

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 71.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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.

COAL COAL!! COAL!!

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

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

EDMONDS AND BARRY,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND 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. PAVLETICH (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON STREET,
RIVERTON.

Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.
Undrugged Genuine Liquor Supplied.
No Inebriate Tolerated.

'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'New Zealand Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,'

Contributing to the Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul.
D. M. CAMERON.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.



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, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained 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. MOKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

MR JOHN MONAT,
(Late of Lawrence),
SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

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 Brothens
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, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of STATIONERY always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription 2s per Month.

Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,
Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—
BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

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 Oargill street.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

CABINETMAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

BEG respectfully to inform the public that they have REMOVED to their New Premises in George street (close to Octagon).

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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.

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QUARTERS:—
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. MILLNER
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

GEORGE YOUNG,



JEWELLER
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-GUSON, 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, Princes Street South, corner of Police street

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(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.

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

A. MERCER AND SON,
BAKERS,
Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargill and McLean'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

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

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

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit tree of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypresses, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

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

INTERIM SECRETARY:
Urquhart Macpherson.

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

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

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

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

PAUL & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street.

M. MARSHALL
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,****CAUTION.**

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.**NATIONAL PIE HOUSE**

MacLaggan street.

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

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.
JOHN WALLS.

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

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

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

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET

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

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

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

M. W. HAWKINS,**ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.**

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.,**BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS;****TEMPLE CHAMBERS,****PRINCES STREET,****Dunedin.**

TENDERS invited for the **ERECTION** of new Knox Church (second contract stone work), to be received by the undersigned on or before **MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, at 4 p.m.**
R. A. LAWSON, Architect.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARY!**BEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN**

AT

THOMSON, STRANG & CO'S.

Good Black Silks, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d,

Warranted free from Jute or other mixture.

Rich Black Silks, 5s 9d, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d, 8s 6d.

Specially selected for permanent brilliancy.

Choicest Black Silks, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 16s, 18s.

Better goods money cannot buy.

Our Stock of Black Silks comprises a most extensive choice of all the best makes, Glacés, Ducales, Grograins, Radzmeres, Gro Royals, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poulx de Soie, Gro de Naples, Drap de Lyon, &c. and have been carefully selected by our Home Buyer, from the most celebrated makers, so as to secure to our customers **BLACK SILKS THAT WILL WEAR.**

LARGEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN.

Rich Fancy Silks for Marriage Silks, Dinner Silks, Walking Silks in New Stripe Silks, New Brocades, New Chenes, New Shots, New Shades, Gro-grains, Glacés, &c. The choice in these goods is unequalled in the city, and the prices the most moderate.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

A good old standard dress, which for wear no rival can approach. We are showing a most complete assortment of these goods in Black and Colors, and can recommend them as the most durable and economical dress that any lady can invest in.

RICH MOIR ANTIQUES.

A splendid selection of high-class goods in Black, White, and Colors, suited for evening and street wear. The qualities are the best, and the colours rich and permanent.

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

From Lyons.

BRIDAL MILLINERY.

High-class goods. Undoubted taste. Moderate charges.

DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

We are showing an immense Stock of Made-up Dresses and Polonaise Costumes, in a large variety of material, in all the newest shapes, received **BY LAST MAIL.**

IN DOMESTIC GOODS

We continue to give the same good value as we have always done, and which has earned for us a reputation throughout Otago and Southland, and even as far as a portion of Canterbury. We can commend our present Stock of Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings and Quilts, as of **VERY SPECIAL VALUE.**

Best Value in Grey Calicoes.

Best Value in Brown Hollands.

Best Value in Table Cloths.

Best Value in Crimean Shirtings.

VERY SPECIAL VALUE WINDOW CURTAINS.**MEN'S MERCERY.****YOUTHS' APPAREL.****BOYS' CLOTHING**

For Clothing of every kind, Underclothing, Hats, Braces, Shirts, Sox, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, the right place to get a really good article at a moderate price, is at

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO'S.,**IMPORTERS,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,****NEW BUILDINGS, CUTTING, 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 Fern, 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
Geikie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo
Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo
Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas, post 8vo
Scott (Sir W.) The Fortunes of Nigel, 12mo
Lytton (Lord) The Caxtons, post 8vo
Kirby (M. & E.) Stories about Birds of Land and Water, 8vo
Cunningham (J.) A New Theory of Knowing and Known, post 8vo
Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo
The Gudeaman O'Ingils 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 I.) 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
Burbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo
Cox (G. W.) A History of Greece, 2 vols 8vo
Maudsley (H.) Responsibility in Mental Disease, post 8vo

U N I O N P E R M A N E N T B U I L D I N G S O C I E T Y . — E S T A B L I S H E D , 1 8 6 8 .

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.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

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

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

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, 1874

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

R. A. LOUGHNAN,

A C C O U N T A N T A N D G E N E R A L A G E N T

IS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

—000—

OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders that, to entitle them to Vote at the Meeting advertised to be held on the 30th day of September next, it will be necessary that they should Sign the Deed of Settlement of the Bank before that day.

The deed now lies at the offices of the Bank, in High street, Dunedin, where Shareholders are requested to call and sign the same.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

August 17, 1874.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Bank will be held at the Masonic Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Electing Seven Directors and Two Auditors, to be the first Directors and Auditors of the said Bank.

And that every Proprietor who is possessed of three hundred shares at the least in the capital of the said Bank, and shall become a candidate for the office of Director, must give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the offices of the said Bank, in High street, Dunedin aforesaid, thirty days at least before the day of Election.

And that every person appointed to act as proxy must be a Proprietor of the said Bank; and every proxy must be in writing, under the hand of the Proprietor of the shares in respect of which such proxy shall be given, and delivered to the Secretary of the Bank at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the said meeting.

Copies of the said Deed of Settlement, and proxy forms, may be had on application at the office of the said Bank, in High street, Dunedin aforesaid.

By order of the Provisional Directors.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

Dunedin, August 15, 1874.

N O T I C E .

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' COMPANY (LIMITED)

CAPITAL: £1,500,
In Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

APPLICATION LISTS FOR SHARES ARE NOW OPEN

At the Head Office, and the several Agencies throughout New Zealand.

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 Kimmich	Kihikihi ...	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown ...	" Pritchard	Lawrence ...	" Jeffrey
Auckland ...	" Hanill	Lytelton ...	Rev. Mr Francis
Blacks ...	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson ...	Mr James
Charleston ...	Mr McPharland	No Town ...	" Deviney
Christchurch ...	Bounington & Co.	Naseby ...	" Busch
Coromandel ...	Mr Silk	Napier ...	" J. A. Reardon
Dunedin ...	" Wheeler	Onehunga ...	" Honan
" ...	" Macdo	Otaguhu ...	" Goodwin
" ...	" Braithwaite	Oamaru ...	" Toohy
" ...	" Baird	Palmerston ...	" Lewis
" ...	" Mitchell	Port Chalmers ...	" Dale
Greytown ...	" Somers	Queenstown ...	" Boyne
Grahamstown ...	" Carter	Ross ...	" Mulhern
Hokitika ...	" Urener & Co.	St. Bathans ...	Mr T. Mulvey
Invercargill ...	Mr Rogers	Timaru ...	" O'Driscoll
" ...	J. McIverney	Wellington ...	" Border
Melbourne ...	B. King	Wanganui ...	" Willis
		Waikouaiti ...	" Browne

NOTICE TO OUR AGENTS.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

DEATH.

DILLON.—On the 14th August, at Hokonui Bush, Southland, while falling a tree, Patrick Dillon—late of Queen's County, Ireland—aged 39 years.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

PERHAPS this article should be headed Sir JAMES FERGUSON'S speech. It is not to His Excellency's official speech, delivered at the closing of our Parliament, that we draw attention; but to the address he delivered at the farewell banquet given to him by the members of the two Legislative Chambers. His Excellency spoke on this occasion fluently and pleasingly, and gave evidence that he can wield the English language well. In addition to this it must have been highly gratifying to his audience to hear one in his position speak in such eulogistic terms of the great resources of the colony, and of the measures adopted to develop these resources. Sir JAMES FERGUSON'S words will do New Zealand much good, and for this we must all feel deeply indebted to His Excellency.

But there was one subject on which Sir James dwelt at considerable length, and yet succeeded in saying very little, if indeed anything, that was new and suggestive. He said almost nothing, indeed, calculated to help colonists to overcome the difficulties of the question. Our readers will at once understand us as alluding to the views expressed by him on the very important and very vexed question of Education. At this time it is quite unnecessary to inculcate the importance of Education, or to prove its utility or necessity for the promotion of the public welfare. These are points which are conceded on all sides—in fact they have come to be regarded as mere truisms.

Nevertheless, all the real difficulties of the question, so far at least as the general public is concerned, remain without solution. True, we have that sort of Education which under the circumstances commends itself to the majority, but at the same time it is a sort of education of which nobody entirely approves. It is the result of a compromise on the part of the various sections of the majority—a compromise concerning the wisdom of which these sections are themselves ill at ease. Education is a great necessity and a great blessing—everybody says so. All ought to be educated—there is no second opinion on the subject. It is the duty of the Government to adopt means for placing, as far as possible, good schools within the reach of every child between the ages of five and fourteen throughout the colony. We do not suppose there is an individual in the community outside the Lunatic Asylum, who would controvert this proposition.

And yet the realisation of these truths, so far as this colony is concerned, appears to be a long way off. If Sir JAMES FERGUSON, instead of impressing on us truths about which nobody entertains any doubt, had pointed out to us the genuine meaning of the word education, and indicated the way by which all our children could be educated, he would have placed us under great additional obligations. Sir JAMES can hardly have failed to see that even the best system prevailing here is inefficient, and works a grievous injustice to minorities. In Otago, Canterbury and Auckland, the three largest provinces, the entire community is taxed to provide an unsatisfactory system of Education for the majority. The minority is obliged to pay the piper, whilst the majority dance a discordant jig. The system adopted in these provinces is godless, and expensive to the country. In principle it is the worst that can be imagined, and in practice, judging from the experience of other countries, it cannot but lead to the most deplorable results—infidelity, disloyalty, and immorality. It is indeed greatly to be regretted that a statesman of such high abilities and extensive experience did not on the occasion of a great opportunity, throw aside all timidity and polite reticence, and tell the colony what it ought to do in order to raise up an intelligent, cultured, and moral population.

It is true, indeed, that His Excellency suggested the payment by results system, but this might mean a great deal or it might mean nothing. Had he been a little more explicit, he would have been more satisfactory. Payment of school-teaching by results is recommended; but how is

this to be carried out? Are schools of all denominations to receive aid in proportion to their efficiency? or are Government Schools alone to be considered? Unfortunately Sir JAMES has left us in the dark on this vital question. It is plainly unjust that all should be taxed for the exclusive benefit of a part. But this is the system that prevails generally at present, and which the Premier, the Hon. JULIUS VOGEL twice proposed to establish universally. Under such a system the education of the people, is an impossibility. How can a people be educated when the instruction offered is an insult to the most cherished feelings and principles of a large section of the community, is deprived of that which is of the very essence of Education—moral training founded on Faith—and is a standing monument of the tyranny of a majority, alienating nearly one-half of the people, and calculated to fill them with hatred and thoughts of revenge. An Institution that impresses on large masses of a nation a rankling sense of injustice and helplessness inflicted on them by their fellow citizens, is surely not a means likely to promote their intellectual and moral development.

