, 1869)

"THAT it is desirable that the Government should cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, during each Session, a Report embodying a general account of the present condition of the Gold Fields of the Colony, their advancement or otherwise during the preceding year, and their probable prospects; together with particulars showing the average price of provisions during the year on each Gold Field, the rate of wages, estimated population, and such other information as would afford a comprehensive idea of the general condition of the mining interest in the Colony; and that His Excellency be requested to forward a copy of such Report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies." (Mr W. H. Harrison.)

In presenting the Second General Report upon the Goldfields of New Zealand, I must express my regret that the difficulties in the way of collecting reliable statistics, which I took occasion last year to remark upon, have not in any way been diminished, and that my efforts to obtain satisfactory returns from the mine owners and Managers throughout the Colony have been so feebly responded to as to make the information afforded absolutely useless for statistical purposes.

The facts and statistics herein embodied are drawn almost solely from official sources, and, so far as they go, may be thoroughly relied upon. The reports of the several Gold Fields Wardens, brought up to March 31st, I would specially call attention to; showing as they do very clearly the present condition of every portion of our gold fields; the subject being treated in not a few instances in a very able and comprehensive manner.

GOLD.

Under existing circumstances; it has not been found possible to state the exact produce of the gold extracted from quartz and alluvium respectively. The Banks very kindly expressed their readiness to offer any assistance in their power to enable such a return to be compiled, but as in many instances no separate account has been kept of the gold purchased, as to whether it was from quartz or alluvium, a complete return could not be furnished; and no other would be in any way useful. As set forth in my former report, the quantity of gold absolutely raised in any one year cannot be accurately stated, but a very close approximation can be arrived at by the the Customs returns, by the courtesy of the Secretary to that Department placed at my disposal, and printed herewith in Tables Nos. 4, 5, 6. Summarizing these the following data have been arrived at, upon which estimates may be formed:—1871, gold exported, 730,029 oz.; Quarter ending March 31st, 1872, 154,997 oz.; 1872, 445,870 oz.; Quarter ending March 31st 1873, 194,422 oz.—showing a decrease upon the year 1872 of 284,659 oz., and an increase upon the March quarter of 1873, as compared with the same period of 1872, of 39,425, oz. The large decrease in the yield of gold for the year 1872, as compared with 1871, is to be attributed not so much to any falling off in the yields of the ordinary mines, as to the enormous returns which during the year 1871 were produced by the Caledonian mine at the Thames, being in three months alone 82,824 oz.

SILVER.

During the year 1872, 37,864 oz. of silver, valued at £9,000, were exported from Auckland, and during the March quarter of 1873, 14,057 oz., valued at £4,000. This being exclusively the produce of the Thames Gold Fields, the very considerable decrease in the amount exported this year, in comparison with 1872, is only the necessary consequence of the decrease in the yield of gold already referred to.

REVENUE.

Revenue and gold duty for the year 1872 amounted to £111,135 1s. 10d., and for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1873, to £32,296 14s.; total, £143,331 15s. 10d. The falling off in the revenue is partly attributable to the reduction of the gold duty last Session by the legislation of the General Assembly, but more especially, as a matter of course, to the falling off in the return of gold for the year.

Tables are appended, which show the revenue of the gold fields from all sources, and the gold duty collected in the several Provinces, for the year 1872 and the first quarter of 1873 respectively.

The falling off in the revenue in the Province of Nelson and County of Westland during the year 1872, as compared with 1871, may be accounted for by the exceedingly dry summer, which seriously impeded sluicing operations for many months, and in some districts put a stop to mining altogether.

MINING POPULATION.

The number of miners employed during the year ending 31st March, 1873, was 22,335, of which number 3,872 are Chinese. Dividing the value of the total quantity of gold exported amongst the mean number of miners employed in alluvial and quartz mining, it appears that in 1872 the average per man for the year was £77 10s. 3d., while for the year 1871 the average per man was about £101 16s 5½d., showing a falling off of £24 6s 2½ per head, a result simply deducible from the falling off in the yield of gold already commented upon. The Chinese miners are chiefly located in the Province of Otago, and confine themselves to alluvial mining; many have left this year for China with a competence realized in a few years; yet from the returns it appears that their number is on the increase; they are generally reported to be a hard-working and orderly class of men, chiefly confining their operations to old and abandoned ground which the European miners have considered worked out.

