

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 68.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

MISS BROWN LIE,
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)
Has now laid out in her Show-room,
Princes street, a very large and choice
assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,
Straw Goods and Trimmings.

Considerable additions have also been made
to the Underclothing and baby Linen Depart-
ment.

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

COAL COAL!! COAL!!

Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and
Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-
CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of
the City at lowest rates.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public
that he has removed to more central
premises, situate in George street (lately oc-
cupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),
where by strict attention to business and first-
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their
patronage.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

CABINETMAERS & UPHOLSTERERS,
EG respectfully to inform the public that
they have **REMOVED** to their New
Premises in George street (close to Octagon).

THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

MACLAGGAN STREET (few doors above Arcade), **DUNEDIN.**
SERVANTS of every description by calling and leaving their names and addresses at the
above office with the Manager, may, through the medium of this Agency, obtain suit-
able employment. It is quite distinct from the ordinary Registry Offices. Advertisements
are inserted from time to time in the leading country papers, in order that the public can
communicate direct with this Institution, as their requirements may demand, whether they
are engaged in business or otherwise, and in full confidence that all necessary inquiries will
be made and forwarded to them, prior to a final engagement.
Tutors, Clerks, Governesses, Salesmen, Housekeepers, Domestic Servants, both male
and female, Farm Servants, &c., &c., will at all times be supplied with information, free of
charge; also Saleswomen, Dressmakers, Milliners, Machinists, &c., &c., in town or country
seeking situations, will find this office an advantage to them.
"The Employment Institute" is not confined to Otago only, but by Post and Telegram
will be acquainted with vacancies in the other Provinces. Special arrangements made for
this purpose. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tradesmen's Books regulated, and Accounts prepared ready for collection. Strict
confidence observed in all matters relating thereto.
Traders or Private People who may favor the undersigned with commissions, may rely
upon punctuality and despatch, combined with a thorough knowledge of business generally.
Window Tickets written for any class of trade, Plain or Ornamental from 1s 6d per doz.
Evening Classes for Boys and Youths who are occupied during the day, and are de-
sirous of improving themselves in a Commercial Education, or in Writing only, on Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 till 9. Charges moderate. Important to the Young—
Mental Arithmetic. All communications to be addressed to

W. F. SHACKLEFORD, COMMISSION AGENT, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—House, Land, and Estate Agent.

J. A. MACEDO,
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,
BEGS to announce to the Catholic Public
that he has always on hand a large assortment
of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
Prayer Books Douay Bibles
Irish National Books Christian Broth-
School Books
Crucifixes Statues
Holy Water Fonts Medals
Rosary Beads Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety

AGENT FOR THE—
Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dub-
lin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY**
always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription 2s per Month.
Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

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

FRAUCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.
George Street.

MR CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.
(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)
Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.
Private Residence, Fillon street, opposit-
lower end of Cargill street.

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



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

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

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

MONEY.—The undersigned has sever-
small sums from £50 to £500 to lend,
on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates
No commission charged in any case.
W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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** on any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

THOMSON & Co.,
 Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.
 Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R. E E V E S & C O . ,

Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, &c., and Mineral Waters,

And

I M P O R T E R S O F

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
 Ginger Brandy Bitters
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
 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.

[A CARD.]

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

G E O R G E Y O U N G ,



J E W E L L E R
 HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FRER-
 GUSON, K.G.O.M.
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
 Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
 New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.
GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

J O H N H I S L O P ,
 (LATE A. BEVERLY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes street

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.

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

A. M E R C E R A N D S O N ,

BAKERS,

Family Grocers,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and McLean's)
 Dunedin.

Shipping Supplied.

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

G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E :

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.
 Low rates of Premium.
 Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

O A M A R U H O U S E .

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises

D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y

Filleul Street.

KRAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

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.

T H E N E W Z E A L A N D D I S T I L L E R Y

C O M P A N Y

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

G E O R G E M A T H E W S , Nurseryman and Seedman, has on sale:—Fruit tree of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE

DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Represented by 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

5s. per Share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s per Share at one month's notice.

Only one-half of the Shares (5000) will be issued at present

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS :

Edward Bowes Cargill, Esq.
 George Turnbull, Esq.
 John Richard Jones, Esq.
 Charles Stephen Reeves, Esq., M.P.C.
 Edward McGlashan, Esq., M.P.C.
 James Kilgour, Esq.
 Horace Bastings, Esq., M.P.C.
 Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.
 Andrew Mercer, Esq.
 Julius Hyman, Esq.
 Keith Ramsay, Esq.
 Alexander Burt, Esq.
 John Mitchell, Esq.

INTERIM SECRETARY :
 Urquhart Macpherson.

The object of this Company is to supply the great and daily increasing want of house-accommodation in the City of Dunedin. The Company purpose purchasing eligible sites in the city and suburbs, and erecting thereon substantial buildings, suitable for all classes. The houses, when finished, will be open for purchase by shareholders on deferred payment or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. When purchased on deferred payment, the cost of freehold and building will be treated as a loan to the purchaser, to be repaid in a certain number of years by weekly or monthly instalments, which will not materially, if at all, exceed the usual rent charged at the present time for a similar class of use.

To secure the co-operation of those who will most largely take advantage of the benefits to be derived from purchasing houses from the Company, shares will be issued on the Building Societies' plan, to be paid up in full to the ultimate value of £10 per share by monthly subscriptions.

These shares will not affect the issue, or in any way interfere with the £5-shares, forming the permanent capital of the Company, though they will participate in the profits, and can remain, if desired, as a permanent investment or should the holder become a purchaser one of the Company's houses, the amount paid up may be used by way of deposit on the purchase.

The Interim Secretary will be glad to supply full information to intending subscribers. Applications for Shares will be received

PAUL & MACPIERSON,
 Jetty-street

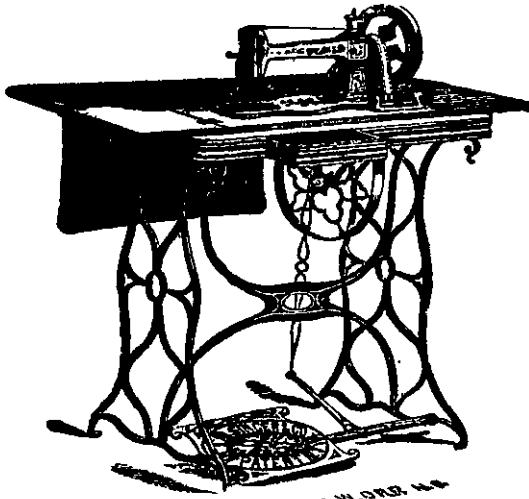
M. M A R S H A L L
 Importer of—
 Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist.
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAMST. NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE
Maclaggan street.

JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.
JOHN WALLS.

DR. CRAWFORD, Consulting Surgeon and Accoucheur, begs to intimate to his old patients in the City, Suburbs and Country that he has resumed the practice of his profession (after his visit to the Home Country and Continent), and that he may be consulted in all the branches of his profession, at the New Medical Dispensary, corner of Princes and Walker-streets. Dr. C. need not remind the public that he is a specialist, and at the head of his profession in the following diseases, viz:—

- Diseases peculiar to women and children.
- „ of the throat, lungs, and heart.
- „ of the eyes, skin, and blood.

Advice Gratis from 9 to 12 a.m., and 6 to 10 p.m.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET

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

Note the Address—

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

M. W. HAWKINS,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

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, 187

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

"THE HOUSEHOLD MINT."

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,
IN THE CUTTING,

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

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

CHEAPEST CARPETS IN THE PROVINCE,

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

- Cheap Carpets in variety, 10d, 11d, 1s a yard;
- Cheap Carpets, good quality, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d a yard;
- Carpets for Rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet, 10s, 12s 6d, 15s each;
- Carpets for Rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet, 13s, 16s, 19s "
- Carpets for Rooms, 12 feet by 14 feet, 15s, 18s, 21s "
- Tapestry Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.
- Brussels Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS' IN BLANKETS!

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

- Coloured Blankets, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s, 20s;
- White Blankets, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s, 17s 6d, 19s, 21s;
- White Blankets, extra size and quality, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s, 35s.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN TOWN

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

- 27 inch Huckaback Towelling, 7s 3d a dozen, usual price 9d a yard;
- 30 inch Tick for feathers, 1s 3d a yard, market value 1s 8d a yard;
- 4 x 4 Brown Holland, 6½d a yard, usual price 7½d per yard.

IMPORTANT TO HOTELKEEPERS.

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

MAGNIFICENT STOCK DRESS MATERIAL!

Patterns sent on request to any part of the Province, and all written orders posted to us carefully executed by first conveyance. We are at present showing a very special bargain of Dress Material at 8s 9d the Dress of 12 yards.

OUR ENLARGED SHOWROOM

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

Ladies' Water Proof Mantles from 7s 6d.
Cheap Undershirts from 4s 9d.

LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY.

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

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

- Men's Tweed Suits ... 39s 6d, 42s 0d
- Men's Tweed Suits ... 50s 0d, 60s 0d
- Boys' Knicker Suits ... 8s 11d, 10s 6d
- Boys' Knicker Suits ... 12s 6d, 15s 0d

New Overcoats

New Mackintoshes

New Hats

New Scarfs

Dress Hats

Dress Shirts

Collars

Ties

Braces

Socks

Crimean Gloves

Stud Sleeve Links.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

The Investors' Shares in this Society are the following:—

Terminating Shares of the ultimate value of Fifty Pounds each, which are realised after seventy-five monthly payments of Ten Shillings each. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after the first year, upon giving one month's notice. No withdrawal fee is charged.

Permanent Shares of Fifty Pounds each, payable in one sum, are also issued. On these Shares Half-yearly Dividends are paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, together with Annual Bonus out of Surplus Profits.

Deferred Paid-up Shares, to be realised at the end of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the Shareholder. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with compound interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on giving three months' notice.

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable terms, repayable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, commencing immediately; or the repayment instalments may be deferred for one, two, or three years. To facilitate building operations, the Society will make payment of advances during the progress of buildings.

The Society also receives deposits, secured by the Society's Debentures, pursuant to the Building and Land Societies Act, at current rates of interest.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, Advances, &c., and all other information, may be obtained from
M. W. HAWKINS, SECRETARY,
 Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

- The Wild North Land by Captain Butler, demy 8vo
- Stanley (H. M.) My Kalulu, cr. 8vo
- " " How I found Livingstone, 8vo
- Hutchinson (J. T.) Two years in Peru, demy 8vo
- Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1
- Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer, 2 vol, 8vo
- Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo
- Roscoe (H. E.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo
- Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo
- Holmes (O. W.) Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 12mo
- Shairp (J. O.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo
- Jevons (W. Stanley) The Principles of Science, 2vols 8vo
- Geikie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo
- Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo
- Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas, post 8vo
- Scott (Sir W.) The Fortunes of Nigel, 12mo
- Lytton (Lord) The Caxtons, post 8vo
- Kirby (M. & E.) Stories about Birds of Land and Water, 8vo
- Cunningham (J.) A New Theory of Knowing and Known, post 8vo
- Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo
- The Gudeman O'Ingilis Mill
- Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo
- Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo
- ew to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo
- Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12mo
- Lamb (Chas) Eliana, 12mo
- Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo
- " " Biography, 8vo
- Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo
- " (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, 8vo
- Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo
- Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo
- De Quincey's Works, 16 vols
- Brown's Book of Landed Estates
- Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to
- Church (A. H.) The Laboratory Guide, post 8vo
- Burbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo
- Cox (G. W.) A History of Greece, 2 vols 8vo
- Maudsley (H.) Responsibility in Mental Disease, post 8vo

COMMERCIAL.

DUNEDIN PRICES CURRENT.

In bond.

- Brandy—Hennessey's bulk, 10s 9d to 11s; do case, 32s 6d to 33s
- Otard's bulk, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; do case, 28s 6d to 29s
- Bisquit Dubuche, 8s 6d
- Associated bulk, 9s to 9s 6d; do case, 24s to 25s
- Geneva, 14s 6d to 15s
- Glenury whiskey, 5s 10½d to 6s 3d; Campbellton, 5s 6d
- Sheriff's Islay, 5s 6d; M'Murcheys's 5s 9d
- Rum—Lemon Hart's and RWP., 4s 6d; Loundes's 4s 4d to 4s 6d
- Kerosene, 1s 9d to 1s 10d
- English ginger wine, 22s to 23s
- Stout, Byass's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Blood's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Guinness's, 11s to 11s 3d; Arrol's stout, 9s 9d to 10s; Jeffrey's ale, 10s to 10s 6d

Free and duty paid.