It is not improbable, we take leave to say, that Sir JAMES FERGUSON is himself an advocate of Denominational Education. He belongs to that great Conservative party, one of whose fundamental principles is Education founded on and united with religion. His cautious treatment of the Education question, and his recommendation of payment by results, confirm us in this opinion. Under these circumstances, we regret very much that he permitted any delicacy arising from the presence at the banquet of so many advocates of Secular Education to withhold him from expressing fully his views on the subject. Had he spoken more freely and fully he might, indeed we are of opinion he would, have done good service to the cause of real education, and have largely contributed to the peace and prosperity of New Zealand.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

WHILE freely admitting the justice and strength of the arguments which have been adduced in favor of our legislators receiving something more tangible than bare honor, we imagine there are few outside of the senators themselves—to whom the system adopted by our law-makers, of annually sitting in judgment on the assessment of their own claims on the country, does not appear objectionable. Human nature is human nature, and unfortunately members of Parliament, privileged though they be in many respects, are not exempt from the weaknesses of ordinary mortals. There are few persons, indeed, who value their own worth and ability at the modest figure at which probably their fellows estimate the commodities; and it is scarcely fair to members themselves—as it decidedly is not to the country—to ask them to appraise their own value, and set a price upon their services. We do not imagine that by the annual outlay of the public money a pure and unadulterated class of legislators can be found, any more than we imagine it to be impossible that a man may faithfully serve his country without any pecuniary recompense whatever; but we do assert that in a young and growing country such as this, the non-payment of members has a tendency to exclude from Parliamentary life many honest and able men, whose worldly position will not admit of pecuniary sacrifice. There are, of course, many men upon whom fortune has so smiled that pecuniary recompense would be a matter of utter indifference, whose services—ever at the command of the public—would be far from a gain, even on those most desirable terms; and others still, in whose cases the amount of the honorarium would be more advantageously expended in securing the absence than in retaining the services of the recipients. To men who are at all burdened with a sense of delicacy, the debate which crops up each Session when the loaves and fishes are being divided, must be a most trying one. Modesty is not a virtue which a political career is calculated to foster, and the chances are that hon. members in estimating their calibre, and ticketing their services to the country, are apt to overvalue their time and abilities, and recoup themselves accordingly. The inadvisability of a continuance of the very unsatisfactory system of remuneration at present in operation, must have made itself apparent to everyone. Were a specific amount allowed those members whose means are such as to require a reimbursement for their services, much of the unseemly exhibitions which have charac-

terised the debate, would be thereby avoided. While the battle is fought out by a consistent few, there are many, who, if not by word, at least by action, profess an unfavorable view of the matter, but who quietly allow their feelings to be outraged by the acceptance of the honorarium without the slightest demur. Those members who rise in the House, when the delicate question comes before it, and boldly declare that they are the hired servants of the public, that they do a certain amount of work for a consideration, and expect an adequate and fair amount of remuneration in return, are entitled to a certain meed of respect; but there are others who are advocates for the position being purely one of honor, but when the tempting bait is held within their reach, do violence to their scruples, and pocket their share of what they consider to be an unwise and improper expenditure of the public money. This is a most anomalous position in which to be placed, consequent, no doubt, on a too sensitive desire to avoid invidious comparisons being drawn in their favor to their neighbor's detriment, and one which the State should seek to remedy. The difficulty might be met by a law that only those members whose voices and votes were recorded in favor of payment for services be recompensed, thereby delicately relieving many from the dilemma, and doing away with the objectionable custom of forcing men to accept remuneration, to the receipt of which they are averse, not to speak of the possible reduction in the expenditure of the country. An objection might be urged, however, to this mode of payment by opinion, inasmuch as it would create, as it were, an honorary or stipendiary distinction between members of the House, but this objection might be removed by the amount of the honorarium receivable being bestowed on one of the various charitable institutions, thus proving sincerity, and aiding a deserving object. Were the plan which we have advocated adopted, and those whose voices and votes are in favor of their being recompensed for their services, competent to receive such, many would be relieved from their present false positions; for we look on the fact of either forcing money upon men, or placing it too temptingly within the reach of those who say they do not want it, is adding insult to injury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE understand that the choir of St. Joseph's have been requested to repeat the programme of their late concert at an early date, in aid of the erection of a church in Port Chalmers. We are not in position at present to particularise the arrangements, but we believe it is intended that the concert shall be given at Crickmore's Concert Hall, at the Port. In addition to this, it is contemplated to charter a steamer and band of music, so that no doubt a large number of town residents will be induced to lend their patronage, and contribute to its success. For some time past subscriptions towards building a church at Port Chalmers have been made, but the amounts collected have been so small, that seeing the unmistakable success of the efforts of the choir in aid of St. Joseph's School, their kind offices have been again enlisted, and we trust their efforts will meet with equal success.

A CORONER'S inquest was held at the Hospital on Wednesday on the body of Charles Burgess, whose death was caused by drowning in Anderson's Bay on Monday. After hearing the evidence of the brother of deceased, and two other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning." Burgess was a bricklayer, and leaves a wife and family in England.

AN accident of a most serious character, resulting in the death of one man, and the severely injuring of two others, occurred on Friday, at the Deborah Bay Tunnel. It appears that a man named John Renshaw, employed as formman at the works, and who has the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable and careful man, was using for blasting purposes the composition known as lithofracture, not taking the usual precautions towards safety, an explosion occurred, blowing away one side of the unfortunate man's head, completely disemboweling him, and frightfully shattering the body. Two men, named John Sims and Alexander Simpson, who were assisting Renshaw, but, fortunately, were at some distance, were somewhat bruised; on being removed to the Hospital, the wounds were found to be but flesh deep, received from the articles scattered by the force of the explosion. The contractor for the works at which the accident occurred, Mr. McKenzie, not long since, met with injuries involving the loss of an eye, by the accidental explosion of some of the blasting material.

A MOST distressing calamity, and unfortunately terminating in the death of one of the victims, occurred at the Taieri on Tuesday week. It appears that a number of Germans, who are engaged on the railway works in the vicinity of the White Horse Hotel, have encamped with their families in tents. On the night mentioned, one of the men hearing cries of distress, rushed to the door, and to his horror discovered that the tent of his neighbor, a man named Gutschlay, was on fire, out of which was rushing the owner, with his hair in flames. With great courage he entered the burning tent, and with difficulty succeeded in rescuing a woman and her infant. The poor creature had received frightful injuries, the flesh on her arms being almost a charred mass, whilst her neck, head, and breast had been literally roasted. The unfortunate sufferers were removed to the Dunedin

Hospital, but, after lingering in great agony till the following Friday, the unfortunate woman expired. Mrs. Gutschlay was quite young, not having reached her twentieth year, and possessed of considerable personal attraction. The cause of the fire is attributed to some charcoal which had been carelessly left burning, on the family retiring to rest, for the purpose of warming the tent.

THE writer who photographs the political portraits for the columns of the 'Daily Times' is evidently not impressed with the abilities of the late Minister of Justice, and appears of the opinion that the Council of State was not materially effected by his withdrawal. However, Mr. Bathgate may question the accuracy of the estimate given, he must in common justice acquit him of all inclination to flattery. After stating that Mr. Bathgate had come before the public like a St. Catherine wheel, all splutter and fizzing, and people had begun to wonder how it was possible, unless through some flaw in the telescope, he became elevated from a very small twinkler to a high place in the zenith, he subsided into peace again, the writer says:—"So ungrateful is our age, that even Mr. Bathgate may be allowed to slide into oblivion, and it is an unfortunate fact that all his friends insist upon believing that it is the very best place for him. And so it is. A man who is deficient in brain and sense is better able to magnify those wants by a judicial seat and a wig, than to cope with those more than his equals in an open war of words. Mr. Bathgate is likely to be less objectionable where he is than where he was."

It must indeed be gratifying to Mr. Justice Gray to find such unanimous expressions of sympathy and regret at his failing health, and the promptitude with which members of both sides of the House bore testimony to his labors in the service of the country. On the proposition of the Premier to increase the retiring allowance, Mr. McAndrew, amongst a host of others, paid a high eulogium to his unremitting exertions during the last dozen years, and stated that he had completely shattered his health in his zeal for the welfare of the country. When Mr. Wilson Gray quitted Victoria, some fourteen years since, so high was he held by the public, for whose good he had labored in Parliament for many years—during which time he had refused seats in various Cabinets—that a public subscription to present him with a fitting testimonial was organized. In the course of a few days, five thousand pounds were raised for that purpose. But although Mr. Gray was far from being a rich man, he declined the proffered testimonial, and landed on the shores of New Zealand, when far advanced in life, to commence the world anew. A worthy tribute was paid to his ability and honesty of purpose when he was elevated to the New Zealand Bench, and how he has acquitted himself of the trust needs no comment. Some few years since, an offer was made to him by the Victorian Attorney-General of a seat amongst the Supreme Court Judges of that colony, but it was declined, on the plea of the gratitude he considered he owed the New Zealand people.

ON the 28th ult., a bill, sent up from the House of Representatives, was passed by the Council without a division, granting advances of £60,000 for railway works in this province. This is a matter for congratulation, providing, as it will, funds for the employment of labor, without the necessity of disposing of the Waste Lands.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSON, during his speech at prorogation of Parliament, delivered his valedictory address to members of both houses, and testified to the courtesy and consideration which he had experienced from all classes. He briefly alluded to the various measures which had been before the House during the Session, congratulating the country on the passage of the State Forest Act, and regretting that the length of the Session forbade the dealing with the question of commercial intercourse with Polynesia. A promise was held out that the re-establishment of the Californian mail service, in conjunction with New South Wales, would have the zealous attention of the Ministry during the recess. In referring to the question of Abolition, he pointed out that the decision arrived at by the Legislature is indicative of the desire that the land fund of the Colony should be applied to suitable purposes, and, as far as possible, localised. He denied that any ground for apprehension existed that the change in the Provincial system would be followed by the absorption of the land fund. His Excellency expressed a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community, pledging himself, should opportunity occur in another sphere, to forward its interest to the extent of his ability.

THE arrival of the immigrant ships, Otago and Corona, have once more caused a stir at the Caversham barracks. Some few who had possession of the buildings for some time were removed to the Princes street depot, with the view of giving the married couples among the late arrivals better accommodation. The authorities intend despatching, in a few days, batches to Riverton, Oamaru, and other places where their services are at a premium, so as to avoid a recurrence of the trouble experienced a few days ago, and to place them within reach of employment.