It will be seen that there is a considerable falling off in the mining population. This decrease is apparently so great that I am inclined to think that the numbers given in my last report must have been overestimated, being probably based upon the census of 1870. Assuming, however, the decrease to be real rather than apparent, I believe it may be attributed principally to the fact that the very high price of labor of all kinds, which has been lately ruling throughout the Colony, has attracted from the gold fields to other more congenial pur-

suits a large proportion of the "wages men," many of whom were never "miners" in the true sense of the term, and whose chances of employment during the late stagnation in our great quartz mining field became exceedingly precarious.

WATER RACES.

There are within the Colony 4,932 miles of water races, carrying 6,776 sluice heads, constructed at an estimated cost of £763,899. Last year the return was 3,595, carrying 7,056 sluice heads, valued at £11,386; but this increased supply over last year is not nearly sufficient to meet the pressing demands of the present workings, either alluvial or quartz. The Wardens' reports show that operations have been suspended for many months, owing to the season being so dry.

In looking through the Wardens' reports I find that nearly all of them express their opinion that a large increased supply of water is required for the better working of the different districts under their charge.

Mr Warden C. Broad, writing from the Nelson South-west Gold Fields, remarks that "some better means will have to be adopted for securing a constant supply of water. The experience of the past summer points to the necessity of constructing reservoirs to fall back upon in dry weather."

Mr Warden Whiteford, Ahaura, writes: "I avail myself of the opportunity given me of again bringing under the notice of the Government the urgent necessity of at once proceeding with the formation of one or more large water races in this district, without which this portion of the gold fields can never be properly worked, or afford employment to anything like the population it is capable of supporting." And again: "From the want of some proper water supply in this district, I am quite satisfied that owing to the dry season we have experienced during the last few months, the loss to the country caused by so many miners being idle for weeks at a time, may be estimated at a very large sum."

Mr Warden Fitzgerald, writing from Westland on the same subject, remarks: "The construction of the Waimea Water Race is anxiously looked forward to, and would doubtless draw a much larger population to the district, which it would be well able to maintain." And again: "With regard to water supply, my opinion, and indeed the opinion of everyone at all acquainted with the subject, is, that were a race constructed (to carry away from sixty to eighty sluice heads) from the Kanieri Lake to Blue Spur, Big Paddock, and the various terraces such a race would command, the yield of gold in the district would be enormously increased."

The same want of a good water supply seems to be felt in Otago, judging from the following extracts taken from the Wardens' reports:

Mr Warden Simpson, Dunstan, Otago, in his report, remarks on certain races which are in course of construction in his district as follows:—"All these races will open up new ground of proved auriferous character to the extent of some hundreds of acres."

It will be seen from these extracts the absolute necessity which is felt by the officers in charge of mining districts for a large extension of the present system of water supply.

[The remainder of this report will appear in our next issue.]

CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE SORT OF VISITORS ADMITTED.

THE following letter was read at a meeting of the Canterbury Education Board on the 25th ultimo.

"Timaru, August 19, 1873.

"To the Chairman of the Board of Education.

"Sir,—Being in Temuka on last Saturday for divine service in the Catholic Church on Sunday following, I met at the hotel one Mr Graham, the editor of 'Graham's Review' (Dunedin) going about giving lectures on "Spiritism, inspiration of Scriptures, prophecies phrenology, and on what to him is, the truth in religion."

"In my opinion, he talks a good deal of truth, with here and there not a few disfigured religious truths. That people should go and give their shillings to hear him in rooms for the purpose is no business for me that I may interfere with.

"But Mr Graham is admitted in national schools, and there even at school hours addresses the children, and gives them *séances* in table rapping and phrenology. And he gives prizes for good behaviour. Now, that man is a preacher in his way, and he carries about his 'Review,' which has some very offensive articles on my religion.

"Now, I have Catholic children in those schools (I name, Waimate and Temuka), and such visitors are a scandal to their faith. I will now ask one question: Are schoolmasters under the Educational Ordinance allowed to open their schools to such teachers and waste the time of their pupils on perhaps worse than nonsense?

"Hoping you will not find fault with me for drawing your attention to what I think to be a disorder, and in my opinion a nuisance,

"I have the honor, sir, to be your very respectful servant,

"CHATAIGNIER, Catholic Priest."

[The Lyttelton 'Times' from which we extract this letter makes acknowledgement of an erratum therein in a subsequent issue. It says that the word "truth" in the second paragraph should have been trash.]