- Hay, L6 10s per ton
- Straw, L2 5s per ton
- Oatmeal, L24 per ton
- Flour, L11 15s to L12 per ton
- Prime wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel
- Good fowle' wheat, 4s 2d to 4s 3d
- Oats, good feed, 4s to 4s 2d
- Bran, L5 per ton
- Chaff, L4 10s per ton
- New potatoes, L4 per ton
- Onions, 45s per cwt
- Bacon, 9d per lb; ham, 11d; cheese, 7½d to 8½d
- Pollard, L5 10s to L6 per ton
- Barley dust, L5 per ton; rather scarce
- Beef, 20s to 25s per cwt, 3d to 7d per lb retail
- Mutton, 3d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 6d per lb
- Turkeys, plentiful; fowls, per pair, 5s to 6s
- Apples, 4d to 8d per lb; oranges, 3s per doz
- Lemons, 8s per doz; currants, 4½d
- Rhubarb, 3d per lb; cabbage 2s per doz
- Carrots, L3 per ton; celery 3s to 6s per doz

A. MERCER reports retail prices only:—

Fresh butter still continues to be very scarce, and anything like passable, 2s per lb. Salt butter on that account is in good demand at 1s 6d and 1s 3d per lb. Best cheese, 10d to 1s per lb, and nothing but the best quality will sell. Side and rolled bacon, 16d to one shilling per lb. Beef hams, 7d to 8d per lb; boiled do, 9d per lb; colonial hams, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; English hams, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb, but very unsaleable. Eggs are getting very plentiful, and now retailing at 1s 8d per dozen.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Mr WHEELER, Stafford street, and Mr MACEDO, Princes street south, are empowered to receive monies and orders for papers on account of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SUBSCRIBERS and others are informed that bound copies of Vol. I. of the 'New Zealand Tablet,' are now on sale at the Office, Stafford street. Price, £1 5s. As only a limited number are available, an early application is necessary.

Those Subscribers who may have unbound numbers, can have them bound neatly and moderately at this office.

NOTICE TO OUR AGENTS.

IT is respectfully requested that Agents for the TABLET would advise the Secretary when any change—either of increase or decrease—occurs in the number to be forwarded. Those agents who may be receiving copies in excess of the demand, will kindly notify same.

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

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| " ... | " J. McInerney | Wellington ... | " Border |
| Melbourne ... | B. King | Wanganui ... | " Willis |
| | | Waikouaiti ... | |

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

COAL SHED.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the Erection of a COAL SHED, on Station ground, Dunedin. Drawing and specification may be seen at this Office, where Tenders will be received till Noon of MONDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1874. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Command,

W. M. BLAIR,
 District Engineer.

Public Works Office, Dunedin,
 August 7th, 1874.

MASONIC HALL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1874.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, IN AID OF ST JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

PROGRAMME :
Part I.

| | | | |
|------------|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Overture | ... | ... | Orchestra |
| Glee | ... | "Hail to the Chief" | Company |
| Song | ... | "I'll Meet Thee at the Lane" | Mr Griffin |
| Recitation | ... | "Bernado de Carpio" | Mr Desmond |
| Song | ... | "Alas! Those Chimes" | Mrs Connor |
| Piano Solo | ... | ... | Mr Sykes |
| Song | ... | ... | Mr O. Cornish |
| Duett | ... | "List to the Convent Bells" | Mrs Connor and Miss Hesford |
| Song | ... | "Half Mast High" | Mr R. Carroll |
| Reading | ... | "The Street of Bye-and-Bye" | Mr J. Perrin |
| Song | ... | ... | Mr Loughnan |

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Overture | ... | ... | Orchestra |
| Glee | ... | "See Our Oars" | Company |
| Recitation | ... | "Misadventures at Margate" | Master Scanlan |
| Ballad | ... | ... | Mr O. Cornish |
| Song | ... | "Let us be Happy" | Miss Hesford |
| Song | ... | "Bay of Biscay" | Mr Fraser |
| Reading | ... | "Beautiful Snow" | Mr Bunny |
| Violin Solo | ... | Fantasia on Favorite Airs | Mr J. O'Connell |
| Duett | ... | "Wind and the Harp" | Mr and Mrs Connor |
| Song | ... | "Happy Moments" | Mr Griffin |
| Flute Duett | ... | "I Know a Bank" | Messrs. G. Wright and R. Hogg |
| Reading | ... | "Virginia" (Macaulay) | Mr Donnelly |
| Song | ... | "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" | Mr R. Carroll |

FINALE—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Doors open at 7.30. Concert commences at 8. Tickets: Reserved Seats 3s; Body of Hall 2s.

J. PERRIN, Hon. Sec.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874

THE PREMIER'S RESOLUTIONS.

On Monday last, the Hon. Mr. VOGEL gave notice, in the House of Representatives, that he would move the three following resolutions:—1. That, considering the altered circumstances of the Colony, it is desirable that the Provinces of the North Island should be abolished; 2. That Wellington should be made the seat of Government; 3. That the land revenue should be made a local revenue, according to what is known as the Compact of 1856; and that Government shall, during the recess, consider how best to give effect to these resolutions.

As to the first and third of these resolutions, there is, we believe, very little diversity of opinion throughout the colony. Provincial officials will, of course, raise objections, and give strenuous opposition; but apart from these, there will be very few indeed opposed to the abolition of the Provinces of the North Island: and in the middle Island, none to the disposal of the land revenue according to the Compact of 1856.

With regard to the second resolution, the case, however, is very different. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the Colony as a whole does not wish that Wellington should remain the seat of Government. The present arrangement is looked upon as merely provisional. With one exception, Wellington, it is said, has nothing to recommend it as the seat of Government. It is central, and that is all. At this stage of the question we do not care to give our own opinion. But we may testify to the existence of a public opinion unfavorable to the claims of Wellington.

Many think Wellington a most unsuitable site for a city at all, and that, were it not for its excellent harbor, it would never attain to more than the dimensions of a small port. There is very little level ground in the neighborhood, and the place is very liable to earthquakes. The present Parliament Houses, the Governor's residence, all the public offices, all the warehouses, &c., are built of wood. In fact, the place is a heap of sticks; no other kind of building materials can be used, and a fire on a windy day might lay the entire city in ruin and destroy all the records of the Colony.

But then it may be said, and with some show of probability, that earthquakes have not been lately as frequent or as

terrible as formerly; that it is not unlikely they may cease altogether, and that after a little, permanent structures of stone and brick may be erected. At all events, it is to be hoped it may be so.

We look forward to the debate on these resolutions with very great interest; but our opinion is that, for the present, the House ought to rest contented with merely discussing them, and should not come to any definite decision on them. The proposals of the Premier are very important; and the present Parliament, which was elected without any view as to the decision of them, ought not, we think, to undertake to pass even resolutions in reference to them. No doubt Parliament is competent to settle the questions now, but it would be hardly constitutional for it to do so.

Again, it appears to us that before coming to any decision on these resolutions, the Parliament ought to settle another question as a necessary preliminary. Colonists are not at present fairly represented in the House of Assembly, and a readjustment of Electoral Districts is required. Nothing is of greater importance when dealing with organic changes, such as these resolutions propose, than to bring real public opinion to bear upon them. In the House of Representatives, heads only are counted, and consequently the member who represents a hundred and fifty electors is worth as much in a division as one who represents two thousand. For example, Marlborough or Taranaki, with about six thousand people each, has twice as much voting power as Dunedin, with her 20,000 active, intelligent and energetic citizens, or as the important City of Christchurch.

It seems, therefore, only reasonable that until the representation of the entire Colony is readjusted, Parliament ought not to decide, even by way of resolutions such as the Premier has given notice of, such very important questions as those involved in them. Let the questions be fairly put before the people, and let the people be really represented. Under such circumstances the voice of the Colony could be really known; and the decision thus arrived at would be satisfactory and lasting, because it would be indeed the decision of the country,—not of cliques or cabals, or of people merely locally interested.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTAGO.

THE meeting held in the Athenæum last week by the unemployed to proclaim their grievances and protest against the conduct of the Government with regard to immigration, by calling on the authorities to take some action on their behalf, has already borne its fruit, and has been productive of good results. In the early part of this week a notification appeared in the daily papers announcing that employment for the newly arrived and unemployed immigrants would be found temporarily by the Provincial Government. The notice concluded by saying that application was to be made personally, when the names of those willing to accept employment on the *Government terms* would be taken. This is, of course, so far satisfactory, inasmuch as it provides the means of assisting those whose necessities are absolute, and whose conditions are such as to make work of any nature, or at any rate, most acceptable; but is it calculated to bear out the flattering pictures drawn of New Zealand in the old country? Desirable as the work may be, and acceptable, as no doubt it will be to many—no matter what may be the terms on which it is offered—it will be given only as a matter of necessity; and the very fact of the Government being compelled to take such a step is the very strongest condemnation of the system of immigration which has been carried on. Indeed, those persons who hold the opinion—and they are far from few—that the immigration policy which has been in operation was adopted with the view of flooding the labor market, so as to make the acceptance of the lowest wage a matter of absolute necessity, and to leave it in the power of employers of labor to dictate their own terms, have good grounds for the arguments they urge. The plea under which the Government has sought to shelter itself in stating that it has not hitherto provided employment through a delicacy in entering into competition with private employers of labor is untenable and unsound, and we hold that the Government had a perfect right to make use of the labor at its command for the carrying out of the public works of the Colony, independently altogether of the effect it might have on private rights or interests. We have before now alluded to a sum of money voted some time since for reclamation purposes, and which we suppose is at present available. We ask, therefore, now that

there is such misery and privation through lack of employment, why should not that money be made use of, and the work set on foot at once, without any "conditional terms," and the fair rate of wage which has been ruling in the labor market still maintained? It cannot be denied that one willing immigrant, who pays his own passage, and comes prepared to fight the battle of colonial life, is far preferable to a dozen such as we have been receiving, people who come with the idea that New Zealand is a perfect Elysium, where their wants will be administered to, and their comforts studied. The false representations and glowing pictures which have been the bait which allured from their homes many of those who now seek assistance, are bearing their bitter fruits; and there are hundreds in our midst who would feel heartily thankful were they landed on their native shores in no better condition than they are at present.

It was stated by more than one speaker at the meeting, that direct promises had been held out to them as an inducement to emigrate that the New Zealand Government would guarantee employment at from 8s. to 10s. per day; and in the face of such representations, it would be a gross breach of faith were their necessities taken advantage of during the present overstocked state of the labor market. We trust, then, that the Provincial Government, in providing the much-needed employment, will exercise due care that a fair day's work shall secure a fair day's wage, so that those who are so employed may earn the reward of honest industry, and not eat the bread of charity.

CATHOLIC TEACHING AS TO CHURCH AND STATE.

In February 1870, whilst the Vatican Council was sitting, 'The Augsburg Gazette' published the Latin text, surreptitiously obtained, of one and twenty Canons decreed by this Council *de Ecclesia*, in which modern errors on the constitution of the Church, and her relations with civil society, were anathematized. This publication was a signal to the Press, hostile to the Council, to raise a howl of indignation and alarm. These Canons were regarded as an attempt to uproot modern constitutions and bring back society to the state of the Middle Ages. It was a fine opportunity, too, for offended Governments to protest. Austria, to her disgrace, led the way; but the Imperial Government in France was not far behind. A despatch dated the 20th February, was sent by M. DARU to the French Ambassador in Rome, and forwarded by His Excellency, in March, to Cardinal ANTONELLI. On the 19th of this month, His Eminence made known to the French Government the reply of the Holy See.

On the receipt of this, NAPOLEON'S Government addressed a respectful remonstrance to the POPE and Council, in the form of a memorandum, which was officially communicated, towards the end of April, to the Holy See. To this memorandum the other Powers more or less explicitly adhered; and we find in it, therefore, the modern political doctrine on the relations between Church and State. The contents of this important document may be summed up in three points. 1st. *The absolute independence of the State as against the Church.* 2nd. *Liberty of conscience and worship.* 3rd. *Liberty of the Press.* We shall confine ourselves to-day to the consideration of the first point.

The memorandum says:—"Always and everywhere the absolute independence of the Temporal Power and of the Sovereign Authority has been energetically claimed by peoples, by kings, often by the national clergy." Further on, "The independence of civil society . . . is, in our day, a fact as well as a right beyond the possibility of attack," and lastly, "Modern principles have taken their place definitely in modern European Law, and shall hold that place for ever, because they are indispensable to the dignity as well as the liberty of men and of governments." Such is the doctrine of modern liberals, who become infuriated at the bare mention of the word—subordination—as applied to the State. With these the State is supreme, to be obeyed always, even when in conflict with conscience and the Church, subordinate neither to reason nor revelation.

But, on the other hand, what is the teaching of the Church as explained by Cardinal ANTONELLI in his able reply to this raving of modern liberalism. In his despatch of the 20th February, 1870, His Eminence says, "The Church never claimed and does not claim to exercise a direct and absolute power over the political rights of the State." And a little further on, "Political affairs, according to the order established by God, and according to the teaching of the Church

herself are within the province of the Temporal Power, without dependence on any other authority."

Such being the case, it will be said, What ground is there for further dispute? Yet the great difficulty still remains. In cases of conflict, such for example as we find at present in Germany, one or other—Church or State—must ultimately dominate. To which appertains the right? Here is the answer. Although the statements of the Cardinal given above are undoubtedly true, although we most frankly admit that the State is, in political affairs, without dependence on any other authority, still the Church has an *indirect* authority over the Civil Power.