WE regret to learn from our Home and American files that death has been thinning the ranks of the Catholic hierarchy, no less than three Sees being at present vacant. Bishop O'Gorman, the Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, an Irish missionary, whose labors in America date from 1830, died on the 4th of July; Bishop Wheelan, the Bishop of Wheeling, after ailing for some time, succumbed three days later; and advices from Rome announce the decease of Mgr. de Merode, the Archbishop of Mitylene, and Private Chaplain to the Pope. The deceased prelate belonged to a noble Belgian family, his father being Count Felix de Merode. In early life Bishop de Merode had followed the profession of arms, in which capacity he made two campaigns in Algeria under the great and good Lamoriciere. In 1843 he resigned his commission and repaired to Rome, and in 1859 became Secretary of War to his Holiness.

THROUGH all the trials to which he has been subjected, as well in the zenith of his temporal power, the Holy Father has had no truer sons, or more practical sympathisers than the children of Erin. Scattered throughout the universe they contribute their humble mite

to the offerings of the faithful being sent to the Sovereign Pontiff, in lieu of the patrimony of which he has been robbed. It was but natural, then, to expect that in a land whose children had never wavered in their allegiance, the 28th anniversary of the Holy Father's coronation would have been celebrated with fitting solemnity. In another column we give the eloquent sermon delivered on that day by the Lord Bishop of Auckland, in the Church of the Conception, Marlborough street, Dublin. We regret that the space at our command precludes us from publishing it *in extenso* this issue, but we will give the concluding portion in our next.

The following has been telegraphed by the Wellington correspondent of the 'Daily Times' to that journal:—"Mr Vogel has strongly urged Mr Stafford to join the Ministry, offering to resign the Premiership in his favour, and go home himself. Mr Stafford positively refused to join on any consideration, and objected strongly to Mr Vogel leaving the colony until after next session. He said financial difficulties, for which Mr Vogel was responsible, were looming, and he must stay and face them. Mr Vogel says his health requires change of air, and if he cannot go home he will probably follow Mr Russell to Sydney. He is much disappointed at Mr Stafford's refusal and attitude." If any reliance can be placed in the foregoing, the intelligence is most important, and desirable an acquisition as Mr Stafford undoubtedly would be in any Ministry, the wisdom of his refusal must be apparent to every one. Mr Vogel is committed to a policy which so far has proved to be a success, the merit of which he alone has been accredited with, but until that policy be carried to an issue, there is no man capable of taking his place, and Mr Stafford was most wise to refuse to do so.

THE 'Advocate' of the 22nd has the following:—"We extremely regret to have to announce the death of Sister Mary Angela, of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy, which took place on Wednesday last, at the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Emerald Hill, where she had passed the previous two years. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of a very old and highly respected colonist, Mr Patrick M. Mornane, of Stephen street, in this city. She was a native of Melbourne, and on Tuesday next would have completed the 25th year of her age. But although her life was short, it was faithful in the service of God. Miss Mornane became a novice in the Order of Mercy, at the Nicholson street house, twelve years ago, when she was but seventeen years of age. Her reception took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and she made her solemn vows in the chapel of the Nicholson street Convent. *May she rest in peace. Amen.*"

SOME time ago (Says the Grey Star) we remember an editor of a West Coast paper stating that some "cold-blooded miscreant, dead alike to the promptings of moral rectitude and humanity, had poisoned the postmaster's poodle dog." For years we lost sight of that writer, but fancy we have discovered him: for a late Tokomairiro paper in its report of a municipal election at Milton speaks of a person guilty of throwing a snowball at the candidate as a "fiend in human form!"

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The last sitting of the Westland Provincial Council cost the province £844 2s 6d.

Tenders have been called for the erection of a district hospital at Cromwell, at a cost of £900.

Gas emitted from the earth is used with success as fuel at an extensive iron works in Leechburgh, Pennsylvania.

At a public dinner, at Yass, N.S.W., an alderman proposed the toast of "The Bushranging Interest, coupled with the name of Sir Hercules Robinson." The toast was drunk amidst great laughter.

The largest plate that has been rolled in Scotland from a single pile was rolled at the Blochairn Iron Works recently. The dimensions are twenty-three feet six inches long, four feet wide, and one inch thick. The weight of the pile going into the furnace was 4400lbs—nearly two tons.

The California Assembly has passed a Bill requiring all miners to keep in good order and operation two shafts of ingress and egress; means of ventilation sufficient to give each miner 230 feet of pure air, each minute; keeping hoisting machinery in good order; and over-seers to be deemed guilty of manslaughter if death occurs from want of attention to its provisions.

The latest news from the Indian famine districts is cheering. Plentiful rains have fallen, the labourers on the relief works are decreasing daily, seed corn is abundant, and the Government grain reserves will suffice until December. The Mansion house Relief Fund exceeds £122,000.

A Frenchman named Degool succeeded in descending safely from a balloon by means of a flying-machine. He went up from Cremorne Gardens, passed over the city, and descended near Brandon, Essex. In a second attempt Degool was killed owing to the failure of his plans.

As a remarkable illustration of the large trade between England and Australia it is mentioned that 17 vessels arrived at Gravesend from the Antipodes on 25th June. Eight were from New Zealand, 4 from Adelaide, 2 from Melbourne, 2 from Sydney, and 1 from Brisbane.

A statistician has calculated that it would require a period of nearly 400 years to read the titles of all the books comprised in the various libraries of Europe, allowing one minute for each title.

Manuel de la Concha, the distinguished General who fell on June 28 while leading the Republican army in an assault upon the Carlist position, was born in 1794, and was therefore 80 years of age, being probably the oldest Commander-in-Chief that ever died in the saddle.

Of the 204 members of the Senate of Dublin University, only 11 are Catholics.

The Shah of Persia received 8000 begging letters during his stay in London, which he ordered to be packed in a large chest for future inspection and consideration.

The colored Catholics of Kentucky have sent through their pastor a gold-headed cane to the Pope, and a crown for the Blessed Virgin at Lourdes.

Baltimore is boiling down her superfluous canine population into glue, by which the city gains five cents per dog.

Fifteen hundred and sixty houses in New York City are owned by the Astor family.

It is certain that the police of Paris are Imperialists to a man, and that they would at any time help in bringing about a Bonapartist restoration.

An island five acres in extent is floating about Lake Monomonaui, which lies partly in New Hampshire and partly in Massachusetts. It travels two miles at a time.

It has been estimated that two thirds of the earnings of British workmen are spent on liquor, involving an expenditure on that commodity of £96,000,000 every year.

MR. VOGEL AND MR. O'RORKE.

AUCKLAND.

THE most unpopular man in the Province of Auckland at this moment is Mr Vogel. On the other hand, the most popular of our political characters is Mr O'Rorke. Whether the intense unpopularity of the Premier be warranted or not under the circumstances may admit of doubt. The great measure he proposes for "disestablishing" the Provinces of the North Island, is one upon which a good deal may be urged, plausibly, either for or against. But no one can doubt the purity of Mr O'Rorke's motives in disconnecting himself from the Vogel Ministry. Like an honest man, he has sacrificed his personal interests to a sense of public duty. He has plainly lost confidence in the Vogel Ministry—or at least totally dissents from the wisdom and justice of the course they are bent on pursuing towards Auckland; and he resigns his office, its honors, and emoluments accordingly. This is no more than might have been expected from a gentleman of Mr. O'Rorke's high character; and we may be well assured that in the end he will find that honesty is the best policy. The country will not forget him. He is yet young; and a long and honorable public career is unquestionably before him, if God spares him. What we want is not so much public men of showy and brilliant parts, daring and speculative men of genius, like Vogel, but clear-headed and honest men like Mr O'Rorke. Heaven-born statesmen of daring minds generally land their country in cruel difficulties at last. Mr Vogel may be a public benefactor, but he is paving the way for heavy burdens to be borne one day by us and our posterity—for the benefit of the rich—to the oppression of the industrious orders of society. The Irish may be proud of a man like Mr O'Rorke. We have clever Irishmen in this Colony, more than one connected with the public service. But some of them are men who stick to office under all circumstances, no matter what principles be in the ascendant. Mr O'Rorke is of a different sort. He scorns

To fawn or seek for power
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.

He is an Irishman of the true breed. We have had several indignation meetings to protest against Mr Vogel's great measure. The general feeling at all the meetings appear to be this: Abolish the Provinces of the North Island. They have served their day, and are no longer useful, but obstructive. But treat the Southern Provinces in the same way; and make their lands colonial, instead of provincial, property. It will come to this complexion at last. It is the only just way. Some time ago, when conversing about public affairs with one of our most eminent non-political citizens, who had recently been over to Melbourne—he said, the impression there was that, Mr Parkes and Mr Vogel were by far the cleverest public men on this side of the equator, but the people had no faith in them. Perhaps they may be too clever. There are men who are too clever, and women too, for the matter of that. A man who does not combine integrity and prudence with his ability, generally runs a short but brilliant career, like the meteor in the heavens. So it may prove with Vogel. The people in a Colony like this, with so limited, and generally speaking, so poor and dependent an electorate, cannot well protect themselves against such clever schemers. We have got "Home Rule" too soon in New Zealand,—before we are fit for it; while Ireland has been too long denied it; but she is now in a fair way to get that boon, in spite of her many and powerful enemies. The "Irish persuasion" in the House of Commons is no longer to be sneezed at, as Mr Disraeli has just found out to his disgust. The same "persuasion" in this Colony could make their power felt too, if they would show a united front when any gross wrong is about to be afflicted on the people. The Irish party should recognise no distinction between North and South, but exert their power to insure justice to all, and especially to the middle or industrial class of the Colony. By one speaker, a clever lawyer, at two of our indignation meetings, the Press was very freely taken in hand. Their venality was openly denounced. But such sweeping charges are not fair. No doubt the Government is always anxious to have the Press with it; and in some cases many even give a consideration for the support of certain clever members of the Fourth Estate. But, speaking generally, the Press will "follow the multitude," whether for good or evil, since it lives on popularity. If it have it not, it dies. I speak of the Protestant Press. The Catholic Press stands on a higher eminence. Its principles are the principles of the Church, *Fiât justitia*. It will defend the right, come what may. The Catholic party is the party of justice, as well as of "progress," all over the world. The poor and defenceless, in an especial manner, are the clients of the Catholic Press—be their creed what it may. When the principles of humanity or natural justice are in question, the Catholic Press recognises no distinction of religious creeds, or political party. You did well to say a word in defence of the poor men who were cajoled to come out to Dunedin by Dr. Featherston, and whose sufferings your big Protestant brothers appeared to make little of.