The Secretary was instructed to reply to Father Chataignier, that the attention of the committees of the schools named by him will be at once called to the complaint made in his letter, and that the Board will allow no infraction of clause 61 of the Education Ordinance.

The Secretary was also instructed to forward copies of Father Chataignier's letter to the committees of the Arrowhenua and Waimate schools, and request an explanation of the circumstances mentioned therein.

The Inspector said *apropos* of this he would like to ask by what authority persons could visit schools during the school hours, as he noticed that, at some schools, visitors had been invited to attend by the teachers.

The Board replied that no person can visit a district school during school hours, except by authority of the School Committee or the Board.

"THE REVOLUTION."

THE following remarkable paragraph is taken from the 'Revue des Deux Mondes':—

"The revolution has not kept one of its promises, and will never keep them. It announces impossibilities, and has smitten the world with a delirious fever, a contagious one which afflicts its victim with a longing for the unrealizable, and, at the same time, a secret conviction that this conviction can never be gratified. 'This revolution is like a gigantic lamp, against whose flame thousands of men, moth-like, beat their wings and perish.'"

How true, remarks the Catholic Review, this is. The socialistic revolutionaries of Europe and South America are constantly exciting men to revolt promising them Utopias, and forever showing them that these promises are as utterly false and dangerous as the flicker of a lamp's light, which is so easily puffed out and leaves them in utter darkness. The destruction of all revealed religion must also annihilate all belief in an absolute standard of morality: and once a man is convinced that he is responsible for his actions to no one—to no God—his only occupation is to gratify his passions and hide his crimes from the detection of the police. Bye and bye human laws are overthrown. The magistrate who condemns is called the criminal, and the criminal the victim. Murder is an hallucination, and property a theft—as Prudhomme said, "*la propriété c'est le vol*." In the last century, in '93, this awful harpy, the socialistic revolution, was triumphant. What a lesson she taught! yet how little has the world profited by it. Enthroned in the guise of a prostitute on God's altar, she deluged France and Europe with blood, and scorched it with fire. Never since the establishment of Christianity has there been seen a like era of terror. Never a longer, more terrible, or a darker night. Civil war and war of extermination went breathing death over the surface of the earth. Every bad passion was loosened, every moral idea overthrown. Man deprived of the light of faith groped about in the darkness, until maddened by his vain search for the impossible, he became like a wild beast. Then followed the sacking of churches, the ruining of abbeyes, and the wholesale massacres of men, women and children. Fortunes were lost, great names perished. The rich were made beggars, and the beggars are starved. Utter confusion reigned everywhere, until at last Napoleon I. invoked to his aid religion, and she alone calmed the troubled waters. Since '93, the fearful fury has been partly chained down but not killed. Four times has she burst her fetters in France, and gone up and down the land sowing discord and anarchy. Of late, under the semblance of a "liberal and constitutional government," she has fixed her seat in Italy. Her mask is well fixed upon her face; her tongue is glib; her attire seemingly modest—like that of the Black Crook damsels who are "simply attired in skirt and vest, which just withhold the secrets they suggest." Little by little, however, this shrewd fiend has dropped off her disguise, and who knows that ere long, before, perhaps another year is past, she will stand completely undisguised, the whole of her horrible and death-giving Medusa countenance visible, a fire brand in one hand, and holding by the other, ready to loose them, her dogs on whose collars are written the words—irreligion, immodesty, theft, violence, injustice, anarchy. And when she has laid in ashes the glorious monuments of the past, shed the blood of the innocent, and devastated the land, whom will the very people who now adore this monster, call to their aid but religion? Then once more will humanity learn the lesson, so often taught, that socialism is disorder, anarchy and death—and religion, peace, justice and life. But will humanity remember the lesson long? time alone will show.

FRANCE.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO MARSHAL MACMAHON.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has been signally honoured by the Holy Father. The 'Bombay Catholic Examiner' says on the subject:—

