

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 69.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 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,
Otago.

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 occu-
pied 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,
CABINETMAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

BEG respectfully to inform the public that
they have **REMOVED** to their New Pre-
mises in George street (close to Otago).

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 desirous
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 Brother's
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 **STATIONER-**
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.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-

CHANT.

George Street.

MR CHARLES SYKES,

PIANIST.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

MR JOHN MOUAT,

(Late of Lawrence),

SOLICITOR.

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

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, Copper-smiths, 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 several
small sums from £50 to £500 to lend
on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates.
No commission charged in any case.

W. H. McKEAY,

Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH

MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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.

HOBGEN'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.

REEVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

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.

GEORGE YOUNG,

J. W. J. E. L. L. E. R.
TO
J. W. J. E. L. L. E. R.

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GUNSON, K.G.C.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 is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

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

J. 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 Prince 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 Cargill and M'Lean's)
Dunedin.
Shipping Supplied.
Families waited on for orders.
Goods delivered with despatch.
Agents for Peninsula Lime.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
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.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.**

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 WINE.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATHEWS, Nurseryman & Seedman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress, pines, &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 M'Glashan, 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 & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street

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

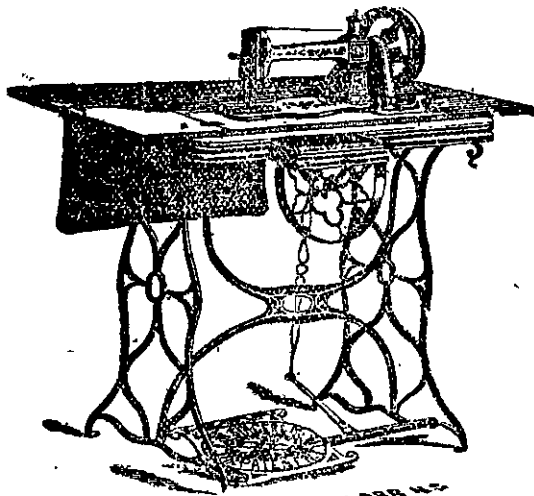
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAM-ST., 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 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 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 Underskirts, Batwing, Lustre, Italian Cloth, and Fancy Underskirts.

Ladies' Water Proof Mantles from 7s 6d.

Cheap Underskirts from 4s 9d.

LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY.

We hold a first-class selection of Velvet Bonnets and Trimmed Hats, to meet the wants of all sections of a large community, at unusually 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, 16s 0d

Few 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. C.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo

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

Uskie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo

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

Stoddard (O. 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. O. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo

The Gudemans O'Ingilis Mill

Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo

Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo

ow 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 Quincy's Works, 16 vols

Brown's Book of Landed Estate

Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to

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

Burbridge (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—Hennessy's bulk, 10s 9d to 11s; do case, 32s 6d to 33s

Associated bulk, 9s to 9s 6d; do case, 24s to 25s

Otard's bulk, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; do case, 28s 6d to 29s

Bisquit, Dubuche, 8s 6d

Genes, 6d to 15s

Glenlivet, 5s 10d to 6s 3d; Campbellton, 5s 6d

Sheriff's Islay, 5s 6d; M'Murphy'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 6d to 9s 8d; 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 fowls' wheat, 4s 2d to 4s 3d
Oats, good feed, 4s to 4s 2d
Bran, L5 per ton
Chaff, L4 10s per ton
Potatoes, L7 per ton
Onions, 45s per cwt
Bacon, 9d per lb; ham, 11d; cheese, 7d to 8d
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, 3s per doz; currants, 4d
Carrots, L3 per ton; celery 3s to 6s per doz

A. MEACER reports retail prices only:—

Since my last report, there is little or no alteration excepting that the fresh butter still continues very scarce, and butter, anything like passable, is 2s per lb; salt butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d, and selling well; best cheese, 10d to 1s per lb, and nothing but first-rate will sell; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 1s, and in good demand; colonial hams, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb; beef hams, 7d to 8d per lb; boiled hams, 9d; English hams, 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Eggs are very plentiful, but in good demand at 1s 9d per lb.

R. A. LOUGHNAN,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT,
Is PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

—ooo—
OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

DEATH.

On the 7th August at Glenfalloch Station, Otago, N.Z., Ewen Cameron, Esq., formerly of Fortwilliam, Scotland. Aged 74. R.I.P. Home papers please copy.

AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

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

Alexandra	Mr Kummich	Kihikihiki	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown	„ Pritchard	Lawrence	„ Jeffery
Auckland	„ Hamill	Lyttelton	Rev Mr Francis
Blacks	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson	„ Mr James
Charleston	„ Mr McPharland	No Town	„ Daviney
Christchurch	„ Bonnington & Co.	Naseby	„ Busch
Coromandel	„ Mr Silk	Napier	„ J. A. Reardon
Dunedin	„ Wheeler	Orehunga	„ Honan
„	„ Macdo	Otahuhu	„ Goodwin
„	„ Braithwaite	Oamaru	„ Toohy
„	„ Baird	Palmerston	„ Lewis
„	„ Mitchell	Port Chalmers	„ Dale
Greymouth	„ Somers	Queenstown	„ Boyne
Grahamstown	„ Carter	Ross	„ Mulhern
Hokitika	„ Greer & Co.	St. Bathans	„ Mr T. Mulvey
Invercargill	„ Mr Rogers	Timaru	„ O'Driscoll
„	„ J. McInerney	Wellington	„ Bolder
Melbourne	„ B. King	Wanganui	„ Willis
		Waikouaiti	„ Browne

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874

CATHOLIC TEACHING AS TO CHURCH AND STATE.

(CONTINUED.)

We concluded our remarks on this subject in our last issue with the following words: "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."

The relative excellence and subordination of societies are determined by the end proposed; or, to use more technical language, societies are in relation to each other as their respective ends. If you wish to determine the nature and excellence of any society, ascertain the end it has in view, and you at once learn what it is. For example, a society of philosophers is superior to one of mechanics or tradesmen, because the end the former has in view is to make investigations in the elevated sphere of intellect, and enlarge the field

of human knowledge; whilst the latter, totally engaged in the pursuit of common place and perishable things, by the very fact of this being its end, confesses to an inferiority. In order, however, that one society should be subordinate to another, it is necessary that the relationship between them should be that of a means to an end. Here, then, is a principle that is universally admitted, and it now only remains for us to apply it to Church and State.

Regenerated man has two homes, earth and heaven; or, in other words, two native countries—one on earth, the other in heaven. To the former is entrusted the destinies of time, to the other, those of eternity. But the former is, evidently, only a halting place on the road to the latter, and is consequently subordinated to the latter as a means to an end. The relations between Church and State are almost those which in man subsist between the soul and the body. The intellect does not interfere directly in the phenomena of sensation, but permits the body to act with full liberty in its own sphere. Nevertheless, the moment the senses in the pursuit of their object become dangerous to the soul, this neutrality ceases. That instant it becomes the imperative duty of reason to command, and, if necessary, to punish these indocile and rebellious servants.

And thus it is with the Church in relation to the State. United together, these two societies constitute but one body, in which there must be dependence and subordination of the lower to the higher faculties. The spiritual Power, however, never dreams of interfering in purely temporal affairs, so long as these do not interfere with her end. "The subordination of the Temporal Power to the Religious Power," says Cardinal Antonelli, "extends also to the pre-eminence of the Priesthood over the Empire. Thus, the authority of the Empire depends on that of the Priesthood, as do human things depend on those that are Divine, temporal things on spiritual things. If temporal happiness, which is the end of the Temporal Power, is subordinate to eternal happiness, which is the spiritual end of the Priesthood, does it not follow, considering the end, in view of which God has established them, that one of these Powers is in subordination to the other, as are respectively subordinate the ends which they pursue?" Such, in reference to the subordination of the State to the Church, are the principles so energetically maintained by the Cardinal Secretary of State in his Despatch to the Imperial Government of France—principles which, His Eminence observes, "have at all times constituted the foundation of Catholic teaching, and which have been defended by 'an innumerable army of writers.'"

In this now famous Memorandum of the French Imperial Government, there is an assertion to which we wish to direct particular attention. M. Daru says: "Modern principles are indispensable to the dignity as well as to the liberty of men." This statesman means the absolute independence of the State. But we hope we shall be able to show that, on the contrary, this absolute independence is an outrage, and an assault on the rights of man. Modern principles, which are nevertheless very old, for they prevailed before the establishment of Christianity, both in Greece and Rome, and elsewhere, erect the State into an idol—a species of god, to which the citizen is unmercifully sacrificed; and these principles call upon him to be happy—nay, proud of the immolation. But our principles are the reverse of all this. We hold that the State essentially exists for the promotion of the greater good of each one of its members. On no other principle can our dignity as reasonable beings, together with our political rights, be protected.

Each individual can say, I am a man before I am a citizen. I existed as a rational being, with all my rights as such, before I became a member of the State. My creator is my first Lord and my first benefactor; to him, therefore, is due the preference in my allegiance. I know, however, that my duties to Him are inseparable from obedience to His Church; that, in fact, these are identified, and that it is impossible to pay him his due without such obedience. According to a fundamental principle of Christianity, he that hears the Church hears God, and he that despises the Church despises God. It was to his Apostles, Christ addressed these words: "He that hears you, hears me; and he that despises you, despises me." True, by my birth I belong to the State; but then, by my baptism, I certainly belong to a society whose rights are superior to all others.

I have, then, an undoubted right to demand of the State, of which I am a member, to so order her legislation that it shall not interfere with my religious convictions; for, otherwise, I should find myself in the painful necessity either of

trampling on the Civil Law, or of disobeying God. It follows from this that the State, in order that it may equitably discharge its obligations should be in accord with the Church. But as a sad experience teaches only too certainly, such is not always the case even when governments call themselves Catholic. In cases of conflict, in which spiritual and temporal interests are at stake, such as are, unhappily too frequent in our day, what must be the result? One or other of the powers opposed must give way and renounce its pretensions. Which shall it be? What should the State do? If the State retains any respect for the dignity of man and the rights of the citizen, in obedience to the stern demands of justice, it will retire from the contest and yield to the Church. It must be convinced that whatever can be purchased only at the expense of conscience and of God, can never be for the citizen a real temporal advantage or gain. In a word, the State cannot possibly continue to protect the rights of its citizens, the protection of which is the *ratio* of its existence at all, unless it be subordinate to the Church.

THE VICTORIAN MINISTRY.