NASEBY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following resumé of the lecture on the "Poets of Ireland," delivered in aid of the Catholic School Fund:—

The anniversary ball of the H.A.C.B. Society came off according to announcement on the 21st July, and was a brilliant success. It was attended by visitors from St. Bathans and other parts of the country. We have also had a lecture given on the 22nd August, by Mr B. Gordon, Sec. Roman Catholic School Committee, for the benefit of the school. The subject chosen was the "Poets of Ireland"—Goldsmith, Moore, and the Hon. Thomas Darcy McGee. His first was Goldsmith, born at the small village of Pallas, in the County of Longford, his going to school to Thomas Bryne, so literally portrayed in the "Village Schoolmaster," and his subsequent career at the seminaries of Athlone and Edgeworthstown, his entry into Trinity College, Dublin, his departure for Edinburgh and the Continent of Europe to complete his medical studies under the famed Albinus of Leyden; his subsequent wanderings through Europe making his flute his forager, so graphically described by himself in the "Traveller," one of the finest poems in the English language. He next referred to his "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village" (once known as the Village of Lissoy in the County of Westmeath). Some passages in the poem cannot be surpassed; its mingled shades of joy, sadness, pathos, and sublimity, form one of the finest pictures in English literature, which will be quoted and admired so long as the English language is known. He next referred to his historical works including his "Animated Nature," and to his beautiful comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," or the "Mistakes of a Night," to his sickness and death, to his burial in the Temple, London, far from that land which he loved so well, far from that native village which he immortalised in verse. Next in rotation came Moore—genial Tom Moore—the poet of song—the ladies' favourite, the admired at the table of the great patrons of art and literature, the songster, *par excellence*, who composed the song, wrote the music to suit, and could sing and play it into the bargain. Go to any capital in Europe from St. Petersburg in the North of Russia, to Palermo in Sicily in the south, from Dublin in Ireland in the West, to Constantinople in Turkey in the East, and you will hear Moore's songs sung in every language. Moore's early talent for rhyming was next described, his likeness to Pope in that respect.

As yet a child and all unknown to fame,

He lisped in numbers, for the numbers came,

He next referred to his college life, to his translation of "Anacreon Ode," his juvenile poems, his ode and epistle, his interview with Jeffery, the Scotch reviewer; his "Irish Melodies" his songs in which he leaves Burns and Beranger in the shade, his "Lalla Rookh" which for panoramic verse cannot be excelled. He also referred to his political satire on the Prince Regent and his ministers, the "Fudge Family," the "Holy Alliance," "Biography of Sheridan," "Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," and "Life of Lord Byron," and wound up with a high eulogium on Moore's goodness as a son, a husband, a father, and friend. The last, though not the least, Thomas Darcy McGee, born at Carlingford, in the County of Louth, nurtured and reared in the romantic scenery of the Irish coast, his education at Wexford, his immigration to America, his connection with the "Boston Pilot," his return to his native land to edit the "Freeman's Journal," and to assist the great O'Connell in his agitation for Repeal; his subsequent connection with Charles Gavan Duffy, and that immortal band who wrote for the "Nation"; his escape to America, three hundred pounds reward being offered for his arrest. How he again started as a journalist in New York and Boston, his final removal to Canada, his settlement and election to the Canadian Parliament as one of the members for Montreal. He next referred to his abilities as an orator and statesman, to his last speech in the Parliament of the Dominion, and to his untimely and tragic death. McGee was next referred to as being more distinctively Irish and national in his poems than Moore. His poetry is redolent with the purest Irish feeling, his passionate love of country and of his, his strong religious faith, his love of the beautiful and good,—these underlie all his poems. Whether he sings of love or country, peace or war, faith or charity, friendship, or the legends of other days, his tones are still the same, as witness his "Wishing Cap," his parting with his wife by the yellow flowing Foyle, or when he sings of battle as in youthful days, his voice is like a trumpet call. But, he is gone! the noblest "Roman of them all," the orator, the statesman, historian, and poet;—lost to friend and country;—lost to literature and song—far away from that old land that he loved so well!

August 31st.

HIBERNICUS.

IRISH WOMEN.—Physically, Irish women (says a writer) are probably the finest in the world—I mean taller, better limbed and chested—larger eyed, and with more luxuriant hair, and freer action than any nation I have observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run hundreds of years in their veins still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and vivacity of the northern mind and the bright color of the northern skin, these southern qualities mingle in most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece or Italy; but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth and eyebrows of jet, are what we should look for on the palette of Apelles, could we recall the painter and re-animate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly to the share of the fair Milesian. Modest to a proverb, the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing; and she is as fearless and joyous as a midshipman, and sometimes as noisy. In a ball-room she looks ill-dressed—not because her dress was ill put on, because she dances, not glides, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head incommodes her, she will give it a pull or a push. If she is offended, she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you next day she tells you how and when. She is the child of nature, and children are not "stylish."

ENGLISH LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION.

THE following article, clipped from the columns of an Irish paper, the "Tralee Chronicle," sets forth in vivid colors the evils and horrors bred and fostered by a godless and infidel instruction of the masses. The monstrous injustice depicted below is nothing more or less than the disadvantages under which Catholics labor in this supposed land of equality, and much as we deplore the gross illiberality with which the Catholics of Ireland are treated, we regret to acknowledge our own position is not one whit better:—

The Education system of a Nation is one of those complicated social problems which have been convulsing the world for a considerable time, and of which in many countries no satisfactory solution seems forthcoming. Some countries have been making Educational experiments for more than a century, and a fair trial has already been given on the Continent to that fashionable secular system which statesmen have been attempting and are still desirous to impose on Ireland. France, defiled with the blood of her own children, distracted by repeated revolutions and still harrassed by internal strife, can testify to the bitter fruit which she has reaped from godless Education, and to the dreadful ravages made by that monster, Secularism, from which she is now wisely taking refuge, in her return to a truly religious spirit. Though similar causes in similar circumstances produce similar effects, we find many distinguished Englishmen strenuously advocating the adoption of an Educational system which has generated so disastrous results in other countries. If such legislation be good for England and the interests of Protestantism, of which such men consider themselves heroic defenders, let it be so—we shall not dispute the advisability of a course which has no reference to us—but, unfortunately, our country has not the right of self-legislation, and we are at present reduced to the necessity of accepting or rendering abortive measures forced upon us by a legislature in which our country's rights are ignored and her voice is unheard or mocked. There is, we fear, little chance of our having for some time such a solution of the Education Question as will satisfy the just aspirations of the Irish people; and what, we may ask, is the reason that Protestants refuse to concede to us a religious system of Education? We suppose the bug-bear of Papal power is continually frightening them, and in their terror they prefer taking refuge in the temple of the goddess of Reason to exposing themselves to contact with that *dreadful undefined something* which well-paid functionaries and imaginative novelists have taught them to abhor. Let the noisy Birmingham League and British intolerance influence the Educational policy of statesmen, and Great Britain may soon find herself launched into so troubled waters that her treasures and the acquisitions of centuries may be lost in one dreadful tempest. Educate slaves, and they will make an effort to be free; educate men as infidels, and they will endeavour to extirpate Christianity. Let England adopt for herself secular Education, and finally it may benefit us politically; whilst religiously we have often sustained heavier trials than such a crisis can possibly create. We could carefully mark the different stages in the onward progress of English infidelity. We shall first see the scurrilous school of philosophers with satire for their weapons, almost idolized by the unthinking mobs and luxuriating in the bounteous gifts of popularity-seeking aristocrats. Next shall appear growing feelings of discontent, and men will ask one another why some go idly about whilst others labour unceasingly to supply the means of enjoyment to men nothing better than themselves; and finally shall be sought the remedy for every ill, when the mines, having poured forth their hundreds of thousands of dusky occupants, and the factories no longer manifesting national prosperity, the dread torrent of revolution shall sweep over the country, bearing destruction to every institution venerable by time or sanctity. The goddess of Reason shall then raise her head proclaiming her advent in conflagrations nourished by petroleum, and sacrificing human victims at the shrine of her ideal, Liberty. Then, ye bloated aristocracy and bigots of Britain, enjoy the political principles of your own creation, and no longer dread the frightful phantom of Papal aggression. Is England then determined to adopt infidelity rather than allow Catholicism to flourish, all religious sects enjoying equal privileges? England may adopt for herself godless Education with the results we have attempted to depict, but she shall find herself as impotent to impose such a system on us as she has been to pervert us from our Faith or eradicate the sentiments of Nationality from our hearts. It is a standing disgrace to British legislation that the higher Education of more than a fourth of the Empire should be entirely unprovided for, and that the portion whose thirst for learning prompted them in times now happily past to incur the risk of tortures and imprisonment. If we, Catholics, are regarded as subjects of the Crown, let us have our due proportion of the benefits, as we equally experience the inconveniences. Irishmen should make some determined effort to bring about a settlement of this long-debated question; and if on this purely Irish question our country's voice is unheard, all Irishmen might, we think, conscientiously join in the constitutional demand for an Irish Legislature which, free from the demoralising influences of prejudice and bigotry, would, guarding the religious liberty of all our people, confer on Ireland a system of Education which would soon revive her glorious title of "Island of Saints and Scholars."

THE VALUE OF COAL.—An average Atlantic steamer consumes fifty tons of coal in twenty-four hours. Therefore, if five tons are sufficient to feed an ordinary grate in our dwellings during the entire year, the coal consumed on board a steamer in one day would last a small family, burning one fire, ten years. If a load of coal is left out of doors, exposed to the weather, until it is burned up in one grate—say a month—it loses one-third of its heating quality. If a ton of coal is placed on the ground and left there, and another is placed under a shed, the latter loses about twenty-five per cent. of its heating power, the former about forty-seven per cent. Hence it is a great saving of coal to have it in a dry place, covered over, and on all sides. The softer the coal the more it loses, because the most volatile and valuable constituents undergo a slow combustion.

THE PROROGATION SPEECH.

"HONORABLE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

"I have to thank you for the attention which you have paid to the discharge of your onerous duties during the short but very arduous session which I am about to terminate. This is the last occasion upon which I shall have the honour of addressing you from this place. I desire to assure you that, in resigning the high office which I have held but for a short time, I am deeply sensible of the constant courtesy and consideration which have been shown by all with whom I have been brought into contact, whether officially or in any private relations. In returning to my private station at home, I shall retain a deep interest in the welfare of this most promising community. I shall deem it not less a privilege than a duty to serve its interests in so far as my humble means and opportunities may enable me. I anticipate great benefit to the colony from the State Forest Acts which you have passed, providing, as it does, for setting apart forests which will not only be of use in maintaining the future industries of the colony, but which may be expected to have a beneficial effect on the climate and upon the productiveness of its lands, providing, as the Act does, the machinery for the establishment of State forests. I am not disposed to regret the short delay in determining the actual position of forests. You have unmistakably committed the colony to the establishment of State forests, and it will be your duty to see that adequate lands are provided for them, from which sufficient revenue will be obtainable to do justice to your intentions. You have passed many measures this session which will materially aid in carrying on the public service of the colony, and in remedying the defects which experience has proved to exist. I regret that the length of the session did not enable you to deal with the question of promoting commercial intercourse with Polynesia. It is one which I hope will have your careful consideration; and it will be the duty of my advisers to bear in mind the large interest which New Zealand has in the subject, with the view of bringing it before you on a future occasion. The attention of my advisers will be earnestly given to further continuing public works, and promoting immigration. The re-establishment of the Californian mail packet service in conjunction with New South Wales, and the giving effect to provisions already agreed to for the establishment of cable communication with other parts of the world, will also have the zealous attention of my advisers.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"I acknowledge with pleasure the provisions you have made for the public service, and it will be the care of my advisers to administer them with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency.

"HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

"This session will be memorable for the decisive steps which has been taken in the direction of abolishing the form of Provincial Government in the North Island. The opinion of the House of Representatives has been expressed by a large majority, which voted in favour of the resolutions, whilst debates in the Legislative Council left no room to doubt that that Chamber is also favourable to the proposed policy. For some years past there has grown up a belief that the provincial system in this island does not really afford that amount of local government which the people desire. The decision arrived at is memorable also for the desire which the Legislature manifests that the land fund of the colony should be applied to suitable purposes, and as far as possible localised. That decision must effectually do away with apprehensions in any part of the country that the change in the provincial system would mean the absorption of the land fund, in opposition to opinions upon the subject which have been confirmed during a long course of years. I hope the Provincial Governments of the North Island, in loyally recognising the decision of the House of Representatives, will during the recess exert themselves to the utmost to so manage the affairs of the provinces as to enable the projected change to be effected next year with the least possible inconvenience. I am glad to be able to remind you of the increasing prosperity of the colony, and hope the success which has attended your past efforts will under the blessing of Divine providence continue to make itself manifest in the future, and that you will live to see the result in New Zealand becoming the home of a large, a prosperous, and a contented population."

A telegram from Rome to the 'Gazzetta d'Italia,' dated the 26th, announced the immediate despatch, by order of the Minister of War, of considerable supplies of provisions for the army in the Island of Sicily, and more particularly at Palermo. Among these supplies were twenty-four thousand boxes of preserved meats. This implies the expectation on the part of Government of some fresh attempts at disturbances in consequence of the introduction into Sicily of the tobacco monopoly. It will be easy for the Government to crush any popular rising in Sicily, provided the other parts of United Italy remain quiet.

The Russian *charge d'affaires*, accredited to the Vatican, Signor Capnist, has lately returned from St. Petersburg after a brief absence, having failed in his attempts to ameliorate the relations between the Holy See and Russia in the matter of the Polish provinces. Russian statesmen seem to entertain an irremovable notion that Polish Catholics must be fierce and irreconcilable enemies of the Government of St. Petersburg, and therefore must be crushed out and destroyed. As long as this prejudice prevails, it is impossible that friendly relations can be maintained between the Emperor and Pius IX., in spite of the courtesy of individual members of the Russian Court and Embassy, and in spite of the patient endurance and moderation of the Holy Father.

The Hon. and Rev. William Joseph Petre, eldest son of Lord Petre, said his first Mass a short time since at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, in the presence of many members of his family.

IRELAND.

THE SALARIES AND WORK OF THE COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Extract from Parliamentary Return No. 80 of the year 1871, showing the salary received by the chairman of each county in Ireland in the year 1869, and the number of days in which each chairman sat in that year.

PROVINCE.	COUNTY.	SALARY.	NO. OF DAYS SITTING.
Ulster.	Antrim ...	£1,100	75
	do Armagh ...	1,100	70*
	do Cavan ...	800	35
	do Donegal ...	1,100	52
	do Down ...	1,100	63
	do Fermanagh ...	900	34
	do Londonderry ...	1,100	60
	do Monaghan ...	900	34*
	do Tyrone ...	1,100	76
	Total for Ulster ...	£9,200	489
Munster.	Clare ...	1,100	56
	Cork (E. Riding) ...	1,100	113
	do Cork (W. Riding) ...	900	67
	do Kerry ...	1,100	62
	do Limerick ...	1,000	68
	do Tipperary ...	1,100	62
	do Waterford ...	900	40
	Total for Munster ...	£7,200	474
Leinster.	Carlow ...	700	23
	do Dublin (County) ...	900	30
	do Dublin (City) ...	2,250	81
	do Kildare ...	700	19
	do Kilkenny ...	1,100	30
	do King's County ...	700	23
	do Longford ...	700	18
	do Louth ...	700	32
	do Meath ...	700	30
	do Queen's County ...	900	28
	do Westmeath ...	700	23
	do Wexford ...	900	30
	do Wicklow ...	700	33
	Total for Leinster ...	£11,650	227
Connaught.	Galway ...	1,100	57
	do Leitrim ...	900	30
	do Mayo ...	1,100	53
	do Roscommon ...	900	30
	do Sligo ...	900	59
	Total for Connaught ...	£4,900	227
Total for Ireland ...		£32,950	1,599

* Estimated.

Average payment for each day's sitting in 1869 ... £20 12s. 0d.

N.B.—Since 1870, in consideration of the additional work thrown upon the chairmen by the Land Act, there has been added to the salary of each first-class chairman a sum of ... 300 per annum
Ditto, second-class chairman ... 200 "
Ditto, third-class chairman ... 100 "

These additions bring the total of the salaries to £40,150 per annum. The extra number of days' sittings imposed on the chairmen by the Land Act average, as well as we can make out, 6 per annum for each chairman, which brings the total number of day's sittings to 1,797, so that the average payment for each day's sitting is now nearly £23, instead of £20 12s. The average payment to each County Court Judge in England for each day's sitting is £11.—Boston 'Pilot.'

WHAT THE NOBLES OF GERMANY THINK.—The special correspondent of the 'London Telegraph,' writing from Berlin on April 25, says:—"The Roman Catholic nobility of this realm has given a thousand proofs of its deeply-rooted loyalty to the house of Hohenzollern, and has shed its blood like water for the Prussian Monarchy; from its ranks have been selected the most intimate and dearest personal friends of the Sovereign—the only man, not of royal blood, who ever addressed William I. by the familiar 'Thou' of *Deutsche Bruderschaft* (German Brotherhood) having been a lately deceased Romanist nobleman, one member of whose family is at the present moment exiled from the Prussian dominions, because he a member of the Society of Jesuits! It is not unnatural that these loyal Catholic *hohenzollerns* should feel indignant, as well as pained, that their ecclesiastical establishment should be threatened, and, as I said before, that they should be forced to perceive before them a divided duty—to choose between fealty as their *Lehnherren*, and submission to the commands of their spiritual lord. They have done their best to avert the calamities that have fallen upon their Church; they have passionately endeavored to move the will of the kindest-hearted of monarchs and men, whom political necessity has forced to steel his soul against their entreaties, with which no one who knows him can for a moment doubt that he profoundly sympathizes; and even now, at the eleventh hour, though thoroughly despondent, they cannot quite abandon the vain hope that something in the nature of a mild miracle will accrue to intervene between Mater Ecclesia and the terrible mishap threatening her. And I am, upon such good grounds, convinced that this forlorn aspiration of theirs is shared by the large majority of the Protestant nobility, who fully appreciate the intense natural Conservatism of Roman Catholicism, and regard the present raid upon it with high well-born loathing."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE number of letters received by His Holiness on the occasion of his birthday, was over one hundred thousand, and the signatures exceeded three hundred thousand.—The widow of the late Mr J. F. Maguire, M.P., for Cork, has had a special audience of the Pope, to whom she presented a purse containing 150 sovereigns, the contributions of some Irish friends.

There has been a march of agricultural laborers through the Eastern and Midland Counties, beginning at Cambridge. They wore blue ribbons, and some carried flags. There were 40 bands of music. Altogether 5,000 were present. Arch was the principal spokesman.

Dr. Fortune, who was nominated to be the first Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Sandhurst, was obliged to decline that dignity for reasons which His Holiness was pleased to consider valid. The Propaganda on the 22nd of May selected in room of Dr. Fortune, the Rev. Canon Maguire, of Cork, brother to the late John Francis Maguire, of Cork, and proprietor of the 'Examiner' newspaper. The Pope ratified the selection of the Propaganda, on the evening of the 24th May. Dr. Gould, Archbishop of Melbourne, and Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Ballarat, have left Rome for Ireland.

A valuable addition has been made to Archaeological learning by the appearance of the first volume of Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, by Kellys, of Dublin. This is a history of the Abbeys, Priors, and other Religious Houses in Ireland, by Mervyn Archdall, A.M., edited, with extensive notes, by the Right Rev. Patrick F. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory, and other distinguished antiquarians. It is a work which, when completed, will add one more and invaluable boon to those already contributed by Dr. Moran to Irish ecclesiastical literature and history, in addition to his *Archbishops of Dublin*, his life of the Primate Oliver Plunket, the life of St. Brendan, and his essays on the Ancient Irish Church. In the volume before us we are given a *fac simile* of Archdall's Map of Ireland, prepared to elucidate the work; Ptolemy's Map of Erin, corrected from *Eardie History*, showing the *locale* of the Belgic Septs, and much enlarged from that published by Charles O'Connor in *Dissertations*. We have also three very fine views of St. Patrick's, Dublin, one of the Ancient Archbishop's Palaces of Tallaght, and of St. Colman's Cathedral and Round Tower at Cloyne, all in the highest style of art—and yet these are comparatively nothing to the exquisite engravings in gold and colors of members of the monastic body, such as a Benedictine monk, a Benedictine nun, an Augustinian hermit, and a Cistercian monk, which are perfect gems of art. We should not omit to state that there is also given a copy of the figures of the three Patron Saints of Ireland, originally published, we believe, by Messingham, with Latin inscription and translation:

In Down three saints one grave do fill;
Bridgid, Patrick, and Columbkille.

A very curious discovery has been made at Nancy, in the Convent of Visitation. It appears that the great Bossuet left a pile of manuscript there when he visited it, and that it has never been touched since. The present Superioress happened to come across these treasures whilst searching for some other papers concerning the house over which she rules. Convinced that the documents were genuine, she placed them in the hands of Colonel Ferval, who is at present editing them. They consist of many sermons, and of a series of letters addressed to Madam de Valliere on the occasion of that lady's conversion. The sermons are not only of great beauty, but of the highest historical value. When published, this important work will extend over three volumes.

The 'Christian Union' (Henry Ward Beecher's paper) had an article on 'Appleton's Cyclopedia,' from which we take the following extract:—But we took up our pen to thank those editors who have so promptly and in so manly a way defended 'Appleton's Cyclopedia' from the charge of catering to the Roman Catholic public. A more needless and baseless charge was never made. We have examined the facts with some care, and acquit the gentleman engaged upon this national work of any such design, or of falling into any such error by heedlessness. We honor them for calling Roman Catholic scholars to their aid. It is right that they should. It is time that we had done with the senseless prejudices which regard Roman Catholic priests as of course unchristian, and Roman Catholic scholars as Jesuitic, insincere, and untrustworthy. Some of the noblest prelates and most reliable scholars of to-day are Roman Catholics.