"Marshal MacMahon has received a most gracious letter of congratulation from the Holy Father." So says the Paris 'Union' of the 3rd June, and the 'Unità Cattolica,' commenting on the news, aptly remarks that the illustrious Marshal well deserved such reward and encouragement at the outset of his new career. The Holy Father rejoices at the election of the Marshal to the Presidency of the French Government, not only because the impious throughout Europe are greatly indignant at the event, but because the character of MacMahon is one of those which cannot but be pleasing to Pius IX. Not long ago the 'Revue des Deux-Mondes' told us how the Duke of Magenta voted in 1858 against a certain measure proposed by Napoleon III. He voted against it, because his conscience, "which was that of an honest man," did not permit him to act otherwise. And he said on that occasion: "I remember the saying of our ancestors, '*Do what thou oughtest, come what may*.'" If we compare these noble words with the "*Non possumus*" with which Pius IX. always meets every proposal made to him to betray his duties towards God, the Church, and his conscience, can we wonder why he looks upon the present Ruler of France with special favour? Pius IX., too, has always fulfilled his duties of a Pontiff and a King without giving a thought to the persecutions he would have to endure in consequence. How often did not Napoleon III. remind him that unless he yielded to the Revolution he would be crushed by it? But Pius IX., the great Pontiff-King, never allowed himself to be frightened by any of these gloomy predictions; he did his duty and calmly awaited events. Again, how many were persuaded that the Encyclical and the Syllabus, the Vatican Council and the dogma of infallibility were just so many ways of unchaining the furies of Hell, and letting them loose against the Church? But Pius IX. never gave all this a thought. We find him always doing his duty, speaking, teaching, and acting like a Pope, "come what may." It would be well indeed for all governments to adopt with Pius IX. and Marshal MacMahon, as their guiding principle the maxim, "*Do what thou oughtest, come what may*." For, the society of our day shall not have peace, until peoples and Kings learn to value the observance of their duties above all things else, without calculating on the temporal disadvantage or advantage likely to result

PROPOGATION OF THE FAITH.

(Concluded).

Writing in May, 1872, our zealous Jesuit Father, says:—

"I spent Holy week in attending to a Mission; and, having also visited Christians at two places. I returned to Virdoupatty on the 12th April, intending to go and baptize the catechumens of a village who had been for three months expecting me. But a new deputation having arrived the next day from Vatrapi, I yielded to the desire I had long entertained of making an excursion into these mountainous regions; and, consequently, we commenced our journey on the 15th

"From Virdoupatty the road goes right to the west, for a distance of twenty miles, meeting half way my great Christian settlement of Vellour; then, we enter a magnificent valley, ten miles wide by fifteen deep, shut in on all sides, except the east, by a range of lofty mountains. It is separated from the village of Cambam by a chain of mountains, which foot passengers can cross in half a day's journey. As it is very fertile, it is also well peopled; there are about twenty large villages. The principal of these is Vatrapi, giving its name to the valley, occupying the centre, and serving as the residence of a native inferior magistrate. The whole centre of the valley is covered with rice grounds watered by streams, and beautiful forests shade the sides of the hills. Being anxious to gain a good knowledge of the fine country, I journeyed along by easy stages from one wood to another, till I came to the last place in the valley, a village called Kanoussabouram. It was from this the deputation had come in search of me. I passed by the one where formerly dwelt the Saliers of Madura, and saw their cemetery, still marked out by about thirty granite crosses. I also visited the site of their church; it is not of much importance, and would be of little use to me even if I converted some of the villages.

"Since these Saliers emigrated, there has not been a single Catholic in the valley, only some Protestants have formed an independent under a name which corresponds to the English 'free Church.' Their first minister, deceased three years ago, was a Hindoo of the Pallers caste, named John Podaghea. An Englishman, who had adopted and educated him, when about to return to Europe, left him a considerable quantity of land in the valley and a good sum of money on condition of devoting himself to the propagation of the pure Gospel in the country. John preached his Gospel assiduously for some time under the authority of the Anglican ministers of Timesevly, but afterwards fell out with them and set up a separate sect. For twenty years, he was virtually king of the valley. He had in his pay thirty catechists, and his adherents numbered, they say, 1,500 souls, nearly the whole of his caste. But since his death, the number has greatly diminished, and his son has been nearly ruined in consequence. I think I shall not find it hard to carry off his flock.

"As I had not a spot of ground in the valley, I intended to encamp in the first wood I met near the hamlet I was going to. But, at this season, even the thickest wood cannot insure warmth. Providence, ever kind and foreseeing, did better for me than that. On approaching the village, I saw not far off, at the foot of a hill, and occupying a charming situation, one of the large cut stone buildings, where travellers lodge, standing apart and easy of access, supplied with a well of excellent water. There we dismounted, and installed ourselves quite at our ease. I spent thirty-five days in that spot, and might have spent a year without causing the slightest annoyance to any one. In my own district, there is not such a comfortable habitation to be found. Besides being comfortably lodged, I enjoyed the advantage of being able to see every one freely who desired to come to me. As for the children, to speak of no others, I had more than one hundred brought to me that I might bless them. Of these, I baptized eighteen in extremis, many of whom are now in heaven. My congregationist Michael made excursions with the catechist, nearly every day visiting one village or another.