The celebrated St. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, commenting on these words of the Apostle PAUL, "All power is from God," says it will be objected "therefore every Prince is constituted by God." "I do not say that," replied the great doctor. "I do not speak of any prince in particular, but of the thing itself—the power—abstracting altogether from the subject in which it resides. This is the reason why the Apostle has not said that every prince is from God, but that all power is from God." According to this, which is the true teaching, the constituted authorities in civil society, whilst they hold a power from God, owe their own positions to appointment proceeding directly from their fellow citizens. Civil authorities then do not hold their positions by the *Divine Law*, and cannot exercise even the "power which is from God," of which they are for the time being the depositories beyond certain circumscribed limits. In this is to be found a great difference between the power of the State and the power of the Church. In reference to the Church, God has not only given it power, but has himself designated the depository of that power, and directed that it should be exercised universally, without limits as to time and place. PETER, whilst on this earth, and PETER in his successors—the Roman Pontiffs—is, by the *Divine Law*, the depository of this power; and he is to exercise it throughout the world, and to the end of ages. Here then is a great difference between the two societies—Church and State—showing the excellence and superiority of the former over the latter, and the impossibility of confounding them, or reducing the Church to a mere department of the State, as Germany and Switzerland are now endeavouring to do. Sovereigns and governments, the mere creatures of the popular breath, things of a day, cannot by any right prescribe limits to a divinely constituted ruler in his own sphere, or reduce him to subordination to themselves.

On the contrary the Church—the guardian and interpreter on earth of the Natural and Divine Law, possesses the right to control all the acts of the State, without exception, which necessarily belong to her under the point of view of their *morality*. It is precisely, however, here, that the liberals and the Church are at issue. To use the words of an eminent reviewer, "they protest, in the name of the State, against this glorious vassalage." Before proceeding further, perhaps we had better clearly define what we mean by morality, or the Moral Order. The *Moral Order* is the sum total of the immutable laws which govern an intelligent and free being, pointing out to him what he ought to do, and what he ought to avoid, in order that all his acts may be conformable to the nature of things, and the manifest intentions of the Creator. This order has its precise and irrevocable laws in reference to the reciprocal duties and rights of governments and their subjects. Is it not evident that every free act of the depositories of power as well as of the simple citizen, is clothed with a moral character which renders it amenable to the *Natural Law*; and is it not a duty for society as well as for individuals to bear this in mind, under penalty of decay and degradation?

No one will be found to deny this; but many forget, or ignore the fact that since the establishment of Christianity, the Moral Law in its entirety, and in all its parts belongs exclusively to the domain of the Church, which, in reference to its principles and their application, is the supreme and final tribunal. It is to the Church and to her alone, that God has confided the deposit of Faith and *Morals*. In the actual order of Divine Providence, there are not two destinies for the human race: there is but one—the supernatural destiny. Those who deny this, to use the words of PIVS IX., destroy the necessary cohesion which, by the will of God, unites the Natural to the Supernatural Order. It was to the Church alone, in the person of the Apostles, CHRIST said the word—"Going, teach all nations whatsoever I have confided to you." Consequently, the Church is the depository of the Authority of GOD, to lead men to their destiny. But the morality of human acts essentially depends on their relation

to the last end, and therefore it belongs to the Church to judge whether they have this tendency or the contrary. To the Church then belongs the interpretation of the Divine and Natural Law, and the promulgation of their principles to the world; and to her also belongs the making of the application of these principles, according to time and circumstances.

This is the doctrine which Cardinal ANTONELLI lays down in his reply to the Memorandum. "The Church," writes His Eminence, "has received from God the sublime mission of leading men, whether considered individually or united in society, to a supernatural end; she has, then, from the very nature of the case, the power and the duty to judge of the morality of all their acts, both interior and exterior, in their relations with the Divine and Natural Law. But as no action, whether it be ordained by the supreme power, or emanate from the liberty of the individual, can be exempt from the character of morality; thus it happens that the judgment of the Church, whilst it falls directly on the morality of acts, extends itself indirectly to all those things with which this morality is joined. But this is not to interfere directly in political affairs." If laws, emanating from the Civil Authority, as not infrequently happens in our day, should be in flagrant contradiction to the Natural or the Divine Law, not only has the Holy See the right to remonstrate, but in the cases where governments remain deaf to such remonstrances, it becomes a duty for the Holy Father to declare that such iniquitous laws can not only not bind the children of the Church in conscience, but that it would be a crime on their part to obey them. As His Eminence says further on, "To obey such laws would not give to CÆSAR what belongs to CÆSAR, but would rob God of what belongs to God."

We go farther even than this, and maintain that it is not alone in consequence of the morality of acts that the Civil Power is subordinate to the Church. We contend that from its very nature and end the Civil Power is put in dependence and subordination to the Church. As, however, this article has already extended, we fear, to a length beyond which the space at our disposal at present does not permit us to go, we shall reserve the development of this argument till next week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE are rejoiced to learn by a telegram kindly forwarded to us from Wellington, that steps are being taken for the establishment of a branch of the H.A.C.B.S. in that city. A requisition has been forwarded to the Charleston Lodge—in conformity with the rules of the Society—bearing twenty-two signatures, and as soon as the necessary authority has been received from the Executive Directory, the formation of the branch will be proceeded with. At a meeting held for the furtherance of the object, Dr Forest occupied the chair, and strongly urged the necessity of, and the benefits to be derived from, the Society.

By telegraphic intelligence from Greymouth on Tuesday, we learn that the Rev. Father Belliard left on that day for Christchurch, the scene of his future labors. Before his departure the rev. gentleman was presented with an elegant gold watch and an illuminated address by the residents, in token of the esteem and respect in which he has been held.

A MEETING of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Association was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Monday night, at which a large number of the members were present. Two new members were initiated, and a numerous signed requisition received from Invercargill making application for the establishment of a Branch in that town. In conformity with the rules of the Society, the application made to St. Joseph's Branch, which having been favorably received, was forwarded to the Executive Directory in Melbourne.

WE wish to remind our readers that on next Friday evening the Concert in aid of St. Joseph's School Fund will be given in the Masonic Hall, and apart from the very attractive programme prepared for the occasion, the object for which the entertainment is given is one that should recommend it to patronage. It must be apparent to every one that the fund available for educational purposes must be but a slender one, and it is with a view to relieve a small portion of the burden which has fallen so heavily on the shoulders of his Lordship the Bishop, that the present effort is being made. We trust, therefore, that the entertainment will prove as great a success in a pecuniary point of view, as it is certain to be otherwise, from the ability of those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly volunteered their services.

WE omitted to mention in our report of the presentation to Mr Loughnan, in last week's issue, that the illuminated address was the work of Mr George, of Mills, Dick and Co., at whose establishment the volume was also bound.

FROM the local journal we learn that since the arrival of the Rev. Father Cummins in Reefton a new spirit of energy has taken possession of the Roman Catholic residents, and numerous works are in contemplation to raise the parish to a proper footing. A residence has already been purchased for the reverend gentleman, and it is besides intended to start the erection at an early date of a new church

building fully adequate to the strength of the congregation. A children's school has also been established, which is to be placed under the charge of efficient teacher from the Ahaura school.

A CONCERT was given on the 30th ult., by the young lady pupils of St. Mary's Boarding School, Auckland, attached to St. Mary's Convent, and presided over by the Sisters of Mercy, the proceeds of which were devoted to the improvement of the school. There was a numerous and appreciative audience present who seemed thoroughly to enjoy the performance. The programme was a large and varied one comprising, songs, duets, choruses, and instrumental music. The manner in which the young ladies rendered some of the most difficult compositions, adds additional testimony to the success which the Sisters of Mercy have already obtained. The recitations also call for remark, owing to the distinctness of enunciation with which they were given. The entertainment concluded with God Save the Queen.

THE remarks of the Premier with reference to the abolition of Provincialism seem to be heartily endorsed by the great mass of the people, and there can be but little doubt, now that the gauntlet has been thrown down, the energy and determination for which he is so characteristic, will carry the measure to a successful issue, and rid the country of this expensive, complicated, and unnecessary piece of machinery. The 'West Coast Times' congratulates the Premier on his courage in grappling with so formidable an opponent, and the great bulk of the press coincide with the views expressed, and advocate the abolition of the present system in both islands.

WHILE the members of the Select Committee were sitting in what was supposed to be solemn and secret council with a view to discover the infringer of the inviolability of telegrams, consider the horror evinced when it was found that the questions and answers put to and from each witness were "wired" off to distant papers with a speed and punctuality hitherto unparalleled in the department. This was bearding the lion in his den with a vengeance. The delinquent on this occasion, however, happened to be Mr Luckie, who having tendered an apology, was allowed to escape with a caution. If Mr Luckie, could in future induce the operators of the department to continue the same commendable celerity in the transmission of public messages as was notable on the occasion referred to, he would confer a benefit on the community.

THE Premier seems determined on taking the initiative with regard to the abolition of Provincialism in the North Island. A telegram received in the early part of the week stated that Mr Vogel had given notice in the House of Representatives that on Thursday he would move:—(1) That, considering the altered circumstances of the colony, it is desirable that the provinces in the North Island should be abolished; (2) That Wellington should be made the seat of Government; (3) That the land revenue should be made a local revenue, according to what is known as the Compact of 1856, and that Government shall during the recess, consider how best to give effect to these resolutions.

ONE of the immigrants by the ship Carlsburn brought an action in the Resident Magistrate's Court for recovery of £100 damages for an aggravated assault committed during the passage. The case was a most lengthy one, during the hearing of which the most conflicting evidence was sworn to, and part of which, in giving his decision, Mr Mr Bathgate characterised as flat perjury. The plaintiff, who was an old Indian sergeant, possessing medals and pension for long and honorable service, was awarded £50 damages and costs.

THE 'New Zealand Gazette' of the 30th ult., notifies that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to disband the under-mentioned Volunteer Corps, at their own request:—The Hawke's Bay Yeomanry Cavalry, the Wanganui Cavalry, the M. sawatu Rifle Ranges, and the Wanganui Veteran Rifles. The discontinuance of the services of the following corps is also published:—The Howick troop, Royal Cavalry, the Nos. 1 and 2 companies, Victoria (Auckland) Rifle Volunteer Cadets, and the Auckland Naval Volunteer Cadets.

WE regret to state that an accident attended with fatal results occurred in the Bay on Tuesday evening. It appears two men, named Walker and O'Brien, hired a boat in Dunedin for the purpose of making a trip to the Peninsula. On arriving at Anderson's Bay they stopped for some time drinking at an hotel, and on returning to the beach discovered a box, which they carried to the boat with the determination of keeping. When some distance from shore, one of the men in attempting to throw a dog overboard, capsized the boat, and both men were precipitated into the water. Walker sank immediately, but O'Brien succeeded in reaching the shore, though in an exhausted condition. On Wednesday the police were engaged in dragging for the body and succeeded after some short time in recovering it. It was conveyed to the Hospital morgue where an inquest was held on Thursday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned.

IN answer to the notification of the acting-secretary of Public Works that the Government would provide temporary employment for the lately-arrived immigrants, about fifty men applied and were set to work on Tuesday last. Those taken on are to be divided into two classes, the better ones receiving 6s and the inferior 5s per day. In addition to this, as the work on which they will be employed is at Logan's Point, tents will be erected for the use of the single men, and the married men will be conveyed to and from their work by the Government, and accommodation for themselves and their families provided in the barrack. A deputation of the Mayor and City Councillors waited on Mr McKellar, on the same day, with the object of the Government and Council taking some combined steps to furnish employment, not only for those already in need of it, but also for a large number daily expected to arrive. After a long and serious consideration of the question, it was ultimately agreed that the Secretary of Works should furnish the Council with a list of those men whom he considered most suitable to be employed on the Corporation Works, and the Corporation would then use its best efforts to find a way of employing the men with advantage to the city.

THE Immigration and Public Works Loan Bill provides for a four million six per cent. loan, £300,000 to be devoted for railways already authorised; £50,000 for the gold-fields; £60,000 for the North Island roads; £500,000 for immigration; £390,000 for miscellaneous public works, including buildings, light-houses, telegraphs. Short dated debentures, with a currency not exceeding seven years may be issued pending the floating of the loan, but at no one time is the amount of debenture to exceed the sum borrowed.

THE following return shows the amount of Customs revenue collected at the undermentioned ports during the quarter ending 30th June, 1874, with the amount for corresponding quarter of last year:—Auckland, £55,552, as against £43,638 in 1873; Wellington, £25,871, against £22,096; Lyttelton, £42,824, against £23,831; and Dunedin, £88,200, against £66,578 in 1873. From the above it will be seen that the increase in revenue at Dunedin has been £21,622, yielding a sum considerably over three times that of Wellington, double that of Lyttelton, and one and a half in excess of that of Auckland.

Two goats were discovered the other day at Waipori snow bound in a drive, in which they had taken shelter from the storm. They had been missing sixteen days, and had evidently been imprisoned all that time by the snow drifting over the mouth of the drive. During their enforced confinement (says the 'Tuapeka Times,') they each gave birth to a kid. When discovered the young ones were dead, and the old ones as may be imagined had very little life left in them.