The Louisville 'Catholic Advocate' thus pleads the cause of "Denominational Education":—"We have never doubted that the sincere among our separated brethren would in time come to consider our present Common School system a snare to those who love Christ. It is such a snare that must, if persisted in, finally land the nation on the shores of unbelief. We are more than pleased, we are delighted with the action on the subject of education taken by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now holding its sittings in Louisville. There is something in this action that gives us better hope for the future. There is a modicum of faith left in Protestant Christianity. Not every Protestant is ready to sell out, body and bones, to the devil. There is a cry raised, just whence we thought it would be raised, to put on the brakes. We are thankful that God has put it into the hearts of these men to divine the danger unseen by so many eyes."

The age of martyrdom is not ended. The flame of devotion to Catholic faith burns as brightly in the souls of the unlettered peasants of Catholic Poland, as it did eighteen centuries ago in the hearts of those who fearlessly braved all the torments which Roman paganism could invent. The Russian soldiery shoot these Polish heroes by the score, because they refuse to abandon their faith and become members of the national church; but those who escape the carnage in fear of losing the eternal reward of bearing testimony to Jesus Christ by their blood, take their places as they did lately at Prutulin; they bared their breasts, the remnant of those doomed to die, and cried out: "Shoot away; we want to die for the faith." The highest honor the Poles now covet, is to have some members of their families enrolled among the martyrs. They smite in derision when the officials of the

Russian Government threaten them, in their obstinate refusal to become schismatics, with the knout, imprisonment, or Siberian exile. Every village has its martyr's grave, at which the faithful peasants daily kneel, and pray that they may stand firm in this new hour of trial. Weak women and tender children go with the light of heaven's happiness in their eyes to the ordeal of death which the Czar has prescribed for his Catholic subjects of Poland. He may exterminate the race, but he will never succeed in tearing the Catholic faith from their hearts.

The consecration of the new cathedral at Thurles for the Diocese of Cashel, fixed for July, has been postponed until next year. The new cathedral at Sligo, for the Diocese of Elphin, has been consecrated.

TRUE WORDS FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

It is not often that we find in the 'Lutheran and Missionary' remarks with which we can so fully agree as the following:—

"THE FRUIT OF SECULAR EDUCATION."

It cannot have escaped the notice of reflective Christians, that one of the most deplorable results of a purely secular education, towards which the present school system of our country is rapidly tending, is the gradual undermining of those religious convictions with which even the State cannot afford to dispense. It is certainly alarming to witness the want of respect for the obligations of the oath which exist among us, and of which we have recently had most painful examples from men in high places. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that the oath is often used to shield rather than to reveal the truth.

And yet, of all the institutions that have grown out of religion, and come down to us from the past, there is none more vital to the well-being of a nation than that of the oath. The administration of justice, which involves the protection of the weak and poor from the encroachments of the rich and powerful; the settling of disputes between citizens; the security against official turpitude and the evils of selfishness, are all more or less dependent on the sanctity of sworn statements. In a word, there is no principle which human society, as at present organized, can so ill afford to relinquish as that laid down by the apostle to the Hebrews (chap. vi. 16): "An oath for conformation is an end of all strife." But what is the practical value of this principle when men daily lift their hand towards heaven, solemnly renouncing the Divine favor, and imploring the Divine vengeance, should they fail to speak the truth to the best of their knowledge and belief—and then deliberately color or deny the truth for the comparatively paltry consideration of money or reputation.

There is only one defence against this evil, and it lies in a thorough religious training for the young, so that the consciences of our future citizens may be quickened by the conviction that dishonesty and perjury are not only meanness, but sin—not only against man, but against God—God, who is retributive in his dealings with his creatures, and "will by no means clear the guilty."

We are aware that false swearing is not confined to sceptics and atheists, but men who profess Christianity are often detected in perjurying themselves. Such examples, it is said, go to show that a religious education is incapable of curing the evil. We are bold to say, however, that the very smallest number of such persons have had a religious education. There is a profession of religion which is like the boasting of a coward before the battle; and there is a species of sentiment that passes for religion, but which vanishes before temptation, because it springs not from just and adequate notions of man's accountability to God, and a proper estimate of eternal retributions when contrasted with those that are temporal. The cases of deliberate perjury are exceedingly rare, if they exist at all, where the moral nature has been as carefully trained as the intellectual. And yet, although no one has ever shown that mankind are more susceptible morally than they are intellectually, years are consumed in a careful study to master a system of mathematics and philosophy while the religious training of the child consists, for the most part, in such bits of pious exhortations as may be dropped by a parent or Sunday-school teacher.

There is, perhaps, no country in which the oath is administered so frequently, and for such trivial causes, as in our own, and yet there is none which guards so carefully against sanctioning the inculcation of those doctrines of religion without a name, to which the oath is degraded to a mere farce.

If it be true, as Montesquieu observes, that "religion is the best security we can have of the probity of men," can the State afford to be severely neutral in regard to it? There is no principle, however sound in general, that will not produce evil if allowed to work itself out, without regard to other equally sound but countervailing principles. Just as there is a point at which civil liberty passes over into license, and ceases to be liberty at all, so it is possible to carry religious liberty to such lengths that it becomes the instrument of destruction to religion itself. Tinker and reform on education system as we may, we will either have to bear the reproaches of sin or conform to the principles that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of the wisdom."—'The Lutheran.'

True: But who is to teach that "righteousness"? The Church or the State? To whom was the commission given by our divine Lord? The 'Lutheran' does not affirm that it was given to secular authorities. And if not, then according to the 'Lutheran's' own arguments, the secular authorities are guilty of usurpation in the public schools; and yet, according to the same argument, the State, by the "purely secular education," imparted in the public school is *undermining those religious convictions with which even the State cannot afford to dispense*; and, moreover is guilty of gross injustice in compelling Catholics to sustain those schools. And this compulsion the State does exercise by the school-taxes, which by law it levies and collects.

Will the 'Lutheran' consider this and unite with us in opposing the present system of public schools?—Philadelphia 'Standard.'

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.

MOST REV. DR. CROKE'S SERMON.

From the 'Dublin Freeman' of the 22nd of June we take the following eloquent sermon preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, in the Cathedral, Dublin, on the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the coronation of the Holy Father:—

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the coronation of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth was commemorated yesterday, in the Metropolitan Cathedral, Marlborough street. The occasion evoked a signal manifestation of the devoted sentiment entertained towards the illustrious Head of the Catholic world by his children in the Irish capital. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremonial the Cathedral was filled with a congregation representing every class of local society. The poorest of our population united with its most distinguished members in rendering an equal homage of love and reverence to the Pontiff who so grandly fills the exalted chair of the Apostles. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission, and had to retire from the edifice sadly disappointed at their inability to take part in the expression of loyalty and religious faith of so special and emphatic a character. At twelve o'clock an outburst of superb melody from the choir, and the sudden rising of the vast assemblage, announced the entrance of the procession. It was preceded as usual by cross-bearer and acolytes, after whom walked the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries of the diocese. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Lord Bishop of Auckland, and the Most Rev. Fr. Crinlan, Lord Bishop of Hamilton, each attended by his chaplain, followed, and then, with an interval of the clergy, came the Cardinal Archbishop, in full pontificals, and attended with the state customary at solemn ceremonies. The clergy and the aspirants to the priesthood who assisted took their places round the altar. His Eminence and the prelates advanced before the tabernacle, and having knelt for some time in prayer, were conducted to the thrones prepared for them. Pontifical High Mass was then commenced, the Cardinal Archbishop being celebrant. All that it is possible to say *apropos* of the occasion of yesterday was splendidly said by the Most Rev. the Bishop of Auckland, who preached the sermon of the anniversary. His lordship, who looked remarkably well, captivated his auditory from the utterance of his text to his beautiful peroration. We shall not further anticipate the pleasure of perusal than by observing that, effective as the course appears to the reader, its force and beauty were tenfold increased by the happy method of the orator, whose old reputation was more than sustained by his noble effort.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Lord Bishop of Auckland, ascended the pulpit and delivered the following sermon. His lordship took for his text 1st Maccabees, ii. 50, 51:—"My sons, be ye zealous for the law, and give your lives for the covenants of your fathers; and call to remembrance the work of your fathers, which they have done in their generations, and you shall receive great glory and an everlasting name." Such, my Lord Cardinal, my Lord, very rev., and dearly beloved brethren, were the last words which the aged father of the Maccabees addressed, when dying, to his children. The heartless tyranny of the Ptolemies had but recently been exchanged by them for the equal domination of the great but wicked King of Syria; and, as each succeeding day of his oppressive rule brought some fresh disaster, some additional weight of woe, on the unhappy descendants of Israel, the spirit of that much favored but faithless people seemed as if broken for ever. At length, it appears, they caught courage even from despair; they arose in the majesty of their might and anger; measured their strength on the battle-field with the tyrant who had so mercilessly ill-used them, and achieved some of those memorable triumphs over oppression which history records with pleasure, and all generations of men hear of with delight. They fought not, however, for either fame or fortune; they fought only for the covenants of their fathers, for the freedom they had long since forfeited, the altars before which they were forbidden to adore; and, as the aged warrior whose martial genius first fired them into resistance, and who put forth the last efforts of his declining vigor against the enemies of his name and nation, was summoned to his dread account on High, he bequeathed, as we read, no other legacy to his children than the noble lesson contained in the text just quoted. "Be ye zealous," said he, "my sons, for the law, and give your lives for the covenants of your fathers." And, in truth, he could not have confided to them a more sacred trust or transmitted to them a nobler inheritance—the law of God and the traditions of their fathers, the faith which they had received from heaven, and the glory with which they had just covered it by their valor upon earth—creed, in short, and country, a double allegiance without honor. Now, brethren, it seems to me that the words of the dying Mathathias may be most fitly quoted here to-day in connection with the great and glorious Pontiff Pope Pius the Ninth, the 28th anniversary of whose coronation we are assembled in this church to celebrate. He has been zealous for the law, and has literally given his life for the covenants of our fathers; he has called to remembrance the works of the fathers which they have done in their generations, and "he shall receive great glory and an everlasting name." Suffer me, then, brethren, to pass in brief review before you the leading features of his illustrious Pontificate, and in doing so to establish those two important facts—that, while being most zealous for the law, our Holy Father, as a temporal ruler, has been the true friend and best benefactor of his country. I know not, indeed, brethren, if there be a more ample—there certainly is not a nobler or more exciting—theme than the Papacy, and of the Popes who have lived and died since the days of Peter, there is not even one, perhaps, whose private character was more amiable, whose public administration was more blameless, whose ambition was more divinely moulded, whose rule was gentler, whose love of liberty was more sincere or more conspicuous, whose aggregate of social worth was greater, yet whose career was more curiously chequered, more saddening, or more suggestive than that of