From our Victorian files we learn that Mr. FRANCIS, the Chief Secretary, has resigned the reins of office, and that the helm of State has been taken in charge by Mr. KERFERD, the Attorney-General. The plea upon which Mr. FRANCIS has relinquished the cares of office is said to have been continued ill health, but an opinion is pretty prevalent that the adverse position in which the Ministry were placed with regard to the Norwegian scheme, had much to do with the decision. Mr. FRANCIS has for some time been in failing health, and the worries and cares of office, in conjunction with the thwarting of his favorite measure, have, no doubt, given him a distaste for further political strife. In addition to this, a spirit of jealousy has for some time existed between members of the Cabinet, which the Premier has been hardly able to keep from coming to an open rupture. On the other hand, it has been asserted that his retirement would have been but temporary, had there been a disposition amongst the members of the Ministry to accept the leadership of Mr. KERFERD in the meanwhile, and it was only when a determined opposition was evinced to the arrangement, that his resignation became final. Indeed, subsequent events have disclosed the fact that the greatest want of unanimity existed in the Cabinet, and the disunion and ill feeling was so great, as to make it a matter of necessity, for the proper conduct of the affairs of the country, that important Ministerial changes should have been made. The Hon. Mr. CASEY, the Minister of Lands, with a princely disregard for monetary considerations, has been indulging in a series of visits to various parts of the colony, and travelling in a style in accordance with his exalted ideas of the importance of a Minister of the Crown. Of course if this laudable desire for information and knowledge were indulged at his own, instead of the country's expense, it would be more open to praise than censure; but as it was not, and as the public purse has been called on to meet those pleasure trips, the Treasurer refused to sanction the expenditure, the visits of the Minister not being of an official character. The present Premier of Victoria is an exemplification of what can be accomplished by patient perseverance and determined energy; and a proof that the topmost round of the ladder of life is within the grasp of those who commence the ascent determined to win success. It was a saying of NAPOLEON that every soldier carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack; and in like manner may it be said that every colonist has a portfolio within his reach. Not many years since Mr. KERFERD commenced life in an humble capacity in the town of Beechworth, the centre of the Ovens district, and although he possessed no capital, his business qualifications procured him a partnership in a commercial firm on most advantageous terms. The firm unfortunately failed; but instead of being cast down or dispirited by the reverse, Mr. KERFERD nerved himself to renewed exertion; and while following his ordinary occupation he so employed his leisure hours as to study for the bar, to which he was ultimately admitted. He has several times been Mayor of Beechworth, and for several years has represented that town in Parliament. When Mr. FRANCIS formed his Ministry, on the resignation of Sir CHARLES DUFFY, Mr. KERFERD took the subordinate office of Solicitor-General, Mr. STRIPLEN being Attorney-General; but when the latter gentleman appointed himself a Judge of the Supreme Court on the

retirement of Mr Justice WILLIAMS, Mr KERFERD assumed the position of leading Law Minister of the Crown, and at a comparatively early age he has attained the proud position of Chief Responsible Minister—the highest goal which it is possible to reach in the colonies. Mr KERFERD, now that he has succeeded in becoming the head of the Government had better steer clear of the narrow and illiberal policy which characterised the Ministry of his predecessor. It was during Mr FRANCIS' term of office that the late Attorney-General introduced his unwise and bigotted Education Bill, at once a mischievous and popularity-hunting measure, and a gross violation of the rights of citizenship. By that bill an outrage was perpetrated on the principles and feelings of a large portion of the community, which succeeded in alienating the support and sympathy which might otherwise have been accorded the Government, and perhaps have stood its friend in the hour of need.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE imagine the announcement made by the Premier from his place in the House that the Californian service had broken down, will be a matter of but small regret or surprise to the public, prepared as they have been during the entire service of the company by a series of breakdowns. A hope is still held out that the contract may be continued by the firms which are at present building steamers for the line, but we trust that if so, the arrangements entered into will be based on such a footing as to guarantee some degree of punctuality in the arrival and despatch of mails.

On Thursday evening, the 13th instant, a number of influential gentlemen waited upon the Rev. Father Ecuyer, at the Mission House, Christchurch, for the purpose of presenting him with a purse of sovereigns as a slight token of their esteem, and to express their regret at his departure from amongst them. Mr A. J. White said he had been deputed by his fellow Catholics to make the presentation, and on their part to wish the rev. gentleman God-speed and prosperity in his new sphere of work. Father Ecuyer replied in a feeling manner, asserting that he had been agreeably surprised at such a mark of respect and esteem. He expressed his regret at leaving Christchurch, where he had made so many sincere friends, and hoped the present church would be as large again on his next visit amongst them, which he trusted would not be far distant. The rev. gentleman will in future be stationed at Greymouth, whilst his place will be supplied by the Rev. Father Belliard, lately from that town.

We observe by a notice in our advertising columns, that Mr A. R. Loughnan, so long and favorably known in connection with the Green Island Meat Preserving Works, has entered business on his own account, as commission and general agent. We have little doubt, from his known business capacity, and the large circle by whom he is esteemed and respected, but he will secure a most liberal amount of patronage, and be thoroughly successful in his new sphere.

WE beg to inform the public that we have now bound copies of the TABLET on sale at the office, and that those of our subscribers who may have unbound copies by them, can see specimens in various styles and prices by calling at this office.

WE are glad to learn that the laudable and necessary efforts being made by the Catholics at Naseby, for the purpose of freeing the church from debt, appear to be most heartily supported. The committee organised to that end announce by circular that it is their intention to hold a bazaar in aid of the church on the 30th and 31st of October and 2nd of November.

It appears that the New Zealand Ministry is not the only one in which a want of unanimity prevails, and Mr Vogel not the only Minister who has rebellious colleagues. Mr Langton, who has ably held the office of Treasurer in successive Victorian Administrations, has, according to the Melbourne papers, resigned his portfolio through disagreement with the Minister of Lands, Mr Casey. The *casus belli* appears to have been a refusal on the part of the Treasurer to pass the item of expenses of the Lands Minister, occasioned by an extended tour through the colony, the amount and necessity of which Mr Langton deemed unwarranted. Mr Service has accepted the vacant office.

WITH reference to the Bishopric of Sandhurst, we extract the following from the 'Advocate':—"For this bishopric, which was declined, on the ground of ill-health, by Dr. Fortune, Canon Austin Maguire, P.P., Ballincolly, outside Cork, has been nominated. The rev. gentleman is brother of the late John Francis Maguire, who was M.P. for that city. Canon Maguire had not accepted the preferment, but it was not thought likely that he would decline. He was a chaplain to the forces in the Crimea, and from his varied experience, his high gifts, and the suavity of his manner, the Catholics of Sandhurst may be fully persuaded that they would have in Dr. Maguire a bishop who would earnestly and successfully promote their interests, and whom they could both love and esteem."

FROM the 'Grey River Argus' we clip the following sensible remarks, and would express a hearty wish that the liberal ideas held by that journal should become more general:—"Once or twice of late we have had telegrams of Orange celebrations in the Colony. We think it is a pity that such things should be started in this new country, where it is so desirable that old feuds should be entirely forgotten. These celebrations do not spring from love to the memory of William, but from hatred to the memory of somebody else, and we have generally found that Orangemen had no more distinct conception of William the Third—the real man, the historical hero—as painted by McCaulay or Mackintosh, than they have of the elder Cyrus. For the sake of our common country, let us have done with old forms of party strife."

WITH regard to the failure of the Californian line, the following special Sydney telegram has been received at Wellington:—"Serious complications have arisen respecting the Californian Mail Service, Mr Hall having left for America per the Mikado. The Tartar is ordered hence to China on her arrival, and the owners of the Cyphrenes have sent instructions here for her commander. The A.S.N. Company will not charter the steamer for a single trip unless they have the balance of the temporary contract. Under these circumstances the Government will be compelled to take the matter into its own hands, and it intends to carry on the line despite present prospects."

ON Monday the Deputy-Superintendent invoked the aid of the law in ejecting from the Old Immigration Barracks some few families, who insisted in retaining free quarters at the dépôt. It appeared from the evidence adduced during the hearing of the case, that the parties summoned had not made the slightest effort towards obtaining house accommodation, although permitted to remain far beyond the usual time, and when spoken to on the subject positively refused to do so. His Worship granted the order for ejectment, and censured the authorities in submitting so long to the imposition.

AMONGST the regulations contained in the new Licensing Act is one specifying the hours during which barmaids can serve at hotels as between eleven in the morning and the same hour at night. We certainly fail to see the propriety of the provision, believing it to be one that will not be conducive to early rising, while it undoubtedly encourages late hours.

WE leave our readers to discover whether the following grandiloquent effusion taken from the 'Napier Telegraph,' regarding the arrival of the immigrant ship Winchester at that port, is to be attributed to a dearth of local items, or a genuine burst of welcome to so unusual a visitor:—"At an early hour on Sunday morning, a white speck on the clear but far-distant horizon was seen, which betokened to authorities on nautical matters the approach of a large vessel. As the day wore on, any doubts that might have existed on the subject were dispelled, and crowds of people assembled on the beach and on the hills overlooking the bay, to witness that noble sight—a ship in full sail." Perhaps the breeze which wafted the interesting stranger, like that which affected the Prince of Denmark came from the "north-north-west."

BY the arrival of the Otago, we are in possession of later English and Australian dates, but the items furnished are of no especial interest. The most important, however, are to the effect, that the Internationalists have created disturbances in Roumania, and arrests have been made in Rome, Florence, and Naples. From a London telegram, under date 10th inst., we learn that Count Hohenlohe, German ambassador at Versailles, has notified to the Duc de Canges, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends recognising the Spanish Government. The Duc de Canges has issued a circular refuting the complaints of Spain.

WITH regard to the rupture between the members of the Victorian Ministry which we noticed in another column, it appears that during a discussion in the Assembly on the dispute between Messrs Langton and Casey, with reference to expenses incurred by the latter in his tour through the country, Mr Casey read a letter from Mr Francis to Mr Langton, which is considered most damaging to the present Ministry, as showing their great weakness. When the House met, Mr Jones, member for Ballarat, tabled a direct want-of-confidence motion, declaring the reconstruction of the Ministry unsatisfactory. All business was thereupon suspended, when a motion was brought forward, and several objections were urged against the Ministry, especially as regards their position with reference to the Reform Bill, and practically abolishing the office of Chief-Secretary. After several members had spoken, the debate was adjourned, but there is no idea that the motion will be carried, it being regarded as importune. Mr Service, the Treasurer, and Mr Townsend McDermott, Solicitor-General, had been returned unopposed. It is also stated that Sir James McCulloch is to oppose Mr Ramsay, the Post-Master-General, but this must evidently be a mistake, Sir James at present representing Warrnambool; unless, as is improbable, he should resign his present seat for the purpose.

ON Tuesday forenoon a rumour was current about town, which unfortunately proved too true, that Mr Hayzen, a well-known citizen, had committed suicide, by cutting his throat. An inquest was held in the afternoon of the same day, but the evidence adduced did not tend to throw any light upon the sad affair. The coroner addressed the jury at some length, explaining the law under such circumstances, and after a short deliberation they returned a verdict that deceased had committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

The announcement that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick has been created Duke of Connaught has been received in Ireland, says the correspondent of a London paper, with great satisfaction: The 'Observer' fell into a deep mistake in stating that this is the first instance which occurred of any member of the Royal Family having taken a title from Ireland. Why, from King John to Henry VIII., all the English Kings bore the title of Lord of Ireland. And every one of the seven sons of George III. had an Irish title. The Prince of Wales inherits the Earldom of Dublin from his grandfather, the Duke of Kent; the Queen's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, is Earl of Ulster; the Duke of Cambridge is Earl of Tipperary; the ex-King of Hanover is Earl of Armagh; the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was Earl of Munster. The Irish title now about to be conferred on Prince Arthur Patrick is, however, the first ever connected with Connaught; and being a Dukedom it will be the title by which he will be called. The Queen visited Ireland, for the first time, early in August, 1849; and on the birth of the Prince, on the first of May following she called him in honor of that visit, Arthur, in compliment to his godfather the Duke of Wellington, and Patrick, as a tribute to the country. It is now rumoured that the new title has political significance, and only a step towards appointing the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland, thus reviving the habit of five or six centuries ago, when the son of the King of England was frequently Lord Deputy.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr Milburn, a compositor in the London 'Times' office, who produced a set of verses in honor of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has received an autograph letter of thanks from the Empress of Russia.

The total cost of the Tichborne trial was £55,315 17s 1d. The amount of counsel's fees was £11,450, of which £2644 was paid in 1871; in 1872-73 £4700, and in 1874, £5500. The witnesses were paid in 1872-73 £8220, and in 1873-74 £8848 18s., and this year £4300. The shorthand writers got £3493, the jury £3780.

It is stated that the Hon. Col. White intends to resign his seat for Tipperary, and that Mr W. O'Connor Morris, Chairman of County Louth, will stand for the vacancy, on Home Rule principles.

The City of Buffalo at present contains sixteen Catholic churches and seven chapels in convents, together with religious houses for the Jesuits, Redemptorists, Oblates, Franciscans and Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission.

A great German magnate, Herr Von Schwertstock, lately said:—People talk abroad of the high standard of education among our German workmen; the truth is, our workmen just have education enough to read cheap newspapers, and to be misled by all the fallacies in them.

Colorado was a howling wilderness, without a railroad, five years ago. Now the civilizing steam whistle shocks the nerves of the people for over seven hundred miles of that territory.