"However, immediately after my arrival, I took a piece of ground in the part of the village inhabited by the twelve families who were preparing for baptism. I had it enclosed and partly built a church within the bounds. On Whitsun Eve, I baptized forty-seven pagans. Besides, I received the abjuration of three families formerly Catholic, one belonging to the pariahs, and the other two to the Pallers, and natives of a neighbouring village, who had become Protestants, as they ingenuously said, for want of anything better, but who had had their children baptized by a Catholic Missioner. In this way I founded a Christian settlement of seventy souls in the valley, without counting an equal number of catechumens.

"With all these satisfactory results, the campaign was not without its disappointments. The first came in this way. The caste of the Maravers is one of the most numerous in the valley. Living in the valley where I am stopping, I found their chief. This man has great influence, and held in as much awe as a king. [My arrival in the country at first caused him offence, and he began to take measures for preventing the pariahs, the Pallers, the washerwomen, etc., having anything to do with me. This being the case, the people expected that I should have great difficulty in setting foot in the valley. Even the person who had sold me the site for the church dared not sign the agreement, although he was himself of the number of the catechumens, and the ground was of no use to him. There was no reason for this chief taking a prejudice against me, except the fact that his father had formerly had some disputes with the Anglican ministers, and had been for twenty years in almost constant warfare with John. Naturally he supposed it would be the same thing with me, if I established myself in the valley. I was determined to let him see that he need not be afraid of me. One fine morning, I repaired to his residence, without announcing my visit, and unattended by a suite of any kind. Making him sit down beside me, I talked to him as if I knew nothing of the ill-will he entertained towards me. The plan succeeded wonderfully. Flattered by my visit, and amazed at the coolness of my address, he openly declared himself my friend and even my humble servant. Nothing more was wanted to put a stop to every sign of hostility, and from that out the people came to me freely. He himself came several times to see me, and he would have been glad of an opportunity to do me a service. All I asked him, however, was to let me send my oxen

to his stables at night, for fear of the tigers which sometimes make an incursion from the mountains.

"The second trouble was, that the congregationist Michael fell grievously ill on the Sunday within the octave of the Ascension. For three days we had no hope of his recovery. He is now recovering at Dindigul. Blind as he is, I have been obliged to take him with me to aid in teaching the catechumens of my district, who now number more than a thousand; but after the first turn, he fell ill of a bad fever, so that instead of being of any use, he caused me a great deal of trouble. May the will of God be done!

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Father Blanc, of the Society of Jesus, to the Rev. Father Provincial of Toulouse.

"Southern Madura has at this moment 103 churches and 52 chapels, served by fifteen Missioners of the Society.

"The Christian population of the locality gave the Bishop as grand a reception as the poverty of the inhabitants and the customs of the country would permit. Monseigneur baptized two catechumens and confirmed a great many Christians.

"From Caietar, Monseigneur Canoz repaired to a place in the most southern part of the varnicate, which he had been requested to visit by a deputation of Christians belonging to two castes of the Vellages and the Sanards, desirous of seeing their Bishop come to consecrate a church commenced seventeen years ago and now finished. This church, dedicated to the Holy Family, is of a very singular shape, representing a heart, with the altar occupying the point. Thanks to this arrangement, the Christians of the two rival castes, completely separated by a passage running the whole length of the nave of the church, each see both the altar and the celebrant, while neither the Vellages nor the Sanards can say that they have the first or second places in church.

"Tuticorin, the principal town in the southern Mission, was visited by the Bishop. Prettily built on the shore of the Gulf of Manar, the town looks better than most Hindoo towns. In former times, the Dutch left buildings here which served as models for subsequent erections. The native population is almost exclusively composed of Christian Paravers, a population essentially maritime, and occupied in fishing and in seeking for pearls and shells. The ancestors of these good people were converted by St. Francis Xavier, and no doubt the great apostle obtained for them the gift of that lively faith which seems to be a characteristic of the caste. Monseigneur Canoz (the Bishop) got a magnificent reception at Tuticorin. Our Bishop has had the consolation of receiving a deputation of the principal inhabitants of a pagan village, begging of him to send a Missioner to instruct them in the Catholic faith.