Pius the Ninth. His predecessors did wonders, no doubt, for the world. I do not now speak of persecutions borne by them joyfully for justice sake; of nations brought by them from darkness to light and life; or of the mysterious agency by means of which they cast down for ever the idols from the Roman Capitol and raised the emblem of Christianity over the chief City of the Cæsars. This was but the direct fulfilment of their destiny, the accomplishment of their divine mission. I desire only to speak of them as members of the great human family; as rulers of a high-minded and historic people; as the guides and guardians of European civilisation for above a thousand years; and, viewed in that light, it is not too much, I presume, to say of them that their influence on the chief destinies of man was at once salutary and undoubted. They were the first who ruled by the force of public opinion; the first who preached the doctrine of universal fraternity; the first who announced the complete equality of man with man; the first who backed right and justice against the capricious exercise of arbitrary power; the first who governed for the benefit of the many rather than of the few, and who in turn received from the multitude a freer, a fuller, and a more faithful homage than was ever paid to the masters of the Roman Empire by their Prætorian Cohorts. Thus, at all events, brethren, it was of old; and though strangely the saying may sound in the ears of many, thus, too, it is, thank God, to-day. Time, indeed, that trifles with the stability of every earthly structure; that feeds, in fact, on the ruins of every human production; time that loves to see all that is beautiful fade away, that brings forth so many revolutions and infallibly achieves the overthrow of everything not divinely built up, has, I know, put its destroying hand upon, and swept away, perhaps for ever, some of the accidental prerogatives of the Papacy, but the Papacy itself knows nothing of decay. It has outlived all other institutions; it has witnessed the rise and fall of many flourishing States; it has survived all the dreams of pride, all the wanderings of intellect, all the corruptions of taste, all the convulsions, as well as the pacification, of empires; and thus, 'midst the endless fluctuation of human things, it alone can claim to be unchanged, still rearing prominently its hallowed head on high, and, like some primeval rock in the ocean, defying alike the fury of the surrounding elements and the destructive ravages of time. Yes, the Papacy knows nothing of decay. The Pope, to be sure, is no longer the accredited arbiter of Europe; but Pius the Ninth, for all that, is quite powerful as the mightiest of his predecessors, and the church over which he presides, far from exhibiting symptoms of approaching dissolution, is more compact, better knit together, more widespread, more respected, and influential to-day than it has been at any other period within the last 800 years. I have scarcely time, in proof of this, to name, but certainly not to describe to you, the memorable gatherings of the Episcopacy which at different periods within the last 20 years, have taken place in Rome. They fully attest the Catholicity of the Church, and the ready obedience of the chief pastors of Christendom to the present successor of St Peter. For these assemblages, whether designed for the definition of the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady, the centenary of the Prince of the Apostles, or the canonisation of the martyrs of Japan, his Holiness issued no positive command. He spoke but a word—he merely expressed a wish to see his Brethren around him—and from the ends of the earth they came in crowds to pledge their allegiance anew at the shrine of Peter, and to lay their hearts' homage lovingly at their Father's feet. But of these Episcopal gatherings there is one that stands out prominently beyond the rest, the last of them all, the General Council of the Vatican, the most remarkable ecclesiastical event of our epoch, and the greatest glory of the reign of Pope Pius the Ninth. About 800 bishops attended that Council. They came there from the coral islands of the Pacific, from cities and Churches unknown to the ancients, even by name. They came there from Newfoundland and the two Canadas; from the plains of New England, the fertile valleys of the Mississippi, and the golden shores of California; from Chili and La Plata and the free Republics of the South; from the classic isles of Greece, as well as from the sacred plains of Palestine and Syria; from the shattered remains of the great patriarchates of the East, from Antioch and Byzantium, and from the sites of the fallen Churches of Africa and Asia. From the East and from the West they came. The Teuton and the Dane, the Celt and the Saxon; the descendants of the Northern Pirates and of the Latin Kings, were alike assembled there. There were 200 Italian Bishops or more; say 50 French, 48 German, a like number from the United States, nearly as many from Mexico and South America, 11 English, 21 Irish, and above 40 Spanish Bishops, to say nothing of the Bishops of the rapidly rising Churches of Australia and New Zealand that have literally sprung into existence during the Pontificate of the present Pope. And for what purpose was this great Council summoned? Was it, as it maliciously alleged by some, to disturb States, to give offence to statesmen, to set up, and, if possible, sustain claims to universal dominion, or to interfere in anywise with the legitimate powers and privileges of secular princes? No, brethren, but to contrive remedies against the manifold evils by which modern society is afflicted, and which threaten alike the destruction both of the altar and the throne. On the continent of Europe and elsewhere a school of evil teaching was, and is, notoriously open, and doctrines the most pernicious were preached and propagated by it, in defiance of all shame and reason, and to the sore detriment of law, order, and morality. The existence of God, the divinity of our Lord, the immortality of the soul, human accountability—in fact, all the fundamental truths of Christianity—are not only fearlessly canvassed by many of the rising youth of this generation, but are openly scoffed at and contemptuously rejected. At a banquet given, a couple of years ago, on a Good Friday, in one of the chief capitals of Europe, the first toast that was proposed and drunk was to the memory of the men who crucified Jesus Christ; and it is only a few months ago since I read, in another quarter of the globe, that, on the occasion of the installation of a famous French revolutionist into what is called "the Lodge of Light," he was asked, as is usual, what were the three great ends which he proposed to himself on entering the fraternity; and his answer was, to advance human freedom, to spread the doctrine of universal fraternity amongst men, and to wage war against God.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

(Continued)

CARDINAL BARBERINI and Maria Luisa, the Queen of Etruria, were both indebted to Anna Maria for an unexpected restoration to health. The former, to whose illness we have already alluded, was in a very dangerous state, and the doctors with good reason feared a fatal termination. Anna Maria knew the peril he was in with a higher kind of certainty, for she read it in her sun, and moreover saw that this prelate's death had been decreed in the counsels of God. The decree, however, as the result proved, was conditional, not absolute. He would have died had not Anna Maria prayed for him, and prayed perseveringly. Far from being discouraged, she besieged the throne of grace night and day, although the only answer she received for some was that all must submit themselves to the will of God. But her faith was to triumph, as heretofore that of the Syrophenician, when similarly tried and apparently repulsed by our Blessed Lord. Anna Maria insisted, and obtained her request. But, before granting it, God told her that this cure would not be attributed to her, but to the physicians and to the prayers of other persons. She replied that she was well content to remain unknown to creatures, only she implored the Divine Goodness to heal the sick man. All hope of the Cardinal's life had been abandoned, when an unlooked-for crisis took place; he rallied and recovered. Whatever others may have thought, there was one, as we have seen, who recognised Anna Maria's share in obtaining this favor, and that was the Cardinal's sister-in-law, the Princess of Palestrina, whose name appears among the witnesses in the process. The Queen's cure took place at the time when General Miollis, then occupying Rome with the French Imperial troops, had confined that princess in the Convent of Dominico e Sisto along with her young family. Maria Luisa was subject to occasional epileptic seizures, which used to throw her into frightful convulsions. Accordingly, it was necessary to have her rooms doubly carpeted, for she would fall suddenly to the ground, where she would struggle and knock herself violently about, howling fearfully and foaming at the mouth, until at length she lay exhausted and as one dead, like the possessed youth in the Gospel. As it may be supposed, no medical advice had been spared in the case of a person of her rank. She had consulted Italian doctors, she had consulted foreign doctors, and they had consulted each other. Every remedy which art could devise had been adopted without success. The princess was at this time going through one of these paroxysms. Anna Maria was sent for. She touched her with her little Madonna, and assured her that she would never more suffer from this frightful complaint. The convulsions, in fact, entirely disappeared, and never returned. It may readily be imagined how much this miraculous cure, experienced in her own person, contributed to enhance the love and confidence with which Maria Luisa regarded her holy benefactress.

Anna Maria worked several cures in her own family. One of these was performed in the case of little Peppina, her grand-daughter, and is thus related by Domenico, who was certainly neither enthusiastic nor over-credulous. Indeed, while competent to observe and accurately to report a fact, he seemed to have a strange incompetence to discern its supernatural character, however patent this might be, until it was pointed out by others. 'I remember,' says this good man, 'that Peppina, Sofia's daughter, hurt her eye; the surgeons said that the pupil was lacerated, and despaired of her cure, on account of the inflammation which must necessarily ensue, which besides endangered the sight of the other eye. The servant of God made the sign of the cross with the oil of St. Philomena, laid her hand upon the child's head, and sent her to bed. Peppina slept very well, without feeling any pain, and the next morning the eye was so thoroughly cured that she was able to go to school at the Maestre Pie of the Gesu. The surgeon could not believe it, and wished to make several experiments to ascertain if she could see. This miraculous cure, which was a radical one, took place in winter, when the rigor of the season would have rendered it more difficult.'

Another miracle of healing performed by Anna Maria in her own family was in the case of her husband. Domenico is again the narrator. 'I also recollect being taken very ill,' he says, 'in the Church of San Marcello. I had scarcely reached home when I lost all consciousness, and they told me afterwards that it was (God preserve us from the same) an apoplectic seizure, not to say stroke, which I had. When I came to myself, with no recollection of what had occurred, I saw at my bedside the priest and my wife, who had laid her hand on my forehead, and was praying to the Blessed Virgin for me. It was a true miracle to get the better of such an attack without its leaving any bad result, especially in the head; and I have no doubt but that the servant of God obtained for me this marvellous and instantaneous cure. I was told that the priest who perceived my pulse cease beating, had given me absolution.'

It must not be concluded, because Domenico, when giving his evidence, uses the word 'miracle' in both these cases, and although at the time he no doubt was persuaded that a great 'grazia,' as the Italians say, had been obtained in answer to his wife's fervent prayers, that therefore he then realised the fact that his wife had a supernatural gift of healing, which she exercised on these occasions, or that she literally performed a miracle. On the contrary, his simple statement as to his enlightenment after her death, through the instrumentality of others, bespeaks entire failure to discern while she lived the wonders which he was almost daily called to witness. He says, it is true, 'I believe that the servant of God was favored with many supernatural gifts,' but he was expressing his acquired conviction upon a retrospect of the past, not that which he entertained at the time. Had he believed that she was the recipient of such exalted divine favors, how could he possibly, for instance, be remained so blind in the case of her raptures and ecstasies? With respect to these latter he makes this singular and candid avowal: 'As for the ecstasies, I never could much perceive them;' after which he proceeds nevertheless to describe the outward appearance they presented. No sooner, however, had

Anna Maria expired, than he began to open his eyes. Many persons who had known her stopped him in the streets to inquire all the particulars of her death. 'Some,' he says, 'spoke of the special gifts she had received from God; others told of the graces they had obtained through her means; every one had some good to say of her, every one lauded her, regarding her as one who was replenished with merits and virtues; many went to visit her tomb in the cemetery of San Lorenzo notwithstanding the prevailing epidemic' (the cholera). 'As for me, I always esteemed her, and I say that the Lord took from me this good servant of His because I was not worthy to possess her. I repeat that I had always esteemed her as a soul of very high virtue, but I neither knew nor suspected a host of things which I have learned from one person or another since her death. I believe that the Lord placed her immediately in Paradise for her great goodness and eminent virtues, and I hope that she prays for me and for all her family.'