There is something remarkable, though not uncommon, in the vital statistics of Connecticut. *There were 457 divorces granted last year in that State.* The population has increased 4265 over the preceding year; but the number of marriages has decreased by 182. More than half the marriages were between foreign-born persons, or one of the parties was foreign-born. It is not hard to foretell the fate of the Puritan element in Connecticut.

The great clock of the British House of Parliament has been stopped for cleaning on account of having lost a second in one month. The average variation of the clock does not amount to a quarter of a second in the year.

Amongst the "Strangers" inscribed in the Introduction Book of the Liverpool Exchange Newsrooms recently, was "J. Ossou Aushah, Coomassie." The gentleman in question is a son of the predecessor of King Koffee.

In a recent number of the 'Evening Post,' attention is drawn to the fact of Mr Vogel having a telegraphic communication carried to his own house, and expresses a hope it is not connected with the general system of telegraphy to enable persons, not sworn officers of the department, to read ordinary messages in transit.

A lucrative bouquet was recently thrown to a popular artiste at Tiflis—the flowers were held together by a twisted band of banknotes.

A San Francisco journal, in speaking of Dunedin, describes it as a British settlement not far from New Zealand.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who arrived by the Australian mail, is at present in Italy, and will not reach London before the end of June.

A new Irish magazine, to be called 'Now-a-Days,' is to be started, to which Mrs Cashel Hoey, Miss Mulholland, Miss Katherine King authoress of "Petite's Romance," Mr W. G. Wills, and other Irish men and women will contribute.

Nearly two and a half million lbs of tea were received in London during the week ending May 18, and there was a large falling off in the average receipts of preceding weeks!

In June last, according to English papers to hand, the Carlists had 101 battalions in the field. These were exclusive of guerillas and unarmed sympathisers.

In a recent debate in the House of Lords upon the policy of the Government upon the Gold Coast, Lord Carnarvon stated that the mortality among the troops during the recent expedition against Ashantee did not exceed that of the metropolis—the rate being 23 in 1000. This of course does not include the loss of life in battle. His Lordship's facts are disputed by the press.

In reply to a recent advertisement in the Melbourne 'Argus' for a clerk, salary £2 a week, 120 applications were received.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN AUCKLAND.

THE fund for building our new cathedral is swelling rapidly. It now amounts to nearly two thousand pounds, which is lying at five per cent. interest in the Bank. In due time we shall have a cathedral worthy of the capital of the Province and our holy religion, and which, moreover, will reflect credit on ourselves. If some of the seniors among us do not live to see it completed, our children after us will have that satisfaction. Bishop Croke, it is expected, will bring from Europe, America, and Australia, some considerable addition to our cathedral fund, and who knows if we do not out-do even Mr Macandrew's "First Church" or Presbyterian Cathedral in Otago. Our schools were never in a more flourishing state. What we want chiefly is an increase of school room, and an increase of teachers—male and female. The Christian Doctrine Society are making increased efforts to secure the attendance of children at the Sunday schools, and to have them well instructed in their religion—or "armed to the teeth" as Dr. Wallis expresses it, against the enemies of their faith and morals, visible or invisible. It is a pity more of the heads of families do not interest themselves in this society. Their apathy is not to their honor. The Auckland branch of the Hibernian Society is flourishing, and now numbers nearly one hundred members, I hear. This is certainly the most important lay Catholic association we have on this side of the equator, and is likely to exert a powerful and widely extended influence for good in more ways than one. It is a society which is not only profitable in a religious and moral, but in a pecuniary point of view to its members, and therefore well calculated to elevate the character of the Catholic body generally in the estimation of their Protestant neighbors. The good it does will be owing to the power of the Church, from which it is an offshoot, and derives its religious and moral life.

THE PREMIER AND THE HON. MR. O'RORKE.

THE debate on the abolition of Provincialism has been signalized by a rather sharp and acrimonious passage-at-arms between the Premier and one of his Ministry, terminating with the resignation of the latter. Mr Vogel, in rising to speak to the question, asserted that the statement was without foundation that Otago would lose its land revenue if Provincialism in the North Island were abolished, and promised that provision for securing the land revenue to the Middle Island should be made. His speech was a most able, telling, and logical one, in which he showed the absurdity of allowing the present state of things to continue, and pointed out that in three years there had been spent in the North Island out of Colonial funds, £2,387,000, while the whole Provincial revenue, including the land fund, was only £448,000; or in other words, the North Island, with an annual revenue of something over one hundred thousand pounds, has been supplied with money by the General Government amounting to five times that amount. In further proof of the necessity of the measure, he stated that the North Island services for last year was £58,000, while the capitation paid by the Colony was £88,000. For these reasons he considered it would be economical to take the administration of the North Island. They would have a resident Minister of Auckland, and a Government agency in the other provinces, except Wellington. The local machinery of the North Island would be modelled the same as the Timaru-Gladstone Road Board. The seat of Government would be fixed at Wellington, and the security given to the Middle Island land revenue would not be interfered with. All existing and contingent liabilities for public works and immigration were made chargeable to the consolidated revenue, but, should the public works be extended, then hereafter the expenditure would be charged against the land revenue of each island. It was proposed that the Superintendents of the North Island should be paid to the end of their term, and the Superintendent of Auckland, who had spent a life service in the province, should be pensioned.

On the Premier resuming his seat, Mr O'Rorke rose from the Treasury benches, and in an indignant and excited tone denounced the conduct of his chief, and publicly announced his retirement from the Ministry. He said he wished to say that he had been no party, and could be no party, to the scheme. Had he voted for it, he would have deserved to be called a base political traitor, and although there were eminent political apostates, he was happy he could not imitate them. If the scheme were carried out, it must result in a failure. He could not alter his political opinions in the twinkling of an eye, and would never have joined the Ministry if he thought his hon. colleague had in his copious armory the dagger to stab the political life of Auckland. He had no personal grounds of objection against his colleague; he had always been courteously treated. The Premier had entered on a voyage of which no man could see the end. After enlarging on the beauties of the Constitution Act, and reiterating that Mr Vogel wished to crush out the political life of Auckland, which he proposed should be ruled by a leader of Centralism, 400 miles distant, he asserted his seat in the Executive was none of his seeking, and had he known the opinions of the Premier he would never have joined him. He then indignantly withdrew from the House.

Mr Vogel rose to explain, and said Mr O'Rorke was still a member of the Government, and that the speech took him quite by surprise; but the Government would survive the loss of the departmental assistance given by the hon. gentleman. Mr Vogel declined going to explanations as to what transpired in the Cabinet. Mr O'Rorke, on the other hand, declared he had stated, when he heard the resolution was to be pressed, that he could not possibly support it.

On the motion of Mr Reeves, the debate was then adjourned.

UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—In the issue of the TABLET of the 15th inst, you throw out a very good suggestion in reference to the very unequal manner in which the colonists of New Zealand are represented in the House of Representatives. As matters stand at present, Dunedin, which, according to the last census, bears a population of about 19,000 people, has only two Representatives in that House; while Taranaki which bears a small population of 5,000 has three representatives. Marlborough with a population of 6,000 and Hawke's Bay with a population of 9,000 have each two members, while Dunedin with her large population has only the same number. The suburbs of Dunedin are also represented in the same manner. In fact, sir, Otago and Canterbury are so under represented in the Assembly that it must be next to impossible for these Provinces to get justice at the hands of the other Provinces. It is monstrous that it should be left in the hands of the representatives of those small Provinces to decide how the colony should be ruled and what should become of the land-revenue of Otago and Canterbury. The scheme which Mr Vogel has now on hand having for its end the abolition of the numerous miniature parliaments in the North Island, is a praiseworthy one, and will no doubt gain the favor of the majority of the Colonists. What his chances of success are I will not predict, still there cannot be the slightest doubt but that if he had first got the people more equally represented in the Assembly, his chances of success would have been perfectly certain.—I am &c.,

August 18, 1874.

C. R. CHAPMAN.

Great Britain has now 36,000,000 spindles in her mills; the United States, 8,000,000; France, 5,700,000; the German Zollverein, 4,300,000, of which Alsace possesses 1,700,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Switzerland, 1,800,000; Austria, 1,400,000; Spain, 1,400,000; Belgium, 600,000; Italy, 500,000; and over 2,000,000 in other countries. William Adair, a Cherokee Indian, has been admitted to practice law at the bar of the United States Supreme Court. This is the first lawyer of the red race.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'

THE CATHOLIC ORGAN AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

THE Catholic body in this Colony may well feel proud to learn that the TABLET is, in proportion to the capital invested in it, the best paying paper in New Zealand. Forty per cent. is an extraordinary dividend, and may well tempt those who have a few spare pounds by them to invest in it. The real secret of this unprecedented success is of course good management. But there must be other causes, not so apparent. The support you have received from the advertising public is honorable to their liberality, many of the advertisers in the TABLET being of course non-Catholic. The presumption therefore is, that the manner and spirit of the TABLET do not give offence to the religious feelings of any, however warmly it may advocate legitimate Catholic interests. If you carry on war, it is a defensive war you are engaged in. Self interest must, of course, be one of the inducements which lead advertisers into the columns of the TABLET, and it augurs well for the Catholic community in your city and provinces to see that the commercial public and others deem it conducive to their interest to use the TABLET as an advertising medium so largely. We may be well assured you will do nothing to forfeit the good will and respect of the Protestant portion of the community, which you obviously enjoy to so great an extent already. Indeed, when you have the approval of your own Bishop, and the publicly expressed encouragement of His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and therefore the blessing of God in your work, your unusual success ought not to be a matter of surprise to any one. However men may dissent from our views on religious and political questions, many of our most conscientious and inveterate opponents—I will not say enemies—must feel some degree of anxiety and curiosity to know what course we are pursuing, and therefore wish to see the TABLET. They know that when Protestants are much divided among themselves on public questions, then the "Catholic vote" may often decide to which of the contending parties victory shall belong. Mr Barton lately bore reluctant testimony to this fact when he bitterly complained that it was not Mr Wales, but Dr. Moran who had beaten him at the poll. If the Catholic vote be worth courting, so I presume are the good graces of the Catholic organ, the TABLET, worth having. It can rarely happen that Catholics have any entirely separate interests. Their interests are generally identical with those of certain other large sections of the Protestant public. Witness the education question. It is not Catholics alone who object to the present unjust and godless Government system of education—Anglicans and others are equally averse to it with us, though they may, for peculiar reasons, not openly express themselves so decidedly against it as we do. The TABLET is now an accomplished fact, and a great fact, too. Go on and prosper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

COAL, according to the modern hypothesis, is merely a transmuted vegetable soil which accumulated, not under water, but under the trees composing primeval forests. These forests stood on areas which were subjected to repeated changes of level in relation to that of the ocean. It must be understood that though the ground beneath us is popularly regarded as the type of everything steady and immovable, this earth of ours is far from deserving the character for stability with which it is thus fully accredited; absolute rest is all but unknown to it. It happens that even at the present day there are certain regions, such as those subject to volcanic disturbances, whose tendencies are always to move upwards, like the more aspiring of our youths, while there are others, such as the coral regions, which are steadily sinking like those less fortunate youths who have failed in the voyage of life. So it was in the olden time. The coal beds appear to have accumulated on the latter class of areas—areas of depression—geographical regions in which the earth had a tendency to sink below the level of the ocean. Mud and silt had collected upon such areas until the deposits thus formed reached the surface-level of the water; and then came what appears to have been necessary to the growth of the coal-plants, namely, a bed of peculiar grey mud. We do not know why that mud came there, or whence it was derived. That it was very different from the ordinary deposits, the sandstones and shales, which accumulated in the carboniferous ocean, is shown by the physical qualities which it still possesses, and which they do not possess—properties which fit it for the purpose to which it is now devoted, of being manufactured into fire-bricks, whence its common name of fire-clay. That this grey mud was the soil preferred by the great majority of the plants constituting the carboniferous forests is as obvious as the oak woods of Herefordshire and the sunny south will not flourish upon the cold soils of the Lancashire uplands. Minute spores, representing the seeds of the plants which afterwards became coal, were floated to this mud by wind and water; and finding there a suitable soil, they germinated, took root, and soon converted the swamp area into a magnificent forest. As the trees grew they shed showers of their microscopic spores, which often fell in such vast quantities as to constitute an important contribution to the accumulating vegetable soil, but along with them there fell other and more bulky objects, such as might be expected to accumulate under a semi-tropical forest. The dead leaves, broken branches, and prostrated stems, alike contributed a share to the decaying vegetable mass. In the tropical regions of the present day such accumulations become rapidly decomposed, and pass away in gaseous forms; but such does appear to have been the case in the carboniferous age—at least, not in the same degree. Even in Lancashire, notwithstanding all the influences tending to diminish the bulk of the vegetable mass—such as atmospheric decomposition—chemical changes occurring during the latter processes of mineralization, and the presence of super-imposed rocks prolonged throughout all subsequent ages, we have coal seams six and seven feet in thickness, whilst they occur in America, as for example in the oolitic coalfield on the James River, with the surprising thickness of between thirty and forty ft. Such accumulations of vegetable soil as these thicknesses of solid

coal represent, almost exceed comprehension, and must indicate enormous periods of undisturbed forest life. But at length a change came over the sylvan scene; the land sank—whether suddenly or slowly we have no means of saying. The numbers of dead fishes found on the roofs and upper portions of some coals seems to indicate a sudden rush of pure water over the land, followed by the quick destruction of the fishes, poisoned by the bituminous mud in which they found themselves entangled. In other cases the roof of clean blue shale, devoid of all appearance of either animal or vegetable remains, and resting immediately upon a defined surface of pure coal, is suggestive of a slower submergence, allowing time for the destruction and obliteration of all traces of growing vegetation upon its surface.—'Macmillan's Magazine.'