A MEETING of immigrants has been held at Wellington, with the object of petitioning the Government that the remaining debt upon their promissory notes may be remitted. Several speakers alleged that they were unable to obtain an interview with the Attorney-General in London, though they tried repeatedly, and that they were led to believe the Government would not trouble them for the recovery of their promissory notes unless they acquired property.

By a 'Gazette' notice, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Mayors Justices of the Peace, under the "Otago Municipal Corporations Act 1865":—Messrs David Anderson Jolly, Cromwell; Thomas George Betts, Queenstown; Alexander Innes, Arrowtown; John Lyon Macdonald, Riverton; Andrew McKinnon, Port Chalmers; Thomas Pratt, Invercargill; James Samson, Alexandra; Samuel Edward Shrimski, Oamaru. Mr John Honywill has been appointed Deputy-Registrar of Marriages, &c.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Statues in Russia are so rare that those which have been erected, puzzle the country-folk, who think them idols.

A fine of £32 was inflicted on a milkman in Ireland for mixing water with his milk. This is the heaviest fine inflicted under the Adulteration of Food Act.

An oval mass of iron, weighing twenty-five tons, has been discovered in Western Greenland. Opinions are divided as to the origin of the mass, which the discoverer does not hesitate to consider a large meteorite.

The assertion that total darkness prevails during the Arctic mid-winter, appears to be disproved by the observations of Dr Bressel during the Polaris expedition. At the winter quarters of the party, there were no fewer than six hours of twilight on the 21st of December.

For selling sawdust under the pretence that it was fine "bird-eye" tobacco, a Glasgow tobacconist has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The Waterloo was the first medal given to all ranks alike; and it was also provided that the ribbon should never be worn without the medal being attached.

Passengers to the Pacific by the railroad across the American Continent, breakfast in the Sierras with twenty feet of snow around them; four hours later they find wheat five inches high; and the next day they see peach and pear trees in blossom.

A curious light has been thrown on the profits of the "butties," or middle-men in collieries, by a case lately heard before a Warwickshire bench, in the course of which, it was extracted from a "butty" under examination, that his profits for a year on the labor of 150 miners amounted to more than £4000.

In the seventeen years between 1854 and 1871 the military death rate in India was reduced from 69 per 1000, to 34.

Penny postal cards have been employed between Switzerland and the United States.

The building of St. Paul's occupied thirty-seven years. It was finished in the time of Queen Anne.

In Sweden, out of 885,000 children of school age only 9,131, or 3 per cent, are uneducated. Of the 7,500,000 voters in the United States, more than 1,000,000 cannot read the ballot cast.

There are said to be 40,000 commercial travellers in the United States.

In 1808 the importation of palm oil into Great Britain did not exceed 200 tons a year; at present it amounts to 50,000,000.

Within the period of twenty-nine years—from 1844 to 1874—42 Atlantic steamships have been lost, being an average of 1½ per year.

Five feet five inches is the present infantry standard in Great Britain. In no other army in Europe is it so high.

The gross income of the Duchy of Lancaster has, in a quarter of a century, increased from £29,000 to £59,000. The net payments to Her Majesty have contemporaneously risen from £12,000 to £40,000.

In Europe the formal dominion of England is confined within very narrow limits. It includes Heligoland, with five square miles of territory; Gibraltar, with less than two; and Malta, with 115.

A curious mode of trying the title to land is practiced in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed land, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and there remain until one of them is tired, in which case his client is defeated.

CAPTAIN HUTTON AND THE 'TABLET.'

WE have received the following from Captain Hutton in reply to our remarks in last week's issue:—

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—The report of the last meeting of the Athenæum Committee, although it may state correctly a part of what I said at that meeting, certainly conveys a very erroneous idea of my opinions. I am neither a Spiritualist nor a Materialist, but think that, as a member of the Athenæum Committee, I have no right to use that position to advocate my own religious opinions, whatever they may be, to the exclusion of others. I voted for the admission of the TABLET, as I voted for the admission of all other papers that I considered were not intentionally immoral. And if I mentioned the TABLET by name it was only as one of a class of papers advocating particular doctrinal views, which had been placed together on the table, and I by no means wished to individualise it particularly. By blasphemy I simply meant that these papers sometimes contained articles offensive to the religious feelings of others; but the word was not the best that I could have employed, and I regret having used it, as I had no intention of offending any one.—I remain, yours &c.,

F. W. HUTTON.

Dunedin, 10th August, 1874.

ROMAN CONSPIRATORS IN BIRMINGHAM.—CONVERSION OF THE ENGLISH "POOR AND LOWLY" TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

OF all the dangerous Roman "Conspirators" in England at this moment, possibly the most dangerous are a certain body of religious men in the populous town of Birmingham. They are presided over by one who was himself once a Protestant, and the glory of the University of Oxford. I mean the "Oratorians," led by the celebrated John Henry Newman. The "Oratorians" profess to follow in the footsteps of St. Philip Neri, the founder of their Society. He lived in an age which in very many respects closely resembled our own. Christian faith and morality were suffering, and were in danger of being destroyed in Italy at that time, not through ignorance or barbarism, but from an excessive passion for art, science, secular learning, luxury and intellectual refinement. Moreover, something very like what we call "spirit-rapping," but which was then called "sorcery," had come into vogue among the people. Society was morally corrupt throughout, to an extreme degree; and most corrupt among the learned and refined. The corruption extended even to the clergy of the period. Happily, in our time, the clergy are faithful and pure. The poets, artists and philosophers who flourished in Italy, at that time, and their disciples, "flung a grace over sin, and a dignity over unbelief." A similar remark might not inaptly be applied to England at this moment. It was under such circumstances that St. Philip Neri made his appearance in Italy, and commenced his labors as a Reformer. He had been bred to the bar, but had left it to devote himself to a still nobler pursuit. How did he go about his business as a reformer and try to stem the tide of immorality, irreligion and rationalism, which was then running so strong? We are told "He began with the poor. Then he went among shopmen, warehousemen, clerks in banks, and loungers in public places. Encouraged by these successes, he addressed himself to men not merely careless, but of the worst kind of lives; and then also he gained for God. All this time he was visiting the hospitals, and attending to the necessities, both bodily and spiritual, of the sick." While so engaged, he was long a mere layman. He subsequently was ordained, and formed a religious society, the "Oratorians," which was of a somewhat peculiar kind. They had little or nothing to do with ecclesiastical matters or secular politics. They lived in obscurity, and laid special stress on prayer and meditation. They were simple in their forms of worship; and freely admitted laymen into their fellowship. Such are the "Oratorians" in Birmingham, over whom Dr. Newman has long presided. They are Roman "Conspirators" laboring to diffuse Catholic truth and to oppose the progress of irreligion, infidelity, and vice, among the laborious poor of Birmingham and its neighbourhood. God grant that in such a "conspiracy" they may succeed to their heart's content. They have a house in London too. "We have," says Dr. Newman, "not chosen any scene of exertion where we might make a noise. We have willingly taken that place of service which our superiors chose for us. The desire of our heart and our duty went together here. We have deliberately set ourselves down in a populous district, unknown to the great world, and have commenced as St. Philip our founder did, by ministering chiefly to the poor and lowly. We have gone where we could get no reward from society for our deeds; nor admiration from the acute and learned for our words. We have determined through God's mercy not to have the praise and the popularity which the world can give; but according to our founder Philip's precept "to love to be unknown." They are diligent followers of St. Philip, as St. Philip himself was a faithful follower of Christ—these Birmingham "Oratorians." When men like these are actuated by such a spirit as theirs, are mingling daily and familiarly with the poor and lowly of England, need we wonder that the Catholic religion is now making such rapid progress there. Once let the English Protestant masses, the lowly and laborious poor among them fairly understand what the Catholic religion is, then farewell English Protestantism. Dr. Newman and his "Oratorians" are just the men to instruct the English poor, and to undeceive them of those misconceptions about Catholicism which they sucked in with their mothers' milk, and which the Protestant pulpits have labored so successfully to confirm for the past three centuries. When Protestantism fairly gives way at home, it will not live long in the colonies, though it may live out our times.

Though the English Oratorians devote themselves principally and primarily to the instruction and care of the poor and lowly, their influence is powerful with the higher classes of religious Protestants also.

This is not surprising, when we consider that such men as Dr. Newman and the late Dr. Faber have taken so prominent a part in this work,—who, so long as they remained in communion with the English Church, had such a numerous and influential body of admiring followers among the most devout, learned, and talented members of the aristocracy of England, both male and female. The Reformation, as it is called, led to the estrangement of the upper from the lower classes of England to a degree which had never existed since the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon race to Christianity. It created a great gulf between the two classes. It broke or removed the connecting link which Protestants themselves now sorrowfully admit is missing. The revival of the Catholic religion in England will restore that "missing link." The Catholic clergy, and more especially the religious orders of Catholic men and women, will be the means of bringing the upper and the humbler ranks of Englishmen together again. They have ever been the poor men's best friends, the best defenders of the weak against the strong—both in public and private life. This no doubt was the reason why, in the times of Henry the Eighth and his celebrated daughter Elizabeth, the humbler ranks of Englishmen made such repeated and strong, though unsuccessful, efforts in defence of the Catholic cause. Violence, fraud, and selfishness on the part of the English crown and nobility bore the humbler ranks of English Catholics down in those evil days; forced them out of the Catholic Church and kept them out of it against their will, till a new generation arose who never knew what it was to be Catholics, but whose minds from their infancy were filled with malice, hatred, and revenge against the Catholic Church, by the venal newspaper and other writers, preachers, and political orators, who so long have led the English masses and abused their confidence. The "Reformation" of religion in England so called—or rather mis-called—has brought a stain on the honor of the upper ranks of Englishmen, which no length of time can ever entirely efface. The world knows that at the instigation of guilty ambition, or of the most sordid of all worldly motives—pecuniary interest—the bulk of the aristocracy and wealthy classes in England in Henry, Mary, and Elizabeth's day, wheeled about without shame or apparent compunction from the Catholic to the Protestant side back again, twice. Amid such scenes of baseness, the baseness of the English clergy was the most deplorable sight of all. How different was the conduct of the English in the humbler ranks of life on that memorable occasion and especially the agricultural portion now represented by Mr Arch, whom Archbishop Manning takes by the hand as a loyal, God-fearing man. They, the bold peasantry of England—then, as now, their country's pride—retained their ancient Saxon love of liberty, and burned with indignation against the venal crew who were combined to destroy it and the Catholic Church together. They rose repeatedly in defence of both; but their efforts were vain. They were crushed, and for three long centuries both they and the Church have remained under the heel of the Protestant oppressor. A bright day is now beginning to dawn upon them, however. They and the Church are now beginning to lift their heads and assert their rights with better prospects of complete success. It is a somewhat remarkable and significant fact, that we should see Archbishop Manning, the hero of the Catholic Church in England, standing publicly in the presence of the English people, hand in hand with Mr Arch, the representative of the bold, but long down-trodden Saxon peasantry of England. While the Protestant hierarchy and other Protestant men of mark hold aloof from Mr Arch in public, Archbishop Manning comes manfully forward, takes his place on the platform by the side of this sturdy champion of the English peasantry, and boldly avows his sympathy with him in the work which he has taken in hand, because he believes him to be a just, loyal and God-fearing man, and the advocate of a righteous cause. Catholics of all nationalities might well unite in fervent prayer, especially at this holy season, that the Spirit of Truth would guide such men as Mr Arch and John Bright into the Catholic Church ere they die. They are Nature's true nobility; and as poor Robert Burns said of some honest men in his time, "they hold the patent of their nobility immediately from Almighty God." The Catholic Church claims all such men as her own. They are united with her in spirit already, though not externally or visibly in her communion.

A word to Catholic Ireland. She was never subjected to the humiliation of seeing her clergy seduced from their loyalty to the Church, as England was, and dearly have the Irish paid for their fidelity. But they are now taking a noble revenge on England for all the wrongs they have suffered at her hands. By Irish priests mainly, is England now being conducted back to the Catholic Church. This work has been well begun, but it is not finished. Let the prayers of Catholic Ireland still continue to pierce the clouds and come up before God on behalf English Protestants—for they are a noble race, and, in union with the Irish, will continue to rule the world.

L.A.C.

"THE MEETING OF THE WATERS."—No, never—neither in France, England, the Netherlands, nor even in Germany—did I meet with anything comparable to the wild and picturesque defiles of this Wicklow county. It even surpasses those islands of the Stockholm Bay, which I formerly preferred to everything else, but which are now eclipsed in my eyes. I won't attempt to give you the slightest idea of them; I could not do them justice in words, still less in writing. Only figure to yourself the grandest and the most lovely landscape; torrents abounding in numberless cascade, struggling to make their way through perpendicular rocks; forests of almost fabulous depths, meadows and swards full worthy of the Emerald Isle; and then old abbeys, modern residences and lodges, and built in the purest Gothic and airy style. Place, moreover, in such a lovely landscape the most pious, most cheerful, most poetical population in the world. There, again, say to yourself that Grattan passed his childhood here; that he meditated his speeches along these torrents; that one of these residences was bestowed on him by his fatherland, and that therein he lived in his old age; and all those beautiful lands were sanctified and immortalised by the rebellion of 1798.—Montalembert's Letters.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. CROKE.