"At a village in former times converted by the Fathers of the old Society, there is still to be seen, near the Missioner's house, a grave where a Missioner was buried who died in 1752. Judging from the inscription on the tomb-stone, this Father was of Hindoo origin.

"At last, on the 24th of August, Monseigneur Canoz made his appearance into a village, where his long pastoral visitation was to have an end. In spite of their poverty, the inhabitants of the locality have erected at their own expense a very suitable church, thus giving a striking proof of their piety and their devotion to religion.

"In concluding this all-too-short account, I beg to present to your Reverence a table that will show you what labors have been undertaken and what fruits obtained by the fifteen Priests of the Southern Mission from the 1st of September, 1871, to the 1st of September, 1872: Children of Christian parents baptized, 1,727; children of pagans in *extremis*, 467; children of catechumens, 45; adult catechumens, 71; confessions, 56,960; communions, 60,445; extreme-unctions, 279; confirmations, 2,928; marriages, 453.

OBJECTS OF THE CATHOLIC UNION.

In harmony with the Christian disposition (now so happily prevailing throughout Europe and America) to meet, consult and act in defence of Catholic interests, to maintain a spirit of devotion to the Holy Father, and unite in unceasing efforts for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies, the members of the "Catholic Union" (Circle No. 1 of New Jersey), with the approbation of our Right Rev. Bishop, promise heartily to correspond and co-operate with the objects and intention of the "Catholic Union," as follows:—

1st. By increasing our zeal for the glory of Almighty God and His Holy Church; by frequenting the Sacraments and attending the holy sacrifice of the Mass on *week days* when possible, and in all our devotions offering some prayer for the intention of our beloved Pontiff.

2nd. By heeding the counsel of our holy Father in assisting and encouraging our pastors in their glorious efforts to establish and maintain Catholic schools, wherein a sound Christian education may be given to the rising generation, upon whom greatly depends the future welfare of the Church and society.

3rd. By doing all in our power to promote and encourage the circulation of sound and cheap Catholic literature, newspapers and periodicals, as an antidote to the evil effects of the anti-Catholic and anti-social literature of our day, which aims at the subversion of all authority, human and divine, and threatens the destruction of the Church, the State and the family.

4th. By endeavouring, with mild counsel and good example, to dissuade the Catholics from joining or remaining members of secret or forbidden societies.

5th. By encouraging the temperance and charitable associations, approved by the Church, which seek to abate drunkenness, crime and avarice; by assisting the unfortunate and distressed when in our power, and in short by *edifying example*, to promote sobriety, industry, Christian charity and good neighborhood among our Catholic brethren.

6th. By attending the meetings, exercises and devotions of the "Catholic Union" and finally by encouraging all to join it.

On New Year's day, greetings by cable telegrams passed between the Pope and the Union as follows:
Pope Pius IX., Vatican, Rome:

The Catholic Union Circle of New Jersey, just established, greets your Holiness, and implores your benediction.

(Signed JOHN McANENEY Jr., President.

To this despatch the following answer was promptly received:
ROME, January 1st, 1873.

John McAnerney, Jr., President Catholic Union Circle of New Jersey:
The greetings of your Society were most agreeable to the Sovereign Pontiff, who most affectionately granted the desired blessing.

Signed G. CARD. ANTONELLI.

WANT OF CATHOLIC UNION.

We close this article, on the Catholic Union, with a telling extract, which shows what may be expected whenever there is a want of organization: The want of Catholic organization was forcibly brought to light at Birmingham a few days ago, when the election of a board of guardians took place. About a fortnight back the Mayor of Birmingham called a meeting to select the names of sixty gentlemen who might be deemed to be eligible for the situations about to become vacant. At this meeting a list was prepared satisfactory to the town, embracing, as it did, representatives from all parties. But the evening before the day for closing the nominations, the ultra-bigots, joined by the publicans, handed in a list of their own, and, as a matter of course, a contest was forced upon the ratepayers, contrary to the wishes of the mayor and those who aided him in selecting the candidates. On the list agreed upon at the mayor's meeting there were the names of six Catholic gentlemen. The result of the contest was that the bigots carried the day, and not a single Catholic has a seat upon the board. The Catholics of Birmingham are a numerous and a spirited body, but for Catholic purposes they have no proper organization, and hence their ignominious expulsion from the board-room of the Birmingham workhouse. They will deserve this denial of justice if they do not before the next election of guardians, put themselves into a position to secure just representation upon all the representative boards in their town.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DAREAS.