A SECRET RELIGION IN JAPAN.

THE Rev. Father Walworth, who is now travelling in the East, writes to Father Hewitt, C. S. P., an interesting letter from Japan, published in the 'Catholic Reflector,' from which we take the following:—

"It was, however, in the Southern parts of Japan that St. Francis Xavier and the missionaries who followed his footsteps had succeeded best in the establishment of the Catholic faith, and there it is one would most naturally look for any remaining evidences of their work. During a visit to Mgr. Petitjean to Nagasaki in 1864, he saw one day in the mission church an old Japanese woman, who was praying beneath a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Something peculiar in her manner attracted his attention, and on enquiring he discovered that she did not belong to Nagasaki, and was not known to any of the missionaries. She seemed to be afraid to be spoken to, and answered questions with great reluctance. On being pressed she acknowledged that she had a religion which was not like the religion of the country. Holy men had taught it in the land, she said, long, long ago, but these men were all dead and gone, and there were no teachers of her religion left. Being confident that she was a Catholic, and one that derived her faith from the old plantation, the Bishop endeavored to assure her. He told her that he knew all about these early teachers, that he himself was a priest of the same religion, and that he and others like him had come to preach that religion once more, and establish the old worship again amongst them. It was not until she had catechized him very closely that she gave him full confidence, and became satisfied that she was in a true Catholic Church, and in the presence of a real priest. She then acknowledged openly that she was a Christian, and said that the neighboring islands were full of others like herself who held to that faith, though secretly and in constant fear of persecution. She had heard of the arrival of strange missionaries at Nagasaki, and had come there, though with great fear and caution, to see if perhaps they were not like those who had brought the faith to Japan three hundred years before. Joyfully now she returned home to announce the glad tidings to the rest. The missionaries soon found themselves surrounded by a multitude of native Christians, very ignorant indeed of many things belonging to their religion, but nevertheless clinging to it most firmly and affectionately. About twelve thousand of these have thus far reported themselves in the small islands near Nagasaki. But unhappily the enthusiasm with which they crowded to welcome the Fathers, aroused the attention of the Japanese government, and gave rise to a new persecution. Great numbers of the native Christians were arrested and imprisoned. They could no longer come to Nagasaki without punishment, nor were the Fathers allowed to visit them at their houses. It is supposed that at least sixty thousand more Catholics are in Japan who are afraid to make themselves known. Without priests, without any authorised or qualified teachers, without any means of offering the Christian sacrifice, or maintaining any public worship, without the succor and consolation of the sacraments, and all the while in constant dread and fear of persecution, is it not wonderful that this poor, hunted and isolated band of believers should have maintained the Catholic faith for so many generations? Only one sacrament was left to them—the sacrament of baptism, and this has been perpetuated amongst them by a class of men whom they call Baptizers who know what is requisite to valid baptism, and transmit the knowledge to others."

The English journals announce the death of Louise, Duchess of Leeds, which occurred on the 8th of April. The deceased lady was the daughter of Mr Richard Caton, an English merchant, who settled in Baltimore towards the end of last century, and married Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the other daughter being the late Mrs Robert Goodloe Harper. Mr and Mrs Caton had four children. Mary married Robert Patterson, the eldest son of the late William Patterson, father of Mme. Bonaparte, of Baltimore. With him these went to England with her two sisters, Elizabeth and Louise. As the granddaughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, they were received into the highest circles of English society. After returning to America, Mr Robert Patterson died, and his widow, again visiting England for her health, became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley, her sister marrying Baron Stafford, and Louise Sir Felton Harvey, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, upon whose death she married the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, then Marquis of Carmarthen, who, on the death of his father, became Duke of Leeds. The other daughter of Mr Caton married John M'Tavish a Scotch gentleman residing in Canada, who subsequently made his residence in Philadelphia. All these granddaughters of the signer of the Declaration of Independence were remarkable in their early years for distinguished carriage and fascinating manners; and pre-eminent in this respect among them was Lady Wellesley, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Her portrait (by Sir Thomas Lawrence) perpetuates on canvas both her grace and sweetness. It was of her, while her husband was Viceroy of Ireland, that the late Bishop England, when toasting the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, gave as his sentiment, "Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown,—in the land from which his fathers fled in fear, his daughter's daughter reigns as queen." None of these ladies had children excepting Mrs M'Tavish of Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PATENT PIANO PLAYER.—Learning to play on the pianoforte is to become a thing of the past! A patent piano player has just been invented by a Frenchman, by means of which, it is said, the veriest novice can perform the most difficult pieces. The instrument is thus described:—It occupies a position in front of the keyboard of the piano, and extends from above it to the floor. Over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to those beneath them. These are the fingers of the machine, and they have this advantage over the human hand, that they have a finger for every note. The top of the machine is about one foot in width, and has in the centre two rollers, which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, and as it passes the piano plays it. The music is on paper, and the notes are made by cutting holes in squares. As these holes pass a certain point, they allow a hammer to pass through, and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key on the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be cut at proper intervals, to strike any number of keys in a given series. The machine can be adapted to any instrument with keys.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The rate of mortality is 33,333,333 every year; 91,954 every day; 3,730 every hour; 60 every minute; 1 every second. The average duration of life is 33 years. One fourth part of the population dies before the 7th year; one-half before the 17th. Only 1 in 10,000 reaches the 100th; only 1 in 500 the 65th year. Married people live longer than unmarried ones, tall persons longer than short ones. Only 65 persons in 100 contract marriage. Only the eighth part of the male population is fit to bear arms. One hundred years ago France was the most populous empire in Europe. At that time Russia had 17 millions of inhabitants; Austria, 18 millions; Germany, 15 millions; France, 24 millions. Now the population of Russia is 74 millions; of Germany, 41 millions; of Austria and Hungary, 36 millions; of France, 36 millions; and of Great Britain and Ireland, 32 millions.

NOBLE BLOOD A MYTH.—It is an amusing speculation to look back and compute what number of men and women among the ancients clubbed their endeavors to the production of a single modern. Thus a present nobleman, for instance, is 1; his father and mother were 2; his grandfathers and grandmothers were 4; his great grandfathers and great grandmothers were 8; the next predecessors will count 16; and at the next twenty-first remove, the figures reach the astounding number of 1,048,576. Here are only computed twenty-one generations, which, allowing three generations to be one hundred years, carry us back no further than the Norman Conquest, at which time, each present nobleman—to exclude all ignoble blood from his veins—ought to have had 1,048,576 noble ancestors! Carry this reckoning back three hundred years further, and the number amounts to about 500,000,000, which clearly indicates that the pretension to such purity of blood in ancient families is a mere joke.

POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES.—According to the Registrar-General, the population of the largest towns of England is as follows:—London, 3,400,700; Liverpool, 510,640; Manchester, 355,339; Birmingham, 366,862. This return, however, gives no real idea of the crowds that are concentrated in the great centres of population. Salford, for instance, is as much a part of Manchester as Woolloomooloo of Sydney, and Salford has nearly 150,000 inhabitants; and the "Black Country" of Staffordshire, with its hundred of thousands of inhabitants, is practically a continuation of the town of Birmingham. Liverpool alone has a population greater than that of New South Wales, and London a greater population than all the Australasian colonies.

A RAILROAD NOTION.—The 'Chicago Tribune' gives an account of a project devised by a correspondent to carry grain to New York by means of a wire cable, to which would be attached bins 5ft. long, and capable of holding two bushels each. At distances of ten miles would be stationed engines of 150 horse power, to be used in the endless cable, the operation of which would be precisely like that of an ordinary elevator, except that it would carry its load horizontally, instead of lifting it. The inventor thinks that by this process wheat can be moved from Chicago to New York at a cost of about ten cents per bushel, after leaving a margin for repairs and interest on cost of construction. The strength of cable required would make the scheme a failure; but it is remarked that it brings to mind the fact that before the success of locomotives on railroads was an accomplished fact, and even at the time when the first railroad where they were ever used was being made, it was expected that the trains would be drawn by endless cables worked by stationary engines.

AN AIR MACHINE.—A new air machine has been constructed in the House of Commons. By means of this apparatus a constant supply of air, cooled to any required degree even in the warmest weather, can be supplied at the rate of from 60,000 to 90,000 gallons per minute. The house contains about 90,000 gallons of air, so that when the apparatus is working at its maximum it is possible to renew the air without sensible draught every six minutes. Previously when the windows were opened the air used to rush in and escape in part through the roof, without providing a proper supply for the occupants of the chamber. The temperature then rose, and the result was directly the reverse of what was expected. The improved mode of ventilation is quite independent of open windows and of the fans (formerly in use), which were objectionable on account of draughts and dust. It is to be hoped that, from experiments that have been made with the use of cotton wool, it will be possible to supply comparatively pure air during the prevalence of the densest fog. The ingenious invention of Peaucillet has been applied to produce perfect rectilinear movement of the piston. The whole of the apparatus has been constructed in the workshops of the Houses of Parliament.

BREAKING THE NEWS GENTLY.—"When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court-house stairs and broke his neck," says Mark Twain in the 'Galaxy,' it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs Bagley. But finally the body was put into Higgins' waggon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs B., but

to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not to break the news to her at once, but to do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs Bagley came to the door; then he said:—'Does the widdier Bagley live here?' 'The widow Bagley? No, sir!' 'I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live here?' 'Yes; Judge Bagley lives here.' 'I'll bet he don't. But never mind—it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?' 'No.' 'I jest expected as much. Because, you know—take ho'd o' suthin', mum, for I'm a going to make a little communication, and I reckon maybe it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum; I've got the old judge curled up here in the waggon—and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to him.' After the above specimen of gentleness, we would not care to see Mr Higgins "cutting up rough."

During the hearing of a case in Melbourne, a novel feature presented itself in the shape of an English youth, who acted as Chinese interpreter. His name is Wm. Henry Hutton, and he has been brought down by the police from Beechworth to interpret in the Chinese lottery cases. He speaks Chinese most fluently (the 'Age' says), and does not hesitate in the least for words. On Monday he astonished a Chinaman in the box by the manner in which he elicited the evidence. He does not take half the time to gather from the Chinese witnesses what they have to state that Fook Shing does, and he conveys the result of his interpretation to the bench in the most lucid manner. It appears that he spent two years and a half learning from books, and since then he has spent eight or nine years conversing in the language, and now he can speak in seventeen different dialects of the Chinese language, in addition to reading it. One peculiarity he has is that he can express himself in fewer words than the Chinese themselves.