FROM the 'Cork Examiner' we take the following account of the reception of the Lord Bishop of Auckland at Charleville:—

When it was announced a few days since that the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, had arrived in Queenstown there were few, if any, amongst his many friendly acquaintances in the county, that received the intelligence with more satisfaction than the people of Charleville. They have ever regarded his lordship as their own, for it was there he spent many of the earliest years of his life; here he received the elementary part of his education; here he formed the first of those numerous friendships which it has been his happiness to make, and the friends of his youth he has never forgotten. Nor could they ever forget him. He has been ever loved and respected by all creeds and classes in the town and neighborhood, for his generous genial disposition made him beloved by all who had the honor and pleasure of his acquaintance, whilst his talents and abilities commanded their respect. Some three years since, when the Supreme Pontiff had selected him as a worthy administrator of the See of Auckland, the people of Charleville heard the news with pleasurable regret. They rejoiced to see him promoted to such a distinguished position in the Church, but they regretted that the field of his future labors was to be so far distant from them as possible. They cherished the hope, however, of seeing him again in their midst and of giving him a warm welcome in the old town so dear to his heart. His lordship arrived in Charleville by the midday train. Young and old congregated in the street to give him a fitting reception. All the houses were ornamented with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and from many of the windows banners waved bearing the motto "Cead Mille Failthe." Three arches of admirable design were erected in the Main-street on which were inscribed appropriate words of welcome. When the Bishop entered the town the people surrounded the carriage, and, being unprepared for such a demonstration, he could not restrain his tears. A deputation of the principal townsmen met his lordship at the Catholic Church, and Mr John Daly of the Munster Bank read the address of welcome.

His Lordship replied to the address in his usual happy manner.

After sunset the town was brilliantly illuminated.

On Friday, about 11 o'clock, it became known that Bishop Croke was coming to Donanville and would actually arrive about 12 o'clock. Immediately all was in motion for the wished-for visit, and in one hour there were four triumphal arches erected, with mottoes in green and gold—"Cead Mille Failthe," with a cross and harp, second, "Welcome to Erin," cross and harp, third, "Welcome to the Land of Saints," all got up like magic. The entire town was one mass of foliage. The carriers had their horses decked with boughs and flowers, and even the beggars decked themselves for the occasion. In the evening great bonfires were lighted through the town, together with plenty of tar-barrels, and the fiery cross of rejoicing was taken up from the celebrated Castlepooke to the Galtee Mountains.

ADDRESS OF VISCOUNT DE DAMAS TO HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER:—The people want peace. In their thirst for repose they cry out, Peace, peace, and war always answers their agonizing cries. War is everywhere, because disorders of the heart, or rather of the spirit, reigns everywhere. Nations no longer know the path which leads to peace. The most powerful of our kings knew how to point out this path of peaceful conquests to the people in the most memorable pilgrimage. Interrupting the operations of a bloody siege, he comes to Rome, the City of the Popes, and fears not to humble the purple by ascending on his knees the steps which led to the Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles. He laid at the feet of the Holy Father the treasures of his realm; and Charles and Adrian embraced. With this solemn embrace of the powers of truth, of the French nation and the Papacy, the empire of peace was established in the world, and the mission of our country confirmed. From that time France has "the most Christian king," and the humble pilgrim of Rouen becomes the greatest and most illustrious Emperor, Charlemagne!

What are the Chiefs of the nations doing to-day? Where are the Charlemagnes of our desolate times? Alas, decrees of exile, prisons filled with innocent victims, convents desecrated, the Vatican itself converted into a prison, answer us. Modern governments no longer know the path of peace. We know it, Most Holy Father, we Catholics know it, and hence we come to Rome. It is now a year since we were here to celebrate the feast of our venerated Father, who, although unwell, and notwithstanding his labors, condescended to receive us. We lay at his feet, before his infallible teaching, the homage of our spirit, the sacrifice of our souls before his holy wishes, the ardent desire of our souls for the safety so necessary in these days of confusion and disturbance. We have come to-day to congratulate our great and dearly beloved Pontiff on the youth which God condescends to renew in him, like the youth of an eagle. We come to ask him for new strength to undertake another campaign, and to give him a poor account of our labors. Armed by your Holiness with that invincible Christian symbol, the cross, sustained by his blessings and the favors of the Church, we undertook last year our peaceful pilgrimages. Millions of men followed us, pouring through France in every direction, reading in their rapid marches the chants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and Mary Immaculate during their processions and in public highways. In one month alone, three thousand pilgrimages were organized, and a few of these counted no less than forty thousand pilgrims, all united by the same faith, all animated with the same sentiments, and all ready to spill their blood for the triumph of the Church, the liberation of the Holy Father, Pius IX., and the salvation of France. An event so extraordinary, should surprise the world. It was thought at first that we would be deterred by sarcasm, but seeing us reappear, their anger was raised, and not wishing to believe that we were peaceful men, they accused us of disturbing order and wishing for war.

RECORD OF GERMAN PERSECUTIONS, &c.

THE "ARNIM" AFFAIR.
(Catholic Standard.)

THE "Arnim" affair has not failed to arouse attention in all the papers. As they have begun to throw light on Prussian policy with regard to the Council, it may not be uninteresting to throw light upon the further policy of Prussia towards Rome, and on the part which fell to Count Arnim. We give, therefore, an extract from the Vienna correspondent of the 'Kölnische Zeitung':—

"It is universally known, that after 1866, and yet more before, and during the last war, the idea was carefully spread that the powerful influence of the Berlin Cabinet would be employed in favor of Catholicity. They felt at Berlin that nothing would more surely win the South German Catholics to the Prussian side than the prospect of Prussian support of the Pope. But this feeling would have to be kept up by facts, or something that looked like a fact. At Berlin it was determined to cultivate the friendship of Italy, to make sure of it for the future. But how to do this without awakening the suspicion of the other side? Simply by causing the diplomats of Rome and Florence to speak a different language. Count Arnim was charged to assure the Holy Father of the profound esteem of the Berlin Government, and, without binding promises, to give him to understand that the sympathies of Berlin were on his side. This appearance of sympathy was carried on beyond the time of the occupation of Rome, so that the Catholic world looked on the raising of the Prussian King to the Empire of Germany as something whereon to build their hopes. Count Arnim played his part with great skill and success, and it shows very little gratitude to let him fall now, for such very obvious reasons. On the 19th of August of the year of the war, Visconti-Venosta declared resolutely, 'Prussia in no way opposes the plans of Italy.' On the 3rd of September the Prussian Minister, Count Brasier de St. Simon, went to Visconti-Venosta, and represented to him that it was for the interest of Germany that Italy should be powerful and consolidated. The Berlin Cabinet would feel the liveliest satisfaction in the happy solution of the Roman question in a sense favorable to Italy, and the Florentine Government would do well not to lose its opportunity. When Visconti-Venosta observed that the other Cabinets must be consulted before a determination could be made, Brasier de St. Simon replied, that they had the consent of Prussia, a gain not to be despised; that the consent of Prussia, when once the thing was understood, would not be wanting; Austria would offer just as little opposition to the proposed step; about Spain they need not trouble themselves; there remained only France who would for many years be too weak to meddle in foreign affairs.

"Four days before the attack on Rome, Von Arnim went to General Cadorna, and offered him his personal interposition and assistance. Herr Von Arnim, the diplomatic representative of Prussia with the Holy See, hastened to the Quirinal after the occupation of Rome, to offer homage to Prince Humbert. In the Corso, the Prussian Minister was the only one seen at the side of Prince Humbert, witnessing the public demonstration against the sovereign to whom he was accredited, and taking part in it by throwing bouquets. All this shows plainly enough that the Prussian Government was in earnest with its friendship, only as regarded Italy, and that it never thought of supporting the Holy Father against the Piedmontese. Yet the Berlin Government had played its cards so well, that the German Catholics, or at least a portion of them, were deceived as to its intentions. The Southern Germans reconciled themselves, in regard to the Roman question, to the thoughts of a German Emperor of the Protestant persuasion. The Catholic, or, as it is called, the Ultramontane press, suddenly ceased fire. It seemed as though, in obedience to a higher word of command, it had changed its tactics, and we ourselves have seen official documents which showed that the Court of Rome, although far from intending to throw itself blindly into the arms of Prussia, appeared, nevertheless, uncertain for a moment what to do or to leave undone."

CHURCH BILL.

This perfidy towards the Catholic Church is now illustrated by the new Bill in the Prussian Landtag, in supplement to the May Laws, for the administration of vacant Catholic Bishoprics. The Bill has been sent into Committee on the first reading, and now the Committee has finished its work. On the 4th of this month the Bill came on for second reading, and passed on the 6th with hardly any alteration. The gross injustice of the whole plan culminates in Clause 5, according to which, "All Church officials, who at the direction of any Bishop, unrecognised by the State, or deposed by the State; or at the direction of any person acting for such Bishop, in opposition to the law, shall carry out any Ecclesiastical functions, will be fined one hundred thalers, or undergo a year's imprisonment. And if in the fulfilment of such a commission, they shall perform any episcopal duties, they will be imprisoned from six months to two years." According to this clause the whole body of priests must soon either go to prison or be driven out of the country. It supposes also the deposition of Bishops by the Prussian "Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Affairs." All priests, then, who continue to obey their Bishops, are to go to prison, and the faithful are to be left without pastors, as soon as this new law shall be carried out.

The provisions of the previous clauses, for filling vacant Sees, read like a mockery of the Cathedral chapters, who are called on to create a schism by the election of a new State Bishop. All of them, even such as were considered most favorable to Government, have repudiated the idea of such a thing. But for this refusal on their parts the State has provided a remedy. After ten days' delay the Church property is to be seized, and administered by the State; which will likewise take the administration of all the Church property of the Diocese, including the parishes, vicariates, chaplaincies, and Church foundations, and all property dedicated to Ecclesiastical purposes. This is one way in which the State means to profit by the obstinacy of Catholic Bishops and priests; but it has another way also. It has some apostate priests in store, and hopes that the number may yet increase, although the prospect does not seem very hopeful. Now, these apostates are to have rich benefices; and so it is decreed that in

case a vacant parish remain unfilled, the right of filling it passes to the congregation. It will be sufficient if ten men of the congregation, who are of age, and who are of sufficient dignity, demand from the Landrath that the parish should be filled. Whoever of these ten men is chosen by a majority becomes parish priest. It will evidently be easy to find ten men who have quarrelled with the Church. Prussia will plainly not rest until the Church is entirely annihilated. How far this strife is to go on before God puts a check upon it, the future must know.

This Bill has, of course, been strongly opposed by the Centre Fraction; but they are powerless before a tyrannical majority. Reichensperger, Windthorst, Dr. Lieber, and Von Mallinckrodt, pointed out repeatedly how objectionable these clauses were. With regard to the clause on the seizure of Church property, Windthorst remarked:—"Since this bill has come forward, a good deal of my time has been occupied with the question—Can one possibly bequeath one's property to any pious purposes without its falling into the hands of this Moloch State and its commissaries? Those who lived before us thought of no precautions. It is a flagrant breach of trust to give their bequests into strange hands, to yield up at discretion to a secular commissioner things that are most delicate and sacred. . . . I see here the first step towards a confiscation of Church property, or the first step towards putting it into the hands of those who are no longer Catholics."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

An American inventor, Mr John W. Keeley, asserts that he has discovered a new motive power which is destined to supersede steam. This discovery is a method whereby water is transformed by a mechanical process to vapor, without the application of heat, and yet transformation results in the production of a motor far more powerful than steam. This discovery is the sequel of 25 years' of experiment on the part of its inventor. Before he was 20 years old Mr Keeley was at work on a model water-wheel, and at that time the idea occurred to him that an engine might be constructed which should be driven partly by water and partly by atmospheric pressure, which should be as powerful as a steam engine and infinitely less expensive. After many experiments he succeeded in making an engine whose motive power was compressed air on one side, and a vacuum on the other, while water was the agent for holding the vacuum in suspension. This was in his opinion a vast improvement on the steam engine; but the inventor saw by the working of his model where he could better it by simplifying it. This he proceeded to do, and he now has a motor which is merely a cold vapor produced from water by mechanical means, yet so powerful that it can produce a pressure of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. In fact, the tremendous results of this process quite astounded its discoverer. It is also a peculiarity of this vapor that it can be used at any rate of pressure desired, from ten pounds to thousands of pounds to the square inch; it can also be generated and preserved in receiving vessels for an indefinite length of time without losing its force. Mr Keeley has proved this by repeated experiments, sometimes keeping the vapor for a fortnight without appreciable loss of power. When the discovery was first brought to the notice of prominent scientists, the simplicity of the invention made it seem impossible to them; they saw the results, but could not believe the evidence of their own senses. They suspected the hidden presence of electric, magnetic, chemical, or other known agencies, when they witnessed the marvellous operation of the machine, but the closest investigation by experts convinced them that Mr Keeley's assertion was true that a mechanical process alone generated this strange motive power, which was at once so simple and so tremendous. There is no doubt if Mr Keeley's process proves to be all that it now promises to be, that steam is destined to be superseded entirely by this new motor. An entire revolution in steamships, railway engines, horse cars, and in fact in every department of mechanical operations, will be effected, and that speedily. This process is simple and inexpensive, and its working models are so marvellous in their operations, that not only many scientists but capitalists also have become converts to the new motive power. Already stock companies have been formed which have purchased the right to use this new and strange motor in various States, New York and the New England States among them. This is an era of scientific progress, and a motive power which shall supersede steam, is no stranger discovery than the electric telegraph or the uses of steam itself. It was one of Professor Faraday's sayings "that a grain of water contains electrical relations equivalent to a very powerful flash of lightning." If Mr Keeley has learned the art of extracting these electrical forces from their watery hiding place, and forcing them to do his bidding, he has only wrested one more of Nature's closely hidden secrets from her jealous keeping, and in this evidence of supremacy over the material world, he has given another proof that it is not altogether an idle boast that man is the lord of creation.