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

§ III.—THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

8.—UNIVERSAL TRADITIONS REGARDING THE VIRGIN-MOTHER.

HUMANITY will repeat, even to the end of ages, the Ave of Gabriel, and proportionally as it shall be meditated upon, will there be found in it a fresh charm. How is it then that Christians accustomed to style the Gospel the infallible word of God, can deny themselves the happiness of repeating, in honour of Mary, the salutation addressed to her eighteen hundred years ago, by the celestial Messenger? Protestantism treats us, in this matter, as idolaters; but the Catholic Church does not adore Mary; it invokes her as the Mother of God; it honours her, as the creature full of grace, blessed among all women, of whom is born the Son of the Most High. If that be idolatry, we hold it from the Angel Gabriel himself, and we read it in the first page of the Gospel. There is in the determined silence of Protestantism with regard to the Virgin of Nazareth, a narrow and distrustful character, which astonishes faith and disconcerts reason. It cannot be denied, that in the immense social transformation effected directly by the Gospel light, the re-establishment of woman in her rights, is one of the most salient and considerable facts. Nothing short of the suppression of all historic evidence could render this truth unrecognizable. Now this great fact becomes unintelligible without the action and influence of devotion to Mary. The chain of events which constitute human history, is united by indissoluble links. The abasement of woman in ancient societies, and among those nations even now strangers to the revelation of the Incarnate word, is by no means a phenomenon that can be regarded as unmeaning, arbitrary, or inconsiderate. This inferior position of woman in the social scale is an undoubted, uniform fact, positively laid down as the rule and acted on by lawyers, the first cause of which, deeply engraven in the conscience of the human race, has its source in a divine condemnation. Apart from the sentence pronounced against guilty woman on the threshold of Eden, there is no possible explanation of this strange fact. The sensualism of the Pagan world, far from producing a reaction in favor of woman, served only to aggravate her opprobrium. Find a philosophical reason for this persistent inferiority, during the four thousand years which precede Mary. Explain why Polytheism adored Venus in the temples, and looked upon the wife, the sister, the mother of the family, as a thing viler than the slave. And yet, the world awaited a virgin who should throw open to the earth the closed portals of Heaven. Parallel with this system of inexorable abasement, pursued, without intermission, for forty centuries, by one half of the human race against the other; side by side with the impure sanctuaries, where man, in reality set up for worship his own depravity, and pretended to confer divine honours on the reproach of woman; in direct opposition to this current of unbridled brutality and ignominious apotheosis, a tradition was kept alive among all nations, that in course of time salvation would come through the woman. The Roman people awaited the Virgin who was to bring back the keys of the golden age. The Indian theophanies afford a similar hope. The sacred books of the Brahmins declare that when a god deigns to visit the world, he will take flesh mysteriously in the womb of a virgin. China, likewise, has its flower of virginity: *Lien-Ouka*, similar to the Egyptian Lotus, which, under the breath of God, renders Isis fruitful.* The Druids expect the Virgin mother. All these scattered traces of a primitive belief, reaching as far back as Eden, find their centre in the Jewish revelation, around the Lily of Israel, the rod of Jesse, from whose root will spring the celestial flower. A woman "is to crush the serpent's head." A virgin shall conceive and bring forth a son, who shall be our Emmanuel. (God with us.)"

* One day, the goddess Sching-Mou, (Holy Mother), ate the flower of the plant Lien-Houa, by the side of a fountain, and in her virginity brought forth a Divine son.—(Barrow's Travels in China.)

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5000 yards Plain and Figured Reppe, 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.

Patterns Free by Post.

WINCEYS—New Super Winceys
New Checked WinceysNew Aberdeen Winceys
New Twilled WinceysNew Saxony Winceys
New Mixed Winceys

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

Patterns Free by Post.

LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS,
in all the most Fashionable Shapes.**300 CHILDRENS' 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, Grabe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs,**NEW BOAS and COLLARETS** to Match.**MANTLES AND JACKETS—**

A stock of 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 Net Cash Prices, without discount or reduction of any kind.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.**CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.**
wish to intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Dunedin and of the suburban and Country Districts, that in consequence of their business increasing so rapidly during the late season, they have found it necessary to**ENLARGE THEIR PREMISES,**
and they now respectfully invite the public to inspect their New and Magnificent Gallery on the ground floor, just completed and now open to the public.The prices are as reasonable as ever, viz.:
—From 12s 6d per dozen.**C. M. and Co.** being in receipt of the latest improvements in Portraiture every month are now prepared to take Portraits in theNewest and Most Approved Styles,
viz.:—Rembrandt or Shadow Pictures, Cameos, Medallions, Cameo Vignettes, Vignettes, Family Groups, &c.