An announcement has been made to the effect that the Holy See has issued a rescript commanding his Eminence Cardinal Cullen to call a Synod of the Church in Ireland to deliberate upon several questions of first-rate importance; and it is further stated that a Synod will, accordingly, be held in Dublin or Maynooth about the end of July or beginning of August.

The new English postmaster-general, it is stated, is strongly in favor of reducing the newspaper postage to one farthing; but as the reduction, if carried out at once over the whole kingdom, would lead to a serious diminution of revenue, it is probable that it may be preceded by the application of the farthing rate to the districts in which particular newspapers are published. By this plan the present carriage of single newspapers by railways would be superseded, very much to the convenience of the public. It is also rumoured that the telegraphic charges to newspapers will shortly undergo favorable revision.

The 'Paris Journal' makes the following statement: "Last night M. Besombe, a broker, in the Rue Lebon, presented himself at police station in a state of extreme alarm. He declared that his wife had no sooner retired to bed than she arose and attacked him very violently. She was foaming at the mouth and tried to bite him. His cries brought the neighbours to his assistance, but they had all great difficulty to avoid being bitten by the poor woman. The police went immediately to the house, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in overpowering Madame Besombe, whom they found foaming at the mouth and grinding her teeth. She was removed to the Beaujon Hospital. A few days before she had been bitten by a mad cat. The wound had been cauterized, but it was too late.

The work of internal Irish Catholic reorganisation proceeds steadily in the University. The faculty of law has just been placed on an active footing by the appointment of two of the most rising members of the junior Irish Bar to chairs of English Law and of Jurisprudence; Mr Richard Paul Carton, who was called in 1863, and Mr Hugh MacDermott, who made his studies in the Catholic University, called in 1862. Amongst the legal objections urged by some of the senators of the Dublin University against the incorporation of the Catholic College into the former foundation, is (the 'Tablet' says) the unrepealed portion of the Relief Act, 1793 (33 Geo. III., cap 21, sec. 7), and also the penal clause in the Emancipation Act against Jesuits; as it is alleged that the direction of the whole Catholic University has recently been placed under Jesuit Fathers. For the latter statement there is not a shadow of ground. Two Jesuits, FF. Barron and Keating, have been placed over St. Patrick's Collegiate House, in charge, as deans, of the domestic life, discipline, and training of the students resident therein—a highly important duty—but these Fathers exercise no further function, fill no chairs, nor in any wise, save that one of them may have a seat on the Rectorial Council, direct the general administration of the University.

That the Irish Land Question is yet far from being settled must now, we think, be plain even to the most ardent admirer of the Gladstone nostrum. In various counties in each of the four provinces, rents are being raised and notices to quit served in quite the old fashion, despite the famous sliding scale and the two-and-sixpenny stamp. As a consequence of this, the farmers are in many districts forced to combine in their own defence. In Kilkenny a new Tenant League is in full working order, while in Queen's County the Independent Club has resolved to promote the assembling of another Land Conference in Dublin, one of the objects of which shall be the founding of a Farmers' Defence Association for all Ireland.

Mr Justice Lawson has delivered judgment at Galway, unseating Mr O'Donnell, convicting him of the personal exercise of undue influence and intimidation, and condemning him in the heavy costs of the petition trial. The decision of the learned judge was received throughout the country with unmixed regret. Profound sympathy was felt with Mr O'Donnell, a young gentleman who has, at an early age, when other men are but commencing life, established in the great arena of letters a high, a deserved, and an advancing reputation. The presence of such a man in Parliament was an honor and an advantage to Ireland; and the vast majority of his countrymen, including many who differ from Mr O'Donnell in political opinions, regret that so honorable and so promising a career should experience even a temporary check.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

(Continued.)

But whatever may be the precise nature of the judgment impending over a guilty world which Anna Maria and many other holy souls, not only in modern times but in ages past have combined to predict, one thing seems to be unquestionable, that it will be most sudden and terrible, and such as shall force men to confess the power and hand of the Almighty. Our Holy Father himself lately used some very remarkable expressions with reference to the future triumph of the Church and the nature of the Divine intervention in her behalf which we have reason to expect. It is contained in a letter which he addressed on the 6th of February, 1863, to the Director of the 'Unità Cattolica,' then engaged in collecting an offering for his Holiness on occasion of the late centenary of St. Gregory VII. After speaking of the successful vindication of the Church's usurped rights by that holy Pontiff, although he himself breathed forth his soul in exile, and alluding to the still fiercer battle now being waged, not against certain of the rights of the Church alone, but against her very existence and constitution, nay, against the Catholic religion itself, and that, not by one prince alone, but by well-nigh all the powerful of the earth, the Holy Father proceeds to say, 'Seeing that we know for certain that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church, these many and great difficulties ought not to depress the mind of him who considers them, but ought to animate him to greater hope. For, relying on the incontrovertible oracle of God, the very atrocity of a war so vast and manifold, waged by Divine permission against the Church, is sufficient to convince the believer that such a triumph is prepared for her as for fulness and splendour shall surpass all that have preceded. And whereas God in lighter and less perilous struggles prepared for her an efficient aid in the arms of princes, or in the marvellous energy and authority of holy persons, and whereas in the present far greater trial He withholds all succor, this again proves that He has reserved to Himself the victory over His enemies. And this will be more manifest if we consider that the root of present evils is to be found in this,—that men, having turned themselves with their whole mind and strength to earthly things, not only have forsaken God, but have altogether rejected Him, in such wise that it would seem that they could in no other way be recalled to Him save by some fact which cannot easily be attributed to a second cause, but is of such a nature as to constrain every one to look up and exclaim, "This is the work of God, and it is marvellous in our eyes."'

The Pope expressed himself in similar terms to an Eastern prelate who, writing to the Bishop of Angoulême, thus describes what passed:—'The Holy Father said to me, "The world is immersed in sin; it cannot thus continue; a human hand is powerless to save it, the hand of God must manifest itself visibly, and, I tell you, we shall see this divine hand with our bodily eyes." These words he pronounced with an air of inspiration, raising his two fore-fingers significantly to his eyes as he spoke.'

As a popular interest attaches to all the utterances of Pius IX. especially with reference to the present crisis, we record the following words, pronounced by him in public on the 16th July, 1871, and addressed to the Collectors of the Archconfraternity of St. Peter:—'There was a good old priest,' said the Holy Father, 'Mgr. D. Raffaele Natali, a zealous promoter of the cause of Anna Maria Taigi, who related to us marvellous things of this servant of the Lord and, among others, various predictions regarding these present times. We do not place too much reliance upon reported prophecies; these, however, are recorded in the Processes, and the Holy See will judge of them. We have not read them, but this good priest repeated several times that the Venerable, foretelling the trials we now behold, said that a time would come during which the Holy See would be obliged to live upon the alms of the entire world; but that the money would never be wanting. Truly,' added the Holy Father, 'it would be difficult not to recognise the accuracy of such a prediction.'

Anna Maria never declared the precise time at which the impending judgment was to take place, although we may be led to infer that the period is not far distant, on account of its connection with other events which she foretold, and of which we seem to be now beholding the progressive fulfilment; viz. the violent persecution of the Church and the despoilment of the Vicar of Christ, a despoilment which, she said, would be so complete that 'The Pope, shut up in the Vatican, would find himself hemmed in as by an iron circle.' All human hope, she added, would have failed, and it would be then that God would cause His mercy to shine forth. The same conclusion may be drawn, as we have said, from the prophecies of other holy persons who have enjoyed the possession of supernatural lights in our times; and they have been more numerous than is commonly imagined. Amongst these was P. Bernardo Clausi, a Religious of the Order of the Minims, who often foretold the coming of a terrible judgment on the wicked and the subsequent glorious triumph of the Church, and who always spoke of it as near at hand. He told Sister Maria Margherita Laudi, a religious of San Filippo and his penitent, who has now attained her eighty-third year and who will appear, or, more probably, has appeared, to make her deposition as a witness in the process for the introduction of his cause, that she would behold the coming chastisement which he himself would not live to see, and also the general reorganisation and triumph of the Church which were to follow. 'Blessed,' he added, 'are they who will live in those happy days, for it will be a reign of fraternal charity. The joy you will feel will be so great that it will cause you to forget all past sufferings. But before these things come to pass, evil will have made such progress in the world that it will seem as if all the devils had issued from hell, so great will be the persecution raised by the wicked against the just, who will have to endure a very martyrdom.' He also told her that the scourge which God would bring upon the earth would be something new and unparalleled, and directed solely against the wicked. 'Heaven and earth,' he said, 'will be united, and great sinners will be converted, because they will then know God. This scourge will be felt throughout the world, and will be so terrible that survivors will

imagine they are the only persons spared. All will be good and penitent.' He spoke in a similar manner to others, who have also attested the same on oath, saying that when things were come to the worst, and when all will seem lost, then God will set His hand and rectify all, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, so that the impious themselves will be constrained to confess that it is the work of God. If persons of so advanced an age as this nun are indeed to behold these things, it must be concluded that the time is not far removed.

If the very general hope entertained by the faithful, and amounting almost to an expectation, that Pius IX. will witness the beginning of the Church's triumph be well grounded, this again would give us reason to expect this terrible event very shortly; for a well-attested prophecy of Anna Maria's, which has perhaps become more generally known than that of the days of darkness, assigned to Pius IX. a reign of twenty-seven years, and something more. It is also very confidently asserted, and the assertion certainly seems to rest on good authority, that she declared that Pius IX. would witness the beginning of the Church's triumph. If, then, this 'something more' signify but a portion of another year, then, indeed, brief would be the time remaining which separates us from this awful judgment and the subsequent triumph. Prophecies, however, are not designed for the purpose of satisfying curiosity, even though it may be a holy curiosity, but for higher ends, and purposes more profitable to our souls. At present, however, the predictions of this favored soul concerning events yet future—predictions to which naturally much importance is attached owing to the fulfilment of so many that she uttered concerning events now past—have reached us but in fragments, those fragments also having been only orally transmitted. But, supposing it to be proved beyond a doubt that she promised that Pius IX. should witness the beginning of the Church's triumph, it would still be impossible for us to decide in what sense the promise is to be understood. It is well, therefore, while sharing the general hope and, above all, while joining in the fervent prayers which the whole Church is unceasingly offering to God for his deliverance, not to be led away to entertain a conviction which might only prepare for us a sharp disappointment, a disappointment which would result, not from the failure of the prophecy itself, but from our own premature and rash interpretations.

Leaving, then, this deeply interesting question for the future to decide, we are perhaps not wrong in concluding that the close of the reign of Pius IX. is at least closely connected with the predicted deliverance. P. Calixte, writing evidently sometime in the latter half of the year 1870, and considering as he does that Anna Maria's prophecies imply that he will witness the commencement of the triumph, observes, 'We may therefore conclude that the present uneasy state of things will yet last nearly three years; and it is precisely during a period of three years that the secret of La Salette, now partially disclosed, avowed that God would seem to have forgotten France the born protectress of the Holy See.' These three years are now approaching their completion. 'Marie Lataste on her part,' continues P. Calixte, 'speaking of Rome, declared that the Saviour Himself said to her, "Oppression will reign in the city that I love, and where I have left my heart. It will seem to succumb during three years and a little longer." "It would appear, then," adds P. Calixte, "that we must date the beginning of this trial from the entrance of the Piedmontese into Rome." Marie Lataste also declared that our Lord, after announcing these three years of captivity to the city of Rome, during which time she was to be "in sadness and desolation, surrounded on all sides like a bird taken in a net," said, "but my Mother shall descend into the city; she will take the hands of the old man seated on a throne, and will say to him, "Behold the hour, arise, look at thy enemies: I cause them to disappear one after another, and they disappear for ever. Thou hast rendered glory to me in heaven and upon earth, and I will render glory to thee on earth and in heaven. Look at men—how they venerate thy name, thy courage, thy power. Thou shalt live, and I will abide with thee." These are doubtless encouraging words, but they cannot be said to specify with unmistakable clearness the nature of the glory which Pius IX. is to receive in this world. Heaven has a different measure from that of earth. Yet one thing we know. If God has His absolute decrees, which not even saints can move Him to reverse, all that he has revealed to us in Scripture, and all that the testimony of such chosen souls as that of Anna Maria makes known to us, of His adorable goodness and His readiness to hearken unto prayer, serve to prove that He can be turned from his conditional purposes, and that He will prolong seasons of grace or of life at the cry of His children. To Pius IX. has been promised a reign of twenty-seven years, and something more. He has now completed the twenty-seven years. The more remains. What that more imports Anna Maria did not say. Perhaps its length, which is thus left indefinite, may depend upon our own fervent and united prayers.