The richest man in the world is said to be a certain Senator from Nevada, named Jones. This worthy is accredited with the annual income of £1,200,000; and is reported to be the owner of the most productive mine known—a silver mine from which he has been in the habit of drawing a profit estimated at £50,000 per month, but which, owing to the discovery of a new vein is said to be returning him double that amount.

The 'Swabian Mercury' says it has received intelligence from Zurich positively announcing that the Castle of Arenberg is to be prepared for the reception of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, who shortly intend taking up their residence there permanently.

It is stated that after leaving Denton, Caroline County, Md., and for eighteen miles below, there is not a licensed liquor saloon in that part of the county, which embraces one-half the territory and population of the county. In all this territory there is not a single criminal indictment against any citizens residing in that section.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—I notice one striking change in Egypt. This is the astonishing spread of the English language within the last twenty years, resulting both from the numbers of English and American travellers who visit the East, and the use of the language by travellers of other nationalities. French, which until within the last few years was indispensable, has been slowly fading into the background, and is already less available than English for Italy and all the Orient. I was a little surprised in Rome at being accosted by a native boot-black with "Shine up your boots?" In Naples, every peddler of canes, coral, photographs, and shell-fish knows at least enough to make a good bargain; but this is nothing to what one meets in Egypt. The bright-witted boys learn the language with amazing rapidity, and are so apt at guessing what they do not literally understand, that the traveller no longer requires an interpreter. At the base of Pompey's pillar, to-day, a ragged and dirty little girl came out of a fellah hut and followed us, crying, "Give me ha'penny!" All the coachmen and most of the shop-keepers are familiar with the words necessary for their business, and prefer to use them, even after they see that you are acquainted with Italian or Arabic. The simple, natural structure of the English language undoubtedly contributes also to its extension. It is already the leading language in the world, spoken by ninety millions of people (double the number of the French-speaking races), and so extending its conquests year by year that its practical value is in advance of that of any other tongue.—Bayard Taylor's Letters.

"ENLIGHTENED ENGLISHMEN"—DESCRIBED BY THEMSELVES.—Those who read English papers are continually told about the wretchedness and depravity of the "low Irish." Let us see how the low English compare with them. In an article entitled "The Vilest Specimens of Humanity," a correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian,' describing the roughs of Lancashire, says:—"To my mind the Lancashire rough of the Bolton and Blackburn districts is the vilest specimen of humanity on the face of the earth; indeed, he would disgrace the lowest order of animals, and I think a cannibal or an Aahantee is a perfect gentleman compared to one of them. The villains never seem to think that kicking with the sort of clogs on they wear, is not one whit better than fighting with iron gloves, or armed with spikes; and I dare say even they would admit that this was rather too much of a good thing. There is nothing in the shape of bodily suffering so repulsive to my mind as the blows given by these vile brutes by their clogs, and I should infinitely prefer a bullet through my head to undergoing the treatment to which they often subject each other, and even their poor wives."

CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE.—The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word, the definition of which is, "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" the second is, "to kill over again;" a third, "to earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay horse." A glove with them is a "hand shoe," showing that they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the energy, the directness of our "kick." The terms, "upstairs," and "downstairs," are unknown in French.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.—The 'Kurjer Pazaranski' publishes an article upon the imprisonment and deposition from office of Mgr. Count Ledochowski, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, from which the following extracts are taken:—"What will now become of all our ecclesiastical affairs? Perhaps the Government, confident of its superior power and the forbearance of the Legislature, will take some precautionary measures without waiting for the result of the decision of the Landtag on the bills to supplement the ecclesiastical laws of last May now before it, and introduce certain restrictions, which it will subsequently try to justify by pointing out their urgent necessity. But, no matter what happens, our course is clear and straight, and there is no doubt about what is duty. We will continue to give to Cæsar what is Cæsar's, but we will also faithfully and firmly give to God what is God's. At this moment our first thought turns again to our imprisoned Archbishop, who, in spite of his confinement behind the bars of the goal, is greater than his adversaries, who are surrounded by the glitter of worldly power. They wish to tear from him the character of the Divine mission which Holy Writ has impressed upon him. Vain efforts! They may crush him, but to his last breath he will remain what he is; and the faithful will never cease to recognise and venerate in him the successor of the Apostles—the pastor to whom the Vicar of Christ has entrusted his flock."

MR GLADSTONE, it is said, rarely writes anything with his own hand, the gift of spontaneous composition, like Mr Lowe's, amounting to improvisation. His treatise upon the Greek drama is dictated from a few notes to a staff of shorthand writers, who visit the right hon. gentleman every morning, taking "turns," as they do in the "Gallery," and passing them on to the printer in the course of the day.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.—Last year from about 300,000 young men passing the examination for recruiting the army, 16,000 were discharged on account of having lost their brothers, or having been wounded in the war; 11,400 as being sons or grandsons of widows, or of people above seventy years of age; 1600 as elder brothers or orphans; 16,000 as not being strong enough; 10,000 through lameness; 8,000 from not being tall enough; 3,000 for defects in the eyes; 2,000 from having bad teeth; 1,000 for being mutes, 1200 as epileptics, 600 as deaf, 80 on account of blindness, 1,000 through phthisis; in all 89,000 were rejected.

THERE are three kinds of cheques. A cheque to bearer, the banker is bound to pay over the counter by whomsoever presented. A cheque to order he is bound to pay in like manner, if endorsed by the person to whose order it is payable. A crossed cheque he must pay, not over the counter, but only to a banker. To cross a cheque

however, it is not enough to draw two lines, the words "and Co." must be written between the lines—a fact of which many people are not aware.

THE SIX LARGEST STEAMERS.—The six largest steamers in the world are: the Great Eastern, owned by the International Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 674 feet long, 77 feet broad; the City of Peking, lately launched in the Delaware river, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 6000 tons, 423 feet long, 48 feet broad; the Liguria, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 4,820 tons, 460 feet long, 45 feet broad; the Britannia, White Star Company, 4,700 tons, 455 feet long, 45 feet broad; the City of Richmond, Inman, 4,600 tons, 453½ feet long, 45 feet broad; and the Bothnia, Cunard, 4,500 tons, 425 feet long, 42½ feet broad.

RAILWAYS AND POPULATION.—In the population of the world, China stands first with 425,213,152; the British Empire, second, with 199,817,000; and Russia, third, with 82,172,000. The United States are fifth. In density of population, Belgium comes first, with 451 persons to the square mile; England is next with 389. Belgium, 1 mile of railway to six square miles of territory; Great Britain has 1 to 8 square miles; and the United States are eleventh, with 1 to 56. Of electric telegraphs, Great Britain has 1 mile to every 4 miles of territory; Belgium 1 to 5, and the United States, 1 to 36.

GENERAL NEWS.

ACCORDING to a return just issued, there are at the present time 185 peers of Ireland: viz., 2 dukes, 11 marquises, 66 earls, 38 viscounts and 68 barons, and that at the passing of the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Ireland—viz., 1 duke, 5 marquises, 77 earls, 58 viscounts, and 70 barons. Since the Union 75 Irish peerages have become extinct and 61 peers of Ireland have been created peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 Irish peers, 80 are also peers of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative lords, thus leaving 77 as the number of Irish peers without seats.

The 'Tuam News' has the following:—"A little fellow in Durry the other day having caught a mouse in a trap, laughingly held up the trap and shook it in his companion's face. The mouse, making a sudden spring, freed itself, and seeing the open mouth of the companion boy leaped into it, and passed on down his throat. The lad seems to suffer in no way from the accident, though he avers he felt the mouse biting him as it passed down his throat."

Brooklyn has a Catholic Newsboys' Home, where over one hundred little fellows are protected and cared for. It is under the protection of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society. The board is excellent, the dormitories are specimens of neatness, the gymnasium a perfect boys' paradise, the school (from 8 to 9 p.m.) cannot be beat, and the boys never swear nor use vulgar language. Each boy has a little pigeon-hole wardrobe for himself, with the key in his own custody.

Mr Fish, the Secretary of State, has made a suggestion that a law should be passed to return immigrant paupers, vagabonds, and convicts landing in the United States by the same vessels which bring them, and heavily fining the companies to which these vessels belong.

It is telegraphed from New York that the Government of Guatemala has granted the British Vice-Consul, Mr Magee, £10,000 as compensation for the outrage inflicted upon him by Colonel Gonzalez at St. José.

The vexed question of precedence among the Princesses at Court, which has given rise to so much gossip and contradictory reports, has now been satisfactorily settled. Inasmuch as the Duke of Edinburgh, heir apparent to the Principality of Coburg Gotha, the Duchess will take precedence immediately after the Princess of Wales. The London correspondent of the 'Western Morning News' gives a new explanation of the cause of the absence of the Duchess of Edinburgh from several drawing-rooms lately. There is not room on the dais for all the members of the Royal Family who have been present; and twice the Duke of Teck had to stand in the rear out of sight, behind the rest of the royal personages. The Duchess of Edinburgh not being fond of State ceremonials, and having noticed this state of things, begged Her Majesty's permission to be excused from such frequent attendance at drawing-rooms as is generally considered necessary, and her request was granted.

An instrument for obtaining the altitude of the sun has recently been discovered under a stone near the harbor of Valencia, County Kerry. When discovered it was enclosed in a case, which, on being touched, fell to pieces. The graduations were very carefully and accurately made, but there was no makers name or date. The instrument was of a most primitive kind, being intended to be suspended from the observer's thumb while he made the observation; and no such instrument has been used for the last two hundred and fifty years or more. Two ships of the Spanish Armada are known to have been wrecked near Valencia, and it may have belonged to one of them.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his recent sermons in Plymouth Church, said, according to the report in the 'Tribune':—"Average the churches of New York and Brooklyn, and I think it can be shown that the aristocratic or prosperous element takes possession of the churches, and that the great needy classes, or the poor, if they go to them at all, do not go to them as a home, because the churches do not satisfy their wants and cravings. The churches are not as democratic as they are in Europe. They are, largely, institutions for the mutual insurance of prosperous families (laughter)." Mr Beecher does say smart things now and then; and it is refreshing to see that no severe rule of respect for the place or the worship keeps the congregation of Plymouth from "laughter." Of course, Mr Beecher, in speaking of "the churches of New York," did not include the Catholic Churches.

A revolving cannon was fired at Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar when he was stepping into his carriage to attend the levee. No injury was inflicted. The assassin escaped at the time, but was afterwards captured. He proved to be a crazed Pole, who adopted this course to compel the attention of the War Office to his invention.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD AND '98.

NICHOLAS MURPHY received his noble guest with a *cead mille failte*; but next morning both were thrown into a state of alarm by observing a detachment of military pass down the street, and halt before Moore's door. The source from which the espionage proceeded has hitherto remained a dark and painful mystery. Murphy hurried Lord Edward to the roof of the warehouse, and with some difficulty persuaded him to lie in the valley.

To return to Mr Francis Magan. On the day following his interview with Miss Moore, he proceeded to her residence in Thomas street, and with a somewhat careworn expression, which then seemed the result of anxiety for Lord Edward's safety, though it was probably occasioned by bitter chagrin at being baulked in a profitable job, said: "I have been most uneasy; did anything happen? I waited up till one o'clock, and Lord Edward did not come." Miss Moore, who, although a woman of great strength of mind, did not then suspect Magan, replied:—"We were stopped by Major Sirr in Watling street; we ran back to Thomas street, where we most providentially succeeded in getting Lord Edward shelter at Murphy's." The following has been communicated by Edward Macready, Esq., son of Miss Moore, May 17, 1865. Miss Moore, afterwards Mrs Macready, died in 1844. One of her last remarks was: "Charity forbade me to express a suspicion which I have long entertained, that Magan was the betrayer; but when I see Moore, in his Life of Lord Edward, insinuating that Neilson was a Judas, I can no longer remain silent. Major Sirr got timely information that we were going to Usher's Island. Now this intention was known only to Magan and me; even Lord Edward did not know our destination until just before starting. If Magan is innocent, then I am the informer." Mr Magan was consoled by the explanation, and withdrew.