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs **CLIFFORD and MORRIS.**Printing Department conducted by Mr **A. F. VIVIAN**, late of Johnstone, O'Shaughnessy and Co., Melbourne.Tinting and Coloring by Mrs **CLIFFORD** and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

The Galleries are open from a.m. till 7 p.m.

Note the Address—

FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.**THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON Proprietor.**T. J. L E A R Y .****DISPENSING CHEMIST,**

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

M R. B. T H R O P .**SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,**

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the

aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial

Teeth at greatly reduced charges.

Please Note the Address.

PHILLIP MITCHELL, Wholesale and

Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, and

Fancy Goods,

FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN.

Newspapers and Magazines imported direct from England and America. Catholic Prayer Books, &c.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**ALL** who value a good understanding

should flock to George Nicoll's Boot

Store, George street, where they can be supplied with good home-made articles.

The cheapest house in town. Next door to Spicer, undertaker.

W E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y ,

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

DUNEDIN HAT MANUFACTORY.**V. ALMAO & Co.** would call the attention of Clerical Gentlemen and others to the large stock of**HATS OF ALL KINDS**

Now on sale at the above Manufactory. All Hats made to order of the best Material.

BISHOP'S HAT**TASSELS FOR BISHOP'S HATS.**

Note the Address—

V. ALMAO & Co.

(Opposite Bank of New Zealand.)

DUNEDIN BREWERY.

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER****BOTTLERS.****PORTRAITS.****J. MCGREGOR**, from Stuart Street, has removed into the late Edinburgh Portrait Rooms, Farley's Buildings, Princes Street (above Mr Boot, Dentist), where he will carry on business at his usual low scale of prices.

Eighteen years' experience enables him to speak with confidence on the quality of his productions. Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen. Larger sizes equally cheap.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN, OLD TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N E A L E,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
George street,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and Shoes from England.
ESTABLISHED, 1860.

GLASGOW PIE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheesecake, or Biscuit, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
Breakfast - One shilling
Dinner, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - One shilling
Tea - One shilling
Hot or Cold Supper, with Porter, Ale, or Coffee - One shilling

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

T. HETHERINGTON begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Messrs Murphy and Co., and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.

Suite of Rooms for private families, and large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

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

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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.

GRANGE HOTEL,
Hanover street.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

London Stout and Dublin Porter.

Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL
Great King street,
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.
All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,

GEORGE JEFFERY,

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON,

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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.

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.

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE, Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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.

S HAMROCK HOTEL, And General Store, NEW V I S.

DANIEL SCALY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HOBIGAN.

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.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MAKOTOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL, 'ARROWTOWN.

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

COAL CREEK HOTEL And Post Office, Alexandra and Teviot Road.

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AXLING.

RELIANCE HOTEL, OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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.

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.

KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - - Proprietor

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

JOHN McGRATH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL, Corner of QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

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

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

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

S W A N 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.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Peel Street, - - - Lawrence.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tusapeka 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 Spirit of excellent quality.

COXHEAD BROTHERS, Portrait and Landscape PHOTOGRAPHERS, Moray place, Dunedin (opposite Criterion Hotel).

Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen.
Villas taken in all parts of the Suburbs.

T. A L L A N, Wholesale and Retail Seedsman, OTAGO SEED WAREHOUSE, Cutting, Princes st, Dunedin.

Exhibition Nursery, Cumberland street,
And the Forbury.

F. BEISSEL, by appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen, K.C.B., PRINCES STREET. For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cantharadite Fluid. For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON, BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite European Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

ALEX. FISHER, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILOR,

AND
FORAGE CAP MAKER,
(Next to the Old Council Hall)
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Habits Made to Order.

H. S. FISH & SON,
Importers of Paperhangings, Window Glass, White Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushware, Gold Mouldings, and all Painters' requisites.
PRINCES STREET, Dunedin, and DEE STREET, Invercargill.

Wholesale and Retail.

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OF

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lampware,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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