CHARLES DICKENS.—Charles Dickens—how did he die? This question is put by a contemporary, and answered thus:—The life of Charles Dickens teems with interest; his death gives a most salutary lesson. An eminent medical writer gives a short summary of the various shocks to the system of Dickens, which naturally weakened him and predisposed his frame to affliction, and gives the most conclusive evidence that paralysis, which ended the great *literateur's* earthly career, was due almost exclusively to that very act of his life which drew admiring thousands to listen to the delineations in person of the leading characters of his published works. On leaving the platform after reading "Copperfield," so laborious, earnest, and pathetic were the exertions made by Dickens, his whole soul being thrown into the work that the pulsations of his heart numbered 96, being 24 in excess of the ordinary pulse, 72; after "Marigold," 99; "Sikes and Nancy," 118; "Oliver Twist," 124. Thus, while his audiences were rejoicing over his talented histrionic display, the efforts of the reader himself were driving nails into his coffin, breaking down the delicate walls of the nervous system of the brain, flooding that great organ with an inundation of fluid, which doomed the birth-place of Pickwick and a host of other interesting characters of English fictitious history.

EMMETT'S SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

No doubt there are but few of our readers who have not read the tragic story of Robert Emmett's fate. From a volume edited by the proprietor of the 'Nation,' we publish his eloquent and soul-stirring address to the notorious Lord Norbury, by whom he was condemned to death. To many of our readers we feel certain it will not be new, but the noble, patriotic, and independent spirit which breathes through every sentence, will be our apology for introducing it into our columns:—

"MY LORDS—I am asked what have I to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on me, according to law. I have nothing to say that can alter your predetermination, nor that it will become me to say, with any view to the mitigation of that sentence which you are to pronounce, and I must abide by. But I have that to say which interests me more than life, and which you have labored to destroy. I have much to say why my reputation should be rescued from the load of false accusation and calumny which has been cast upon it. I do not imagine that, seated where you are, your mind can be so free from prejudice as to receive the least impression from what I am going to utter. I have no hope that I can anchor my character in the breast of a court constituted and trammelled as this is. I only wish, and that is the utmost I can expect, that your lordships may suffer it to float down your memories untainted by the foul breath of prejudice, until it finds some more hospitable harbor to shelter it from the storms by which it is buffeted. Was I only to suffer death, after being adjudged guilty by your tribunal, I should bow in silence, and meet the fate that awaits me without a murmur; but the sentence of the law which delivers my body to the executioner will, through the ministry of the law, labor in its own vindication, to consign my character to obloquy; for there must be guilt somewhere, whether in the sentence of the Court, or in the catastrophe, time must determine. A man in my situation has not only to encounter the difficulties of fortune, and the force of power over minds which it has corrupted and subjugated, but the difficulties of established prejudice. The man dies, but his memory lives. That mine may not perish, that it may live in the respect of my countrymen, I seize upon this opportunity to vindicate myself from some of the charges alleged against me. When my spirit shall be wafted to a more friendly port—when my shade shall have joined the bands of those martyr heroes who have shed their blood on the scaffold, and in the field, and in the defence of their country and of virtue, this is my hope—I wish that my memory and my name may animate those who survive me, while I look down with complacency on the destruction of that perfidious government which upholds its domination by blasphemy of the most high—which displays its power over man, as over the beasts of the forest—which sets man upon his brother, and lifts his hand, in the name of God, against the throat of his fellow who believes or doubts a little more or a little less than the government standard—a government which is steeled to barbarity by the cries of the orphans, and the tears of the widows it has made."

[Here Lord Norbury interrupted Mr Emmet, saying—"that the mean and wicked enthusiasts who felt as he did, were not equal to the accomplishment of their wild designs."]

"I appeal to the immaculate God—I swear by the Throne of Heaven, before which I must shortly appear—by the blood of the murdered patriots who have gone before me—that my conduct has been, through all this peril, and through all my purposes, governed only by the conviction which I have uttered, and by no other view than that of the emancipation of my country from the superhuman oppression under which she has so long and too patiently travailed; and I confidently hope that, wild and chimerical as it may appear, there is still union and strength in Ireland to accomplish this noblest of enterprises. Of this I speak with confidence, of intimate knowledge, and with the consolation that appertains to that confidence. Think not, my lords, that I say this for the petty gratification of giving you a transitory uneasiness. A man who never yet raised his voice to assert a lie, will not hazard his character with posterity, by asserting a falsehood on a subject so important to his country, and on an occasion like this. Yes, my lords, a man who does not wish to have his epitaph written until his country is liberated, will not leave a weapon in the power of envy, or a pretence to impeach the probity which he means to preserve, even in the grave, to which tyranny consigns him."

[Here he was again interrupted by the court.]

"Again I say, that what I have spoken was not intended for your lordship, whose situation I commiserate rather than envy—my expressions were for my countrymen. If there is a true Irishman present, let my last words cheer him in the hour of his affliction."

[Here he was again interrupted. Lord Norbury said he did not sit there to hear treason.]

"I have always understood it to be the duty of a judge, when a prisoner has been convicted, to pronounce the sentence of the law: I have also understood that judges sometimes think it their duty to hear with patience, and to speak with humanity; to exhort the victim of the laws, and to offer, with tender benignity, their opinions of the motives by which he was actuated in the crime of which he was adjudged guilty. That a judge has thought it his duty so to have done, I have no doubt; but where is the boasted freedom of your institutions—where is the vaunted impartiality, clemency, and mildness of your courts of justice if an unfortunate prisoner, whom your policy, and not justice, is about to deliver into the hands of the executioner, is not suffered to explain his motives sincerely and truly, and to vindicate the principles by which he was actuated? My lords, it may be a part of a system of angry justice to bow a man's mind by humiliation to the purposed ignominy of the scaffold; but worse than the purposed shame, or the scaffold's terrors, would be the shame of such foul and unfounded imputations as have been laid against me in this court. You, my lord, are a judge; I am the supposed culprit. I am a man; you are a man also. By a revolution of power we might change places, though we never could change characters. If I stand

at the bar of this court, and dare not vindicate my character, what a farce is your justice! If I stand at this bar and dare not vindicate my character, how dare you calumniate it. Does the sentence of death, which your unhallowed policy inflicts upon my body, condemn my tongue to silence, or my reputation to reproach? Your executioner may abridge the period of my existence; but while I exist I shall not forbear to vindicate my character and motives from your aspersions; and, as a man, to whom fame is dearer than life, I will make the last use of that life in doing justice to that reputation which is to live after me, and which is the only legacy I can leave to those I honor and love, and for whom I am proud to perish. As men, my lords, we must appear on the great day at one common tribunal; and it will then remain for the Searcher of all hearts to show a collective universe, who was engaged in the most virtuous actions, or swayed by the purest motives—my country's oppressor, or"—

[Here he was interrupted, and told to listen to the sentence of the law.]

"My lords, will a dying man be denied the legal privilege of exculpating himself in the eyes of the community from an undeserved reproach, thrown upon him during his trial, by charging him with ambition, and attempting to cast away for a paltry consideration the liberties of his country? Why did your lordships insult me? Or rather, why insult justice, in demanding of me why sentence of death should not be pronounced against me? I know, my lords, that form prescribes that you should ask the question. The form also presents the right of answering. This, no doubt, may be dispensed with, and so might the whole ceremony of the trial, since sentence was already pronounced at the Castle before the jury were empanelled. Your lordships are but the priests of the oracle, and I insist on the whole of the forms."

[Here Mr Emmet paused, and the court desired him to proceed.]

"I am charged with being an emissary of France! and for what end? It is alleged that I wished to sell the independence of my country; and for what end. Was this the object of my ambition? And is this the mode by which a tribunal of justice reconciles contradiction? No; I am no emissary; and my ambition was to hold a place among the deliverers of my country, not in power nor in profit, but in the glory of the achievement. Sell my country's independence to France! and for what? Was it a change of masters? No, but for my ambition. Oh, my country, was it personal ambition that could influence me? Had it been the soul of my actions, could I not, by my education and fortune, by the rank and consideration of my family, have placed myself amongst the proudest of your oppressors. My Country was my Idol. To it I sacrificed every selfish, every endearing sentiment; and for it I now offer up myself, O God! No, my lords; I acted as an Irishman, determined on delivering my country from the yoke of a foreign and an unrelenting tyranny, and the more galling yoke of a domestic faction, which is its joint partner and perpetrator in the puricide, from the ignominy existing with an exterior of splendor and conscious depravity. It was the wish of my heart to extricate my country from this doubly rivetted despotism—I wished to place her independence beyond the reach of any power on earth. I wished to exalt her to that proud station in the world. Connection with France was, indeed, intended, but only as far as mutual interest would sanction or require. Were the French to assume any authority inconsistent with the purest independence, it would be signal for their destruction. We sought their aid—and we sought as we had assurance we should obtain it—as auxiliaries in war, and allies in peace. Were the French to come as invaders or enemies, uninvited by the wishes of the people, I should oppose them to the utmost of my strength. Yes! my countrymen, I should advise you to meet them upon the beach with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other. I would meet them with all the destructive fury of war. I would animate my country to immolate them in their boats before they had contaminated the soil of my country. If they succeeded in landing, and if forced to retire before superior discipline, I would dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last entrenchment of liberty should be my grave. What I could not do myself, if I should fall, I should leave as a last charge to my countrymen to accomplish; because I should feel conscious that life, any more than death is unprofitable, when a foreign nation holds my country in subjection. But it was not as an enemy that the succors of France were to land. I looked, indeed, for the assistance of France, but I wished to prove to France and to the world that Irishmen deserved to be assisted—that they were indignant at slavery, and ready to assert the independence and liberty of their country; I wished to procure for my country the guarantee which Washington procured for America—to procure an aid which, by its example, would be important as its valor; disciplined, gallant, pregnant with science and experience; that of a people who would perceive the good, and polish the rough points of our character. They would to us as strangers, and leave us as friends, after sharing in our perils and elevating our destiny. These were my objects; not to receive new taskmasters, but to expel old tyrants. It was for these ends I sought aid from France, because France, even as an enemy, could not be more implacable than the enemy already in the bosom of my country."

I have been charged with that importance in the emancipation of my country as to be considered the keystone of the combination of Irishmen, or, as your Lordship expressed it, 'the life and blood of the conspiracy.' You do honor me over much; you have given to the subaltern all the credit of a superior. There are men engaged in this conspiracy who are not only superior to me, but even to your own conceptions of yourself, my lord,—men before the splendor of whose genius and virtues I should bow with respectful deference, and who would think themselves disgraced by shaking your blood-stained hands. [Here he was interrupted.]

What, my Lord, shall you tell me on my passage to the scaffold (which that tyranny of which you are only the intermediary executioner has erected for my murder) that I am accountable for all the blood that has and will be shed in this struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor,—shall you tell me this, and must I be so very a slave as not to repel it? I do not fear to approach the Omnipotent,

Judge to answer for the conduct of my whole life; and am I to be appalled and falsified by a mere remnant of mortality here? By you, too, although if it were possible to collect all the innocent blood you have shed during your unhallowed ministry in one great reservoir, your lordship might swim in it."

[Here the judge interfered.]