The friends who best knew Magan describe him as a queer combination of pride and bashfulness, dignity and decorum, nervousness and inflexibility. He obviously did not like to go straight to the Castle and sell Lord Edward's blood openly. There is good evidence to believe that he confided all the information to Francis Higgins, with whom it will be shown he was particularly intimate, and deputed him, under a pledge of strict secrecy, to make a good bargain with Mr Under-Secretary Cooke.

After Lord Edward had spent a few hours lying in the valley of the roof of Murphy's house, he ventured to come down. The unfortunate nobleman had been suffering from a sore throat and general debility, and his appearance was sadly altered for the worse. He was half dressed, upon a bed, about to drink some whey which Murphy had prepared for him, when Major Swan, followed by Captain Ryan, peeped in at the door. "You know me, my lord, and I know you," exclaimed Swan; "it will be vain to resist." This logic did not convince Lord Edward. He sprang from the bed like a tiger from its lair, and with a wave-bladed dagger, which he had concealed under the pillow, made some stabs at the intruder, but without as yet inflicting mortal injury.

An authorised version of the arrest, evidently supplied by Swan himself, appears in the "Express" of May 26, 1798:—"His lordship then closed upon Mr Swan, shortened the dagger, and gave him a stab in the side, under the left arm and breast, having first changed it from one hand to the other over his shoulder, (as Mr Swan thinks). Finding the blood running from him, and the impossibility to restrain him he was compelled, in defence of his life," adds Swan's justification, "to discharge a double-barrelled pistol at his lordship, which wounded him in the shoulder. He fell on the bed, but recovering himself, ran at him with the dagger, which Mr Swan caught by the blade with one hand, and endeavoured to trip him up." Captain Ryan, with considerable animation, then proceeded to attack Lord Edward with a sword-cane, which bent on his ribs. Sirr, who had two and three men with him, was engaged in placing pickets round the house, when the report of Swan's pistol made him hurry up-stairs. "On my arrival in view of Lord Edward, Ryan, and Swan," writes Major Sirr, in a letter addressed to Captain Ryan's son, on December 29, 1838, "I beheld his lordship standing, with a dagger in his hand, ready to plunge it into my friends, while dear Ryan, seated on the bottom step of the flight of the upper stairs, had Lord Edward grasped with both his arms by the legs or thighs, and Swan in a somewhat similar situation, both laboring under the torment of their wounds, when, without hesitation, I fired at Lord Edward's dagger arm, [lodging several slugs in his shoulder], and the instrument of death fell to the ground. Having secured the titled prisoner, my first concern was for your dear father's safety. I viewed his intestines with grief and sorrow."

Not until a strong guard of soldiers pressed Lord Edward violently to the ground by laying their heavy muskets across his person, could he be bound in such a way as prevented further effective resistance. When they had brought the noble prisoner, however, as far as the hall, he made a renewed effort at escape, when a dastardly drummer inflicted a wound in the back of his neck, which contributed to embitter the remaining days of his existence. He was then removed in a sedan to the Castle.

The whole struggle occupied so short an interval, that Battigan, who, the moment he received intimation of the arrest, rushed forth to muster the populace, in order to rescue Lord Edward, had not time to complete his arrangement. "The Comet," (newspaper), September 11, 1831, says:—"The original proclamation is now before us, offering a reward of £300 for the 'discovery' of Battigan, Lawless, and others. Battigan escaped, entered the French service, and was killed at the battle of Marengo. Lawless, the attached friend and agent of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, after undergoing a series of romantic adventures, also succeeded in eluding the grasp of his pursuers, and rose to the rank of general under Napoleon." Battigan was a respectable timber-merchant, residing with his widow mother, in Bridgefoot street. In "Higgins' Journal" of the day, we read:—

"A number of pikes were yesterday discovered at one Battigan's timber-yard in Dirty Lane; as a punishment for which his furniture was brought out into the street, and set fire to and consumed."

It does not seem to have been the wish of the higher members

of the Government that Lord Edward should fall into their hands." "Will no one urge Lord Edward to fly?" exclaimed Lord Clare. "I pledge myself that every port in the kingdom shall be left open to him."

It is not possible to overrate the fatal severity of the blow which Lord Edward's arrest at that critical moment imparted to the popular movement. Had he lived to guide the insurrection which he had organised, his prestige and eminent military talents would probably have carried it to a successful issue. Four days after his arrest three out of thirty-two counties rose; and to extinguish even that partial revolt cost the Government twenty-two millions of pounds, and twenty thousand men.

The late Lord Holland furnishes, in his "Memoirs," many interesting illustrations of Lord Edward's sweet and gentle disposition:—

"With the most unaffected simplicity and good nature he would palliate, from the force of circumstances or the accident of situation, perpetrators of the very enormities which had raised his high spirit and compassionate nature to conspire and resist. It was this kindness of heart that led him, on his deathbed, to acquit the officer who inflicted his wounds of all malice, and even to commend him for an honest discharge of his duty. It was this sweetness of disposition that enabled him to dismiss with good humour one of his bitterest persecutors, who had visited him in his mangled condition, if not to insult his misfortunes, with the idle hope of extorting his secret. 'I would shake hands willingly with you,' said he, 'but mine are cut to pieces. However, I'll shake a toe, and wish you good-bye.'"

"Gentle when stroked, but fierce when provoked," has been applied to Ireland. The phrase is also applicable in some degree to her chivalrous son, who had already bled for his king. To his wounds received in active service, and his ability as a military officer, C. J. Fox bore testimony in the House of Commons on the 21st December, 1792. Cobbett said that Lord Edward was the only officer of untarnished personal honor whom he had ever known. Even that notoriously systematic traducer of the Irish popular party, Sir Richard Musgrave, was constrained to praise Lord Edward's "great valour, and considerate abilities," "honour and humanity," "frankness, courage, and good nature." Murphy's narrative, supplied to Dr. Madden, says:—

"It was supposed, the evening of the day before he died, he was delirious, as we could hear him with a very strong voice crying out, 'Come on! come on! come on!' He spoke so loud that the people in the street gathered to listen to it."

Two surgeons attended daily on Lord Edward Fitzgerald. One of the surgeons was Mr Garnett, who, in a diary devoted to his noble patient, noted several interesting facts. Lord Edward manifested great religious feeling, and asked Mr Garnett to read the Holy Scriptures to him. We are informed by Mr Colles, Librarian of the Royal Dublin Society, that this MS. is now in his possession.

This delirium is said to have been induced by the grossly indecent neglect to which his feelings were subjected by the Irish Government. Lord Henry Fitzgerald, addressing the heartless viceroy, Lord Camden, "complains that his relations were excluded, and old attached servants withheld from attending on him."

Epistolary entreaty was followed by personal supplication.

"Lady Louisa Conolly," writes Mr Grattan, "in vain implored him, and stated that whilst they were talking her nephew might expire; at last she threw herself on her knees, and, in a flood of tears, supplicated at his feet, and prayed that he would relent; but Lord Camden remained inexorable."

Lord Henry Fitzgerald's feelings found a vent in a letter, addressed to Lord Camden, of which the strongest passages have been suppressed by that peer's considerate friend, Thomas Moore:—

"On Saturday, my poor, forsaken brother, who had but that night and the next day to live, was disturbed; he heard the noise of the execution of Clinch at the prison door. He asked eagerly, 'What noise is that?' And, certainly, in some manner or other, he knew it; for—O God! what am I to write?—from that time he lost his senses: most part of the night he was raving mad; a keeper from a madhouse was necessary."

Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in great agony, mental and bodily, on the 4th of June, 1798, and was deposited in the vaults of St. Werburgh's Church.

The 86th Royal County Down Regiment received a very high complement from Lieutenant General Sir A. Conynghame on the occasion of its annual inspection on the 30th and 31st of March, at Capetown. Addressing Colonel Jerome, General Conynghame said that he had had nearly every regiment of infantry in the service, at one time or another under his command, and that he had never inspected "a handsomer, or more athletic body of men" in his life. Sir A. Conynghame complimented the men highly on the precision and steadiness of their manœuvring, and on their careful attention to all the details of their *tenue*. "The Regiment," continued General Conynghame, "I consider most efficient, and ready for active service whenever called upon. . . . It has been my lot to command a regiment 1080 strong, of which 999 were Irishmen; and though I have been repeatedly told that Irishmen are improvident and reckless, I never found it so, but on the contrary, that if they were properly managed they were the bravest, most warm-hearted, and best conducted soldiers in the world."

The following telegram was sent from New York to various parts of the United States on April 23:—"Obediah Bound, aged sixty, living at Richmond, Staten Island, went to a newspaper office here yesterday evening and wanted the best reporter on the paper to take home with him last night and prepare a sensation for to-day's reading. The reporter accompanied him home, and, after Bound had spent two hours giving him a history of his life, he coolly exclaimed, 'Mr reporter, I shall be a corpse in a few minutes; he then swallowed a very large dose of laudanum, and, to the horror of the reporter, was soon dead. Bound inherited 250,000 dols. a few years ago, and had run through it all in dissipation.'"

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

THE following is taken from a recently published life, in English, of the Venerable servant of the Lord, Anna Maria Taigi. The process, with a view to the canonization of this holy woman, was commenced some years ago, but it has not yet got beyond the first stage. She has, however, been officially—that is juridically—declared Venerable. But this implies no more than that the fame of her sanctity had been duly proved before the Congregation of Rites, the proper tribunal in such cases. The official documents containing an account of the process so far, and the sworn testimony of the several witnesses examined on the occasion, have not been yet published; nor will they till her Beatification, should such ever take place. For the statements, therefore, given below, there is no authority beyond ordinary historical evidence. The Church is in no way committed to these statements. People, consequently, are free to reject or accept them according to the value they place upon the evidence in support of them. Anna Maria Taigi was born in Sienna, but brought up in Rome, where she received such education as usually falls to the lot of very poor people, and where she married when about twenty years of age. Her husband was like herself—poor; a servant of the House of Chigi. She could read and write, but was illiterate. Her life, however, was heroic in the practice of all Christian virtues, as has been amply proved by the clearest testimony. She died in 1837, nine years before the election of Pius IX.

PROPHECIES CONCERNING PIUS IX. AND HIS REIGN.

Anna Maria survived the election of Gregory XVI. only six years; dying in 1837, nine years before Pius IX. was chosen to fill the See of Peter. She had seen, however, all the events of his Pontificate in the mysterious sun, but for the present these details, though recorded in the Processes, are not given to the public; it becomes necessary, therefore, to test the evidences of those which are currently reported. Subjected to this test, many of them will be found to rest upon satisfactory authority. We shall devote this chapter to recording what has transpired of most interest concerning this, to us, the most interesting portion of her prophecies, limiting ourselves to those which can be referred with most certainty to the Venerable Servant of God.

Mgr. Luquet gives the following particulars as communicated to him, during the early days of Pius IX. by an estimable priest in whom Anna Maria had the greatest confidence, and who also attested the same in writing. 'She spoke,' says Mgr. Luquet, 'one day to this same priest of the persecution which the Church was to undergo. She foretold what impious men would do at Rome, as we have unhappily seen verified; and she particularised what he who conducted the bark of Peter would have to suffer. Wishing to know who this Pontiff would be, the priest asked her if he was then among the Cardinals; she replied that he was not, but that he was a humble priest not at that time in the Pontifical States, but in a very distant country. And, in fact, the Abate Mastri was a simple priest attached at that period to the Nunciatura in Chili. Anna Maria described the future Pontiff: she said that he would be elected in an extraordinary manner; that he would introduce reforms; that, if men were grateful for them, the Lord would load them with blessings; but that, if they abused them, His all-powerful arm would inflict heavy chastisements upon them; he said that this Pontiff, chosen according to the Heart of God, would be assisted by him with very special lights; that his name would be famous throughout the world, and applauded by the people; that the Turk himself would venerate him, and send to compliment him. She said that he was the holy Pontiff destined to bear the rage of the trumpet which was to be let loose against the bark of Peter; that the arm of God should sustain him, and defend him against the impious, who should be humbled and confounded; and that in the end he would have the gift of miracles, and that the Church, after painful vicissitudes, would obtain so glorious a triumph, that the world would be astounded.' So far Mgr. Luquet, writing above twenty years ago.