"Let no man dare, when I am dead, to charge me with dishonor. Let no man attain my memory by believing that I could have engaged in any cause but that my country's liberty and independence, or that I could have become the pliant minion of power, in the oppression and misery of my country. The proclamation of the Provisional Government speaks for our views; no inference can be tortured from it to countenance barbarity or debasement at home, or subjection, humiliation, or treachery from abroad. I would not have submitted to a foreign oppressor, for the same reason that I would resist the foreign and domestic oppressor. In the dignity of freedom I would have fought upon the threshold of my country, and its enemy should only enter by passing over my lifeless corpse. And am I, who lived but for my country, and who have subjected myself to the dangers of the jealous and watchful oppressor, and the bondage of the grave only to give my country their rights, and my country her independence, am I to be loaded with calumny, and not suffered to resent it? No; God forbid!"

Here Lord Norbury told Mr Emmet that his sentiments disgraced his family and education, but more particularly his father, Dr. Emmet, who was a man, if alive, who would not countenance such such opinions. To which Mr. Emmet replied:—

"If the spirits of the illustrious dead participate in the concerns and cares of those who were dear to them in this transitory life, oh! ever dear and venerated shade of my departed father, look down with scrutiny upon the conduct of your suffering son, and see if I have, ever for a moment deviated from those principles of morality and patriotism, which it was your care to instil into my youthful mind, and for which I am now about to offer up my life. My Lords, you are impatient for the sacrifice. The blood which you seek is not to be coagulated by the artificial terrors which surrounds your victim—it circulates warmly and untroubled through the channels which God created for noble purposes, but which you are now bent to destroy, for purposes so grievous that they cry aloud to heaven. Be yet patient! I have but a few more words to say—I am going to my cold and silent grave—my lamp of life is nearly extinguished—my race is run—the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. I have but one request to ask at my departure from this world, it is—**THE CHARITY OF ITS SILENCE.** Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudices nor ignorance asperse them. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace; and my tomb remain ununscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, *then and not till then* let my epitaph be written. I have done."

THE FIRST STATE THAT GAVE FREE RELIGION.

THE 'London Telegraph' of April 15, had the following interesting article on the State of Maryland, and the long lawsuit that has continued for 241 years, and still is unable to define the State boundaries:—

"When an American gentleman wrote one of the most successful national or quasi-national songs of our own time, and addressing 'Maryland, my Maryland!' informed that personified State that 'the despot's heel' was on her 'shore,' he would have considered it impertinent if any old lawyer had informed that it was impossible to say where the aforesaid shore began or ended. The State is one of the oldest and most respectable in the Union, and, strangely enough, its exact boundaries are unsettled down to the present day. It was founded, as everybody knows, in the reign of Charles I., by Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman, and was mainly colonized by gentlemen of his creed; but everybody does not know the singular fact that it was the first, and, for many years, the only, State in America where persons of all creeds, without exception, were treated with toleration, like Sterne's Negress, the expatriated Papists at that particular time had 'suffered persecution and had learned mercy.' Early in the life of the colony it found itself engaged in a law suit with Virginia as to the proper frontiers of the two States, and when England engaged in civil war the Marylanders, mainly Cavaliers, and the Virginians, principally Roundheads, found in this dispute a ready excuse for outrages and retaliatory raids. After the independence of America the quarrel still went on, though transferred to the law courts, and a commission appointed in 1872, to make a final adjustment, gave up the questions as a bad job. They examined old witnesses who had been 'ducked' or 'whipped' to make them remember the old bounds—aids to memory familiar in our old parochial histories—but as the whippers and duckers belonged to one of the disputant States the evidence was invalidated. Taxpayers were produced who had been called upon to pay by the collectors of both jurisdictions, and who refused to pay either; this is credible. But we hesitate to accept, without further proof, the statement that taxpayers were examined who asserted that they had paid taxes to both States. 'There is no such man,' or if there did exist on any part of the earth a man meek enough to pay taxes twice over he could not possibly be a Yankee. The law suit still goes on; it is now in its 241st year; and unless a compromise breaks out we do not see why it should not go into the twentieth century, and usefully impress young America with the fact, now faintly accepted rather than believed, that once upon a time there were no Presidents and no Stars and Stripes, and that questions between Maryland and Virginia were referred not to Washington, but to the privy Council of the King."

During the month of March last 221 sailing vessels and 19 steamers were reported as wrecked;

FAIR PLAY IN HISTORY.

As the most lovely flowers are at times hidden away, just managing to steal sufficient of the sun's rays, from their rocky hiding place, so, on looking over our exchanges, we discover in the most modest of our far-off acquaintances, evidences which go to show that we can learn much from the perusal of such enterprising and carefully edited journals as 'The Catholic Sentinel,' of Oregon. Among various articles that we have noticed in the 'Sentinel' we have been particularly struck by one entitled "Catholic Foot-Prints in American History," in which attention is justly called to the fact that if we—

"Take up any school history of the United States we find it filled with encomiums upon the enterprise which led the Pilgrim Fathers to settle near the Plymouth Rock, but not a word about those other fathers—the missionaries of the Catholic Church, who were the first to tread the forest and the prairie, and to whose example we owe the discovery and settlement of a vast portion of the United States."

The same thought has struck us repeatedly, and it has been more than once the subject of remark and lengthy criticism in our contemporary, 'The Catholic Record.' It is not difficult to understand that Protestant publishers will not compile Catholic histories or Catholic Readers, but it is undoubtedly a mystery to many how the few attempts at writing school-books of history have signally failed when undertaken by Catholic writers, one would suppose, from a Catholic standpoint. The books most used in Catholic schools, for the study of United States History, are Kerney's, Wilson's, Swinton's, Quackenbos's, Goodrich's and Frost's. As the best proof of the deplorable poverty of detail to be found in these, as far as justice to Catholics is concerned, let us take up what these authors have to say on the early settlement of various portions of this continent. Certainly we will find reason to assert with the 'Sentinel,' if our scholars have no more of Catholic history than is found in the text-books, that—

"That there is no denying the fact that our Catholic youth are not sufficiently educated in the history of this land upon those historical events which should be made familiar to their youthful minds, as, in too many instances, they receive their ideas of their country through Protestant sources, and thus their historical education is completed to the exclusion of all knowledge of the noble deeds performed by the heroes of the cross. Such education as that is not calculated to make more zealous Catholics or better citizens of the rising generation, and the sooner our histories are re-written or re-modeled on a wider basis, the better will it be for the Catholic Church and the Catholic youth of America."

It will require no effort to substantiate our own position, as well as that of the 'Sentinel.' The history of Maryland is one with which most people are supposed to know the Catholic side of the question. Frost's School Histories disposes of it in the following summary fashion:—

"Although Sir George Calvert was a Roman Catholic, he allowed the most perfect religious liberty to the colonists under his charter, and Maryland was the first State in the world in which complete religious liberty was enjoyed." Frost continues: "The Catholics were persecuted from 1652 to 1658." Not a word of disapproval, however. Goodrich, used by many of our best Catholic schools, and highly recommended by the principals of such institutions, finds he has said enough when he has told us that the Catholics were liberal. He takes care to say nothing of what was afterwards done against Catholics.

Florida opens a very fine field for a compliment to Catholic piety and bravery, yet we look in vain through Quackenbos' History for more than this slim piece of information, which says: 'Florida was first visited by Ponce de Leon, in 1502, and received its name from the day on which it was discovered, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish *pascua florida*.' Our authors give the following account of other States in which Catholics are entitled to a large share of praise. Of New Orleans we only learn from these that "In 1718 more French colonists were sent over; a city was laid out with much ceremony, and named New Orleans, after the Duke of Orleans, then Regent. For several years it grew but little; huts were put up without order; and the people who had been sent to build a city, encamped on its borders, 'waiting for houses.'" What industrious people these Catholics were!

Pennsylvania also offers a very fair chance to those who might wish to speak of the efforts of Catholics during the Revolution. Any tyro of history may learn that our predecessors took a glorious part in furnishing men and weapons for that struggle, yet not a word in their favor.

Thus we might go on indefinitely extending quotations—all showing that, as far as Catholics are concerned, there is no such thing as "fair play in history."

We trust the report is true which says that the Catholic Publication Society is about to issue a series of Catholic school-books. With the influence this Society possesses, and the hints and suggestion that may be given by the various bodies of clerical and religious teachers in the metropolis, there is no reason why we should not soon have a first-class course of works that will tell, at least, something about the Catholic side of the questions involved in the history of the United States.

We may include in this notice for the present the remarks of a most successful writer, whose views are worth examining. In a late issue of one of our Catholic magazines he says, in substance, that "Catholics have done more than anybody else to keep Catholic history from being tried in Catholic schools."

From this we may assert, in conclusion, with the 'Sentinel,' that "The study of the holy lives of these men," whose absence in American books of history we protest against, "is calculated to instil into the minds of the Catholic youth the claim which they have as Catholics to a share in the glory of the land; moreover, it would imbue them with a spirit of religious zeal which, in the future history of our common country, will doubtless be called into action, and lacking which they will have to succumb to the march of events which will override their rights, and deny them even a place in their country's history."—*Standard*.

AN EXILE'S DREAM.

BY JOSEPH BRENNAN.

I will go to holy Ireland,
The land of saint and sage,
Where the pulse of boyhood is leaping
In the shrunken form of Age;
Where the shadow of giant hopes
For evermore is cast,
And the wraiths of mighty chieftains
Are looming through the past.
From the cold land of the stranger
I will take my joyous flight,
To sit by my slumbering country,
And watch her through the night;
When the Spring is in the sky,
And the flowers are on the land,
I will go to ancient Ireland,
Of the open heart and hand.

I will go where the Galtees
Are rising bare and high,
With their haggard foreheads fronting
The scowl of the clouded sky;
I will gaze down on the valleys,
And bless the teeming sod,
And commune with the mountains—
"The Almoners of God;"

I will list to the murmurous song
Which is rising from the river,
Which flows, crooning to the ocean,
For ever and for ever:
When the May-month is come,
When the year is fresh and young,
I will go to the home of my fathers—
The land of sword and song.

I will go where Killarney
Is sleeping in peaceful rest,
Unmoved, save when a falling leaf
Ripples its placid breast;
Where the branches of oak and arbutus
Are waving a pleasant screen,
And the sunshine breaks in diamonds
Through its tracery of green;
Where the mists, like fantastic spectres
Forever rise and fall,
And the rainbow of the Covenant
Is spanning the mountains tall.
When the wind blows from the West,
Across the deep sea,
I will sail to my Innisfail,
To the "Isle of Destiny."

I will seize my pilgrim staff,
And cheerily wander forth
From the smiling face of the South,
To the black frown of the North;
And in some hour of twilight
I will mount the tall Slieve-Bloom,
And weave me a picture-vision
In the evening's pleasant gloom;
I will call up the buried leaders
Of the ancient Celtic race,
And gaze with a filial fondness
On each sternly noble face
The masters of the mind,
And the chieftains of the steel,
Young Carolan and Grattan,
The M'Caura and O'Neill;
I will learn from their voices,
With a student's love and pride,
To live as they lived,
And to die as they died.
Oh, I will sail from the West,
And never more will part
From the ancient home of my people—
The land of the loving heart.

A pedestrian, named Edward Payson Weston, has been attempting to walk 500 miles within six days at the hall of the American Institute, New York, but only succeeded in getting through 430 miles, with 5min. 46sec. to spare. As it was obvious that the remaining 70 miles of the distance could not be accomplished in this small margin, Weston prudently gave up the task, and his attempt was, therefore, a failure. He succeeded, however, in walking 115 miles in 24 hours, a feat supposed to be unequalled by any other pedestrian. He also succeeded in exhibiting wonderful powers of endurance, walking at the rate of five miles an hour during the last portion of the sixth day of his effort. He unfortunately, on the first day of his long walk, wrinkled the stocking on his left foot, thus making a very painful sore, which did not add to the comfort of the journey. So great was the crowd on the last day of the attempt, that little could be seen of Weston, except as he almost flew by the judge's stand; but his progress could be told at all times by the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs which followed him round the hall "in one continuous wave of applause." When his physicians decided that he should stop at the 430th mile, Weston sank into a chair exhausted, and entirely overcome. He was then carried by the police with difficulty through the crowd, and put to bed, where he immediately fell asleep. The time he occupied in actually walking the 430 miles was 98h. 28min., the average time per mile 14min. 44sec., and the "quickest mile" was one accomplished in 9min. 30sec.

IRISHMEN AND CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

THE New York correspondent of the 'Sydney Freeman's Journal' in an able letter thus bears testimony to the undying love for the old land which the Irish retain under all vicissitudes. After bewailing the many noble natures wrecked, and precious lives sacrificed to the demon drink, he says:—

"Having now laid bare the one dark spot in the Irish character here, let us turn to contemplate a few of the bright characteristics of the race. Foremost and above all is the undying, inextinguishable love for the green old sod across the Atlantic. You may bend our race by oppression—you may burn its vitals by barbarous treatment—as the penal code of England did for ages; but one thing you cannot do, by fire, sword, or persecution—you cannot pluck the love from the heart or the fire from the soul of an affectionate people. Yes, poor Ireland! if Providence willed you trials and tribulations, it gave you a noble heart and generous impulses. Examine the records of benevolence and you find no nation comparable with the Irish in its affection. This great American nation is but a conglomeration of all the nationalities of the old world, as it is called. It is fair to presume that human nature, as our national celebrity Mr Slick says, is the same everywhere. Yet what do we find on unravelling statistics? We find that when Europeans generally leave their nationalities behind them, they never seem to think of anybody but themselves, whereas the Irish on the contrary, seem to have but one thought—the thought of those they left behind them. This fact is one of the puzzling idiosyncracies of our people. The Americans cannot understand it, neither can the English or the Scotch. But we do. Imagine, if you can, the amazing amount of love and self-denial in the Irish race, the ineffable tenderness too, when I state, from statistics recently to hand, that it is computed on most reliable authority, that over 140,000,000 of dollars were remitted from America to Ireland, by the Irish, in the last twenty-five years. Can the records of any nation under the sun furnish a fact to compare with this?

"Two hundred years ago the Catholics in Canada and the United States numbered only 200, whilst in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there were none. One hundred years ago there was only one Catholic Bishop north of New Mexico and only 2000 Catholics in Canada and along the country bordering on the Mississippi. It is only eighty-four years since the first Bishop (Dr Carroll of Baltimore) was appointed. Seventy-four years ago Dr Carrll was the only Bishop in the States and Canadas. In the year 1842 we find the Bishops increased from one to nine in Canada, and from one to sixteen in the States. To-day there are twenty-six Bishops in Canada; whilst in the States there are sixty-six, with over 4000 priests and 4000 Churches with a Catholic population of ten millions, with schools, convents, seminaries and Colleges to correspond. Such is a brief sketch of the progress of Catholicity here. Every Irishman should feel a proud thrill run through his veins, as it is to his race chiefly that this astonishing progression is due. The American hierarchy and clergy deservedly rank on the highest place of honor in ecclesiastical gradation. Examine their names, hear them preach, and you at once detect the Celtic ring in every one of them. From the Celtic Dr Carroll to the Celtic Drs Hughes and M'Closky you cannot find a name (with a few French exceptions) on that glorious scroll of illustrious Bishops that are not familiar to the ears of every Irishman. Glory and honor, then, to the grand old Island of Saints that sent them forth, in the first place, and glory and honor to themselves next. Glory and honor, above all, to God, who hath selected Irishmen to be the salt of the earth, the first in virtue of the most cruelly persecuted of the human race.

"Intimately blended with the weal of Irishmen is the progress of religion and education. I therefore shall briefly narrate how both are progressing here. As far as the Catholic religion is concerned its extension is akin to the miraculous. It has been often said that Catholicity could not exist except under arbitrary rule. Here under the finest government on earth it not only exists but flourishes in a manner that astounds the nations. It seems to have at last found in America an abiding place, favourable alike to its universality of scope and its conservation of great truths and fundamental principles of rectitude. The State and the Church perform respectively their duties in perfect freedom, and are quite distinct and untrammelled in their several functions. Hence it happens that the most ancient and conservative of institutions and the most republican of governments never clash or war. Each is constantly occupied in its own special department of duty—the one for the spiritual and the other for the temporal good of the people."

The Bishops of England have decided in their last meeting to publish immediately a collective Pastoral Letter to announce the opening of the University courses. In this letter will be inserted the Pontifical Brief which Monsignor Capel brought from Rome. Appended to this there will be published the names of all the members of the directing Senate, which is composed of fourteen ecclesiastics and thirty laymen. Some days after the reading of this Pastoral Letter, the Senate will assemble for the first time to hear Monsignor Capel's report:—1. Upon the intellectual direction to be given to the University studies, that the pupils may be placed in such a condition as to be able to struggle advantageously for the civil positions obtained through competition with their competitors educated at Oxford or Cambridge. 2. Upon their moral direction, so important in a Catholic point of view. 3. Upon material organization. 4. Upon the question of finances.

For the vacancy in Galway, Dr Michael Francis Ward, who acted as the expense agent of Mr O'Donnell, and contributed notably to that gentleman's return, is a candidate, with (the 'Nation' says) absolute certainty of success. He is a young gentleman of splendid spirit and considerable ability. He belongs to a local family of great influence and great popularity. Mr Jones, a carpet-bagger from London, and Mr Monaghan, Q.C., are also candidates.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

We take the following from the Pastoral issued by the late Provincial Council of San Francisco:—

From the foregoing you will readily perceive, dearly beloved, the necessity incumbent upon you of providing for the Christian education of children, in order to secure to them the possession of that priceless jewel, divine faith, whereby they can attain to life everlasting. Of the necessity of your obligations in this respect we cannot speak too strongly. The church has ever regarded the Christian education of youth as among her most important duties. To this end she has spared no labor, refused no sacrifice. Her words, like those of her Divine Founder, have ever been: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God." In their tender minds she sows with earnest solicitude the seeds of Christian faith and morality, knowing well that if duly nurtured, they will in good season return an abundant harvest, that shall yield to the owner a hundred fold. And if it be a duty in countries where all, or nearly all, profess the true faith, to attend sedulously to the early instruction of youth, it becomes doubly so here, where, in consequence of the educational system pursued by the Government, the faith and morality of our children are constantly exposed to the greatest peril.

We are aware that the best, and indeed the only efficacious remedy against such an evil is the establishment of Catholic Schools where nothing detrimental to faith or repugnant to Christian morality may enter, and where while, secular science is in no way neglected, everything may be found that will serve to impress on the minds of the young the saving principles of our holy religion. To this we are earnestly directing our attention at present, and we hope, with the blessing of God, to meet with success. But meantime it is the duty of parents and guardians who have not the advantage of such educational establishments to see that their children and wards are properly instructed at home, and that they attend regularly the Sunday Schools of their respective parishes.

Parents should be careful to prohibit from entering their families immoral, anti-Catholic publications, corrupting novels, and sensational writings of every kind. Nothing tends so much to destroy the purity of the young and to weaken their faith as productions of this nature. The term of youth is a time of trust; the mind is then more susceptible of impressions, and consequently the virtues of faith and morality are more readily imperilled. Independent entirely of the laws of the

Church on this head, which, as you know, are very restrictive, the Pagans themselves, from the light of reason alone, were fully alive to the evils arising from such a source. Hence the account given by Philostratus of the burning of the books of Protagoras in the public square of Athens, for having denied the existence of God. Hence, too, the destruction of the loose obscene poems of Archilochus by the Lacedæmonians, as recounted by Valerius Maximus, while at Rome. As we learn from one of the classic writers of the time, works hostile to the religion of the State were destroyed by the Pagan authorities. St. Gregory Nazianzen, speaking on this subject, says that heretical books should be destroyed like the eggs of serpents, because they bring forth vipers and basilisks. "Wherefore," says the assembled Fathers of the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, "we most earnestly exhort and beseech pastors to admonish often and earnestly the faithful committed to their care, and especially heads of families, to prohibit entering their dwellings, books by which religion or morality, and to carefully see that such do not fall into the hands of children or domestics."

The sinfulness and ruin of joining secret societies is another matter to which we feel ourselves necessitated to call your attention. You are aware, dearly beloved, that such assemblies are most strictly condemned by the Church. Several of the Roman Pontiffs—among others, Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., and our present illustrious Pontiff—have visited them with the heaviest censures and the severest penalties. We are aware that it is not always from an evil propensity or through an utter disregard for ecclesiastical authority, that persons are led to enter secret societies, but rather allured by the apparent temporal advantages and ostensibly justifiable nature of the organizations, sometimes it is from national motives—a desire of serving their native land; other times from a spirit of philanthropy, benevolence, and not unfrequently from a prurient desire of learning the hidden, or of attaining social connections, that men are thus led into opposition to the laws of the Church. And they are held, too, in their bondage by reason of the fact that the leaders are not made known to the many. To the plea put forward by the advocates of secrecy, the Church has only one answer to give, and she has ever returned the same. "Men loved darkness rather than light, for their works were evil." Beware, then, dearly beloved, of entering into any such organizations or of continuing members thereof; and if, at present, in any society which may hereafter fall under the condemnation of the Church, let it be your first duty to abandon the same in obedience to the voice of sovereign authority, bearing in mind the words of your Divine Redeemer: "He that heareth you, heareth Me;" and "If he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican."

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

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

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

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Cheap Blankets
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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.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

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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.

Coches for all parts of the Tairi, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

EDMONDS AND BARRY,

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.

GLOBE HOTEL

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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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RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s.
Board and Residence per Week, 18s;

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

VICTORIA HOTEL,

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FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality

First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

D. P. CASH,

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I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
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CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCEER,
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Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
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RED LION HOTEL,
STAFFORD STREET,
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Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
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COBB AND CO'S
Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
RAPLIN 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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Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

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

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HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.
Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.
Wines of the choicest brands.
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.
JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

DOMINICAN, CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
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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.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

Respectable references are required.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
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First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

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

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

FRANCIS MCGRATH - Proprietor.

WELL PARK BREWERY.
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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.

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

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Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.

Can only be had at **V. ALMAO & CO'S.** Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

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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.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

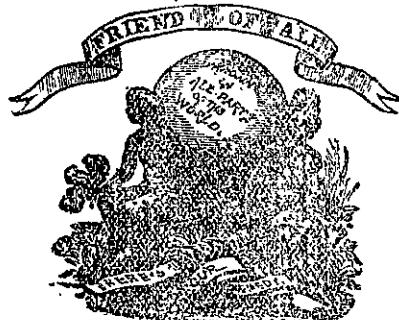
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

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 live 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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They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street, London.

* * Beware of Counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,
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Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S**KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

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And General Store,
N E V I S.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travelers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

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

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

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CROMWELL.**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**
Peel Street, - Lawrence,

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

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

JAMES HARRIS,
WINE,
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
LAWRENCE.**WELCOME HOTEL.**

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuaepeka and surrounding districts that he has leased the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful attention to the requirements of his customers, to receive a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to his predecessor.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommodation in any up-country township of Otago, and every attention is paid to travellers and families.

In addition to the Hotel there is a splendid Billiard-room, fitted with one of Alcock's best tables. The Stable is large and well ventilated, and there is an experienced groom always in attendance upon horses.
Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY, PROPRIETOR.

J. CARROLL'S
BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,
Proprietor.

SHIP INN HOTEL,
KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

J. O'BRIEN respectfully begs to apprise the travelling public of his having taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables, both of which he intends to thoroughly renovate and keep under his own supervision. He anticipates establishing for the above Hotel a name hitherto unknown to it.

Having just completed new and extensive additions to the house, the proprietor can with confidence say that it is equalled by no hotel on the road. The accommodation for families is first-class.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES

Will be the motto aimed at.

JAMES O'BRIEN

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, KINGSTON

L. F. CLAPP begs to inform Travellers and Tourists that he has recently opened the above establishment, and having made considerable alterations and improvements, is prepared to offer every comfort and convenience to travellers visiting this locality.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.
GOOD STABLING.