We have already referred, on the authority of extracts from the Processes, to the signal triumph which she predicted would follow the persecutions of the Church. Cardinal Fedicini records a divine communication on this subject which the servant of God received, but, as quoted in the 'Analecta,' many gaps have been left unfilled. She was at the time praying fervently and shedding abundant tears, offering her pains and sufferings for the conversion of sinners, that sin might be banished from the world, and God become known and loved. 'The Lord,' he writes, 'was pleased to manifest to her the dreadful sins of persons of all classes, and how highly He was offended by them. At this sight she felt a poignant sorrow, and said, sighing, "O my Beloved, how can so great disaster be remedied?" Then it was said to her in reply, "My daughter, My spouse, My Father and I will remedy all. After the chastisement . . . the survivors will act thus." . . . This omission is naturally supplied by what is elsewhere asserted, that she saw crowds of heretics returning to the bosom of the Church, and beheld their edifying behaviour as well as that of all the faithful. It will be seen that the nature of the chastisement which is to precede this happy time is not specified, at least in so much of the revelation as it has been considered fitting for the present to lay before the public. All will be fully known when the cause has proceeded to its completion, and the honors of beatification have been awarded to her whom our holy Pontiff has already declared Venerable. But, although the nature of the judgment and punishment which she foretold was to overtake the persecutors and oppressors of the Church is not precisely defined in any authoritative document, yet private individuals have spoken of it, and, in particular, one whose testimony is unquestionable, namely, her confidant D. Raffaele Natali, to whom, under obedience, she made known all her revelations, and who God willed should survive her so many years. This scourge, he told many persons, was to be a supernatural darkness, which was to prevail for three days, during which blessed candles would alone give light.

It will already have been observed, in the passages which we have quoted from the 'Analecta,' that during several consecutive days Anna Maria saw the world enveloped in a dense and awful darkness, accom-

panied by the falling of walls and timber, as if a great edifice were crumbling into fragments. As, however, the servant of God saw many allegorical figures and representations in her sun, the question would still remain whether moral or physical darkness were signified. But if this vision be identical with the one mentioned by D. Raffaele, there is every reason for concluding that the latter is the correct reading of the prophecy. Her confidant must have had the best opportunities of knowing her mind and hearing her explanations, and, indeed, the mention of blessed candles alone giving light seems to show that the darkness foretold is to be real and sensible, not figurative. We may consider it therefore as certain that Anna Maria foretold a judgment of three days' darkness, and that, not only because we have the testimony of persons to whom D. Raffaele confided the fact, but also because P. Calixte's Life of the servant of God, in which this prediction is confidently attributed to her, has (as he himself declares in connection with this subject) been carefully examined at Rome and pronounced to be the most exact and conformable to the Apostolic processes of any hitherto published. This favorable judgment, one may naturally conclude, would certainly not have been expressed had he ventured on an assertion not borne out by her recorded and attested prophecies, which are reserved under the seals of the sacred congregation of Rites. We may add that P. Calixte's work was approved of by his own Superior, the General of the Trinitarians and Postulator of her own cause.

If, however, it might be deemed rash positively to decide that the predicted darkness will be physical, it would be something more than rash to ridicule the idea of such an occurrence being preposterous and absurd. The very state of men's minds, so prone to regard any intervention of God in his material creation as a thing out of date, if not a species of impossibility, renders it perhaps the more likely that God has reserved such a judgment as a lesson to the present sceptical generation. Some remarks to this effect made by M. Amédée Nicolas, a French avocet, in a late publication, appears to be much to the point. 'True it is,' he says, 'that men everywhere laugh at the idea of such an event occurring, and regard it as a dream: so they laughed at the deluge during the hundred years that Noe was employed in constructing the ark. As for me, I do not affirm that the darkness foretold will be physical darkness; but it does seem to me that the subject is sufficiently serious for men to abstain from scoffing at it; and both history and Scripture prophecy as well as the state of minds at the present epoch, may well justify apprehensions on this subject. Seeing that three days of physical darkness occurred in Egypt, it follows that we may have the same again in our time; for if a thing has once been, we must conclude that it can be. The Apocalypse, at the opening of the sixth seal, seems to me to predict darkness, when it says that suddenly there shall be a great earthquake, and that "the sun shall become black as sackcloth of hair;" and if we have arrived at this period in the duration of the world, how shall we be able to see when the sun gives no light? (We shall be in darkness.) "The errors and corruption of men are at the present time deeper than those of Egypt in Pharaoh's days; atheism and materialism reign supreme among the masses. An event partially divine is needed, in order that people should return to a belief in the existence of God and the spiritual world. Now this darkness would be an irrefragable proof, to which there could be no reply; and therefore it is more opportune and more necessary than that of Egypt. The same 6th chapter of the Apocalypse, renewing a prediction already uttered by the prophet Isaias, announces that "the kings of the earth, and the princes, and the tribunes, and the rich, and the strong, and every bondman, and every freeman" shall be seized with such dread on witnessing this cataclysm of nature, that they shall hide themselves "in the dens and in the rocks and mountains," and say to the mountains and the rocks, "fall upon us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of their wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?" This horrible scene does not belong to the convulsions at the end of the world, for it is followed by a great religious renewal; it does not refer to the judgment of the dead, but to a sort of judgment of the living, which may be signified by those words of David: "*Judicabit in nationibus, implebit ruinas.*" And what fact could occur which would strike such great terror? And if its results should be the conversion of the world to Jesus Christ, would it not be a great blessing for our human race, so widely gone astray, and ought it not to be desired and earnestly begged of God by those who desire that His name should be hallowed, His kingdom come, and His will be done earth as it is in heaven?"

Three centuries ago the Ottoman Empire was in full vigor. From its capital of Constantinople it seemed desirous of ruling the world. Christendom and civilization were about to be subjected to the rule of the Oriental. Asia, Egypt, and Africa were under its sway, and many provinces of Europe had already bowed down before the armies which marched to victory under the banner of the Crescent. The fleets of the Turk hovered around the coasts of Italy, and threatened Malta, while they had free course on the confines of the Ionic, Adriatic, and Mediterranean Seas. In this serious moment, when danger filled the air, and when the greatest effort was demanded, the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius V., was found equal to the occasion. The Spaniards and the Italians united their forces. Venice supplied 121 ships or galleys in a total of 243, and a force of 41,000 between soldiers, marines and rowers. Spain 51 ships and 15,900 men; the remainder, 27,020 men, were supplied by the Pope and the other States of Italy. On the 7th of October, 1571, the Battle of Lepanto decided the fate of Western civilization. By this great Christian victory the Ottoman Power was shaken to its basis, and Christendom saved from the evil rule of Mahometanism. No wonder, therefore, that the memory of this Pope, who preserved for Europe the glorious heritage of the Faith, should be a memory dear to Pius IX. and the Catholic world. Every individual rejoicing in the name of Christian has cause to bless the memory and be grateful for the great act of St. Pius V. Therefore, the 5th of May, is a special festival in Rome.

ARCHBISHOP OF BAHIA (BRAZIL) ON THE CHURCH AND THE MASONS.

THE Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' gives the following extract from a letter of Mgr. the venerable Archbishop of Bahia:—
 "You know," says the Primate, "that the evil hour of triumph of darkness has come, wherein the spirit of error and of falsehood seeks to build up its throne on deplorable outrages to religion and to faith. It is evident, according to the pretensions which are now set up, that in future it is to the craft, and not to the Holy Church, we are to look for the understanding of the Scriptures—for the maintenance of canon law—for the explanation of Papal bulls—for the interpretation of conciliar decrees—since in Brazil it is the authority of the Masonic Orient, and not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that is to direct the Catholic Church. Religious anarchy, like a torrent let loose, is advancing to ruin and overthrow everything that meets it in its headlong course. Before long, we, bishops of Brazil, shall be getting advice and orders by which it will be intimated to us that the ritual, the Pontifical, all our liturgy, all the disciplinary enactments of the Council of Trent, are now a dead letter. Soon, if the Masons get their way, ecclesiastical sepulture cannot be denied to duellists, to suicides, to public and notorious heretics—because, forsooth, it is the pleasure of the lodges! Soon they will issue processes against confessors and parish priests who will not absolve the sick notoriously tainted with the corrupting poison of the sect, even when they refuse the necessary retraction—because the lodges so will it. Soon those priests who, having failed in their sacred duties have been punished *ex conscientia informata*, will deem themselves completely released from the obedience their owe their bishops—because, again, the lodges wish it. Soon, in fine, civil marriage, the separation between Church and State, will be laid as the corner-stone of that colossal and gorgeous edifice raised with square and compass—because so the lodges will have it, and wish to decree it. In such trying circumstances, what, brethren, is our imperative duty? To raise our voices boldly, in word and in writing, and to prepare ourselves for the passive resistance which the Gospel recommends to us. And, in truth, we must obey, firstly, God, then Cæsar—the lodges never. Let this be made manifest by letter, by pamphlet, by sermon, by imprisonment cheerfully endured. A compact phalanx, we shall not irritate the bad example of the ancient apostates, who, trembling before the threat of

punishment, abandoned their sees or betrayed to pagan tribunals the sacred deposit of the Holy Books. A bishop who does battle for the Cross and the Gospel is invulnerable. He is an immovable rock, against which the waves roll their might with ineffectual fury.
 Courage, brethren, courage. The bishops armed with that cross which one day will be borne in triumph, as it was borne of old across the ruins of old pagan Rome, will never bend down before the superstitious triangle of the temple decorated with pillars of Zæchin and Boaz. We have, brethren, on the summit of the Vatican our polar star, and guided by it, we shall follow on our way without faltering. The great and immortal Pius IX. is our pastor—the infallible teacher of the faith—our only sovereign in the spiritual order. Permit me, brethren, though the least amongst you, to exhort you to persevere in that ardent zeal for the sanctuary which you have ever so constantly shown. United in a community of sentiment, let us uphold as far as in us lies, and with that strength which can come to us from heaven alone, the cause for which we are struggling. The *non possumus* of faithful and courageous predecessors in presence of the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem ought to be ever on our lips, and, as we are their successors by virtue of the dignity with which we are clothed, so we ought to be the imitators of their intrepidity and courage. We shall never yield, by a single iota, anything that touches on either doctrine or discipline; for the Church, the immaculate spouse of Jesus Christ, does not walk in the tortuous paths of the dangerous novelties which the world calls 'progress.' It is our portion to maintain, in all their integrity, the definition of our holy Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, presided over, as it was, by the same spirit of wisdom and fortitude which formerly came into the *cœnaculum*, and confirmed the Apostles of the newly planted faith. Let us be ready, if need be, to sacrifice ourselves, and to give up our lives, if necessary, since it is in our consciences rests the foundation of our glory, and we are bound to obey God rather than man. Let us pray with that ardent fervor which charity alone supplies, for the conversion of those bad children of the Church who will persist, with fatal tenacity, in remaining blind to the evil of their ways. Let us pardon our remorseless persecutors, and proclaim ourselves disciples of Him who, reviled and persecuted, from the height of His gibbet opened his parched lips and implored pardon for His murderers. Let us bear our wrongs with invincible patience and resignation, and like the Apostles, place our confidence in God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Mercies, and the God of consolation.

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S .

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

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

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

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

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .

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G R I D I R O N H O T E L ,
 Princes-street
M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.
 The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.
 The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.
 Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

E D M O N D S A N D B A R R Y ,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
 St. Andrew Street,
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 Beg to inform the Public that they are prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

G L O B E H O T E L
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 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.

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 Good Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.
 Terms moderate.
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U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D RESTAURANT,
ABBEYLEIX HOUSE
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s;
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VICTORIA HOTEL,
 REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.
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CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.
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Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
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Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
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Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
HAPLIN AND CO.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.

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

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

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

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.
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HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
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Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.
Wines of the choicest brands.
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.
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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.

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Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

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Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

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Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

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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.

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Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

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

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

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With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

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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.

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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.

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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.



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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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MESSRS KELGHER & O'DONNELL,
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having made extensive alterations and im-
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Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

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Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at
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One minute's walk from the centre of the city

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Gentlemen and Families visiting this pro-
sperous mining district will find the above
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Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but
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S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru
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All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
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Good Accommodation.

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Strangers will find a first-class residence at
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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at
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The best stone Stabling in the district.
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Good Accommodation for Boarders and
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Private rooms for Families.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges
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JOHN O'BRIEN begs to inform his
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In the above old-established Hotel travel-
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Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

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Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and
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First-class Accommodation for Travellers,
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Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best
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Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken
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J O H N M A R S H.
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MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Com-
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All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
Stabling.

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VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort
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MESSRS RESTER BROTHERS beg to
state for the information of tourists
and travellers, that they have spared no ex-
pense to make the above establishment com-
fortable in every respect.
Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at
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and surrounding districts that he has leased
the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful atten-
tion to the requirements of his customers, to
receive a continuance of the support hitherto
accorded to his predecessor.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommo-
dation in any up-country township of Otago,
and every attention is paid to travellers and
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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 venti-
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ways in attendance upon horses.
Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

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THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

The **W H I T E H A R T** is situated in a most
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**FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND
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This house is in the very centre of Oamaru,
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Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

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J. O'BRIEN respectfully begs to apprise
the travelling public of his having
taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables,
both of which he intends to thoroughly reno-
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Having just completed new and extensive
additions to the house, the proprietor can with
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**CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND
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Will be the motto aimed at.

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L. F. CLAPP begs to inform Travellers
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made considerable alterations and improve-
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convenience to travellers visiting this locality.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.
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