Thus it was that it pleased God that this plain and simple man should have his eyes kept from discerning the brightness of his wife's supernatural endowments, that he might be all the more impartial and unbiased a witness to her perfect possession of those humble Christian virtues which, after all, and not her sublimer gifts, went to form the title of her heavenly crown and her claim to the veneration of the faithful on earth. No one can have the slightest ground for suspecting that his mental eye was dazzled or his judgment influenced in the estimate he formed of her character. Each word, each act of hers, he had viewed with the coolness with which we regard the ordinary behaviour of our friends and relatives; he had not seen her conduct in the light of her supposed sanctity, but had to learn her sanctity afterwards from the sum of her acts when she had run her course, and from the train of glory which she left behind.

ANNA MARIA'S CLOSING DAYS AND DEATH.

Anna Maria walked all her days in what the author of the 'Imitation of Christ' calls the royal road of the Cross. 'O my dear daughter,' Jesus said to her in a vision with which he one day favored her, 'I am the flower of the fields; I am all thine, as also in like manner I give Myself to all who courageously take up their cross and walk in My steps. The children of the Cross are My beloved ones, and their sufferings constrain Me to love them more and more. He who would gain Heaven must lead a life of penance; he who would follow Me must suffer, and whosoever suffers is not subject to illusion, but advances securely in the way of salvation.' In this way Anna Maria never halted, and was advancing at an ever-accelerated pace during those declining years when a dispensation from rigor and a relaxation in the matter of mortification and penance seems so allowable. For she was now entered upon that evening of life of which we say and think such and thing. Looking only at what is external, we see nothing in this unwelcome season but gradual decay, the failure of strength, the fading away of all that adorned and embellished life, the departure of pleasures and, what is generally still more bewailed, the loss of all power to relish the little that remains. Such are the outward accompaniments of advanced age: joy and sunshine left behind, ever-deepening shades gathering in front; while in Anna Maria's case there was an accumulation of the most painful maladies incident to our mortal nature. But if such be the aspect presented to the eyes of flesh by suffering humanity, the eye of faith has other prospects, on which its gaze is ever fixed. For there is an inner man which is being renewed in everlasting youth day by day as the outward man decays. He is walking in another region, which has other skies and is lighted by other suns. 'The path of the just,' says Solomon, 'as a shining light, goes forwards and increaseth to perfect day.' Such was the path of the holy woman whose life we are now accompanying to its blessed close.

Besides the sun of grace, which illuminates the path of every true Christian, the brightness of which is proportioned to his own fidelity to its light, Anna Maria had her supernatural sun, the splendour of which, as we have said, increased with her own increasing perfection, till it attained a seven-fold lustre. Every day she beheld its brilliance become more dazzling, as does that of the orb of day when nearing its summer solstice—the same, but O, how different from the veiled luminary of the winter season! How could this gifted soul pause or think of rest with such an horizon around her, illuminated by so divine a light? Walking in the still dearer presence of the invisible God and in close union with the soul of her Beloved, Anna Maria pressed on, not knowing what it was to seek a dispensation from any pain or penance which her mortal frame could bear or which holy obedience would permit her to lay upon it. She hastened towards the goal, never pausing or reposing, as if she had attained to perfection; for, like the great Apostle, she also counted not herself to have apprehended, but was ever following after to apprehend that wherein she had been apprehended by Christ Jesus, pressing forward to the prize of her supernatural vocation. No worthier object of ambition can there be for any soul, none so worthy as this apprehending and perfect fulfilling of its vocation; and, blessed be God, it is attainable by all with the help of His grace, which He gives liberally in proportion to the work allotted by Him to each. Anna Maria's vocation was indeed a lofty and exceptional one, and for its accomplishment she received immense graces, but she nobly and faithfully corresponded therewith. Hers were the ten pounds, but she had so traded with those ten pounds as not only to deserve more than those who have received a lesser deposit, but proportionately more than do by far the greater number, on account of her rare correspondence to grace; for such perfect correspondence to grace as she exhibited is quite as rare, we may say, as were her exceptional graces. 'Take the pound away from him,' saith the Lord in the parable, 'and give it to him that has pounds.' And they said to him, 'Lord, he hath ten pounds.' Then the Lord replied, 'But I say to you, that to every one that hath shall be given, and he shall abound; and from that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken from him.' Memorable words these. Anna Maria, then, abounded; poor, despoiled, and suffering externally, within she was overflowing with riches and with the joy which no man can take away. She abounded in grace, she was full of merits, and she was now going home with joyfulness, like the laborer described by the royal Psalmist, 'carrying her sheaves.'

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

BY "FATHER PROUT" (Rev. Francis Mahony.)

In republishing this beautiful poem, we take from "Father Prout's Reliques" the following exquisite description of the bells of Paris, by Victor Hugo, in his *Hunchback of Quasimodo* :—

In an ordinary way, the noise issuing from Paris in the daytime is the *talking* of the city; at night, it is the *breathing* of the city; in this case, it is the *singing* of the city. Lend your ear to this opera of steeples. Diffuse over the whole the buzzing of half a million of human beings, the eternal murmur of the river, infinite piping of the wind, the grave and distinct quartette of the four forests, placed like immense organs on the four hills of the horizon; soften down as with a demi-tent all that is too shrill and too harsh in the central mass of sound,—and say if you know anything in the world more rich, more gladdening, more dazzling, than that tumult of bells—than that furnace of music—than those ten thousand brazen tones, breathed all at once from *flutes of stone three hundred feet high*—than that city which is but one orchestra—than that symphony, rushing and roaring like a tempest.

"All these matters," says Father Prout, "we agreed, were very fine; but there is nothing, after all, like the associations which early infancy attaches to the well-known and long-remembered chimings of our own parish-steeple; and no magic can equal the effect on our ear when returning after long absence in foreign and perhaps happier countries. As we perfectly coincided in the truth of this observation, I added that long ago, while at Rome, I had thrown my ideas into the shape of a song, which I would sing him to the tune of the 'Groves.'"

THE SHANDON BELLS.

*Sa'bata pango,
Funera plango,
Solemnia clango.*

Inscrip. on an old Bell.

With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of
Those Shandon bells,
Whose sounds so wild would,
In the days of childhood,
Fling round my cradle
Their magic spells.
On this I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder,
Sweet Cork, of thee;
With thy bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells chiming
Full many a clime in,
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine,
While at a glib rate
Brass tongues would vibrate—
But all their music
Spoke naught like thine:
For memory dwelling
On each proud swelling
Of the bell's knelling
Its bold notes free,
Made the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells tolling
Old "Adrian's Mole" in
Their thunder rolling
From the Vatican,
And cymbals glorious
Swinging uproarious
In the gorgeous turre
Of Notre Dame:
But thy sounds were sweeter
Than the dome of Peter
Flings o'er the Tiber,
Pealing solemnly;—
O! the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow,
While on tower and kiosko
In Saint Sophia
The Turkman gets,
And loud in air
Calls men to prayer
From the tapering summit
Of tall minarets.
Such empty phantom
I freely grant them;
But there is an anthem
More dear to me,—
'Tis the bells of the Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

WHAT WE WEIGH.—Upon the average, boys at birth weigh a little more than girls, and girls a little more than six pounds and a half. For the first twelve years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males acquire a decided preponderance. Thus young men of twenty average about 140 pounds each, while the young women of twenty average about 120 pounds. Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when they average about 152 pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until about fifty, when their average is about 128 pounds. Taking men and women together, their weight, at full growth, averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Men range from 108 to 220 pounds; women, from 88 to 207 pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking the average ages and conditions—nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, maidens, boys, girls, and babies, all included—is very nearly 100 pounds. These figures are given in avoirdupois weight; but the advocates of the superiority of women might make a very nice point by introducing the rule that women be weighed by troy weight—like other jewels—and men by avoirdupois. The figures will then stand: young men of twenty, 143 pounds each; young women of twenty, 150 pounds each, and so on.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.—The want of a better knowledge of the "rule of the road," is often the cause of great inconvenience, as well as occasional unpleasantness, and sometimes accident. Everyone seems to know that, in riding and driving, the side of the road to the left must be kept on meeting any horse or carriage, passing right arm to right arm; but not one in ten seems to know that, in walking, the right side should be kept, passing left arm to left arm. The rule for riding and driving to the left in England and Italy is from time unknown, while that for walking was instituted nearly 600 years since by Pope Boniface XIII. when he directed, to avoid confusion, at a large gathering of strangers in Rome, that all who crossed the Bridge of St. Angelo should take the side of the bridge that was on their right, and this rule has been observed in civilised countries ever since. Probably a few doggerel lines, from "Notes and Queries," will do much to assist the pedestrian :—

The rule of the road is a paradox quite
In riding or driving along;
If you keep to the left, you are sure to go right—
If you keep to the right, you'll go wrong.
But, in walking, a different custom applies,
And quite the reverse is the rule,
If you keep to the right, you'll be right, safe, and wise—
If you keep to the left, you're a fool.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are 5,000 newspapers in the United States, or one to every 7,000 inhabitants; 1,200 in Great Britain, and 1,640 in France, or one to every 23,000; 700 in Prussia, or one to every 26,000; 506 in Italy, or one to every 44,000; 365 in Austria, or one to every 105,000; 300 in Switzerland, or one to every 8,000; 275 in Belgium, or one to every 15,000; 225 in Holland or one to every 16,000; 200 in Russia, or one to every 530,000; 200 in Spain or one to every 75,000; 150 in Norway and Sweden, or one to every 20,000; and 100 in Turkey, or one to every 300,000.

ODD MOMENTS.—Smiles, in his useful work entitled "Self-help," tells us that Elihu Burritt, disclaiming all pretensions to anything like genius, attributed his first success in self improvement to his not wasting "odd moments." While toiling at the blacksmith's forge, he mastered no fewer than eighteen ancient and modern languages, together with twenty-two ancient and modern dialects. Dr Mason Good translated Lucretius while going his rounds amongst his London patients. Dr Darwin composed the chief portion of his works while similarly employed in the country. Dr Burney attained a knowledge of French and Italian as he rode on horseback between the houses of his musical pupils. Henry Kirke White instructed himself in Greek in the course of his walks to and from a lawyers office. Hall wrote his "Contemplations" as he travelled on circuit. Daguerre, one of the greatest chancellors France ever possessed, wrote a large-sized and able volume in the intervals of waiting for dinner. And Madame de Genlis informs us that she composed many of her books while waiting for the coming of the princess whom she taught.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—The Iron Crown of Lombardy is so called from a narrow band of iron within it, which is said to be beaten out of a nail used at the crucifixion. This band is about three-eighths of an inch broad, and one-tenth of an inch in thickness. According to the tradition, the nail was given to Constantine by his mother, who discovered the Cross. The outer circlet of the Crown is of solid gold, and set with precious stones. The Crown is preserved with great care at Monza, near Milan, and both Charlemagne and Napoleon were crowned with it. After the war between Austria and Italy, the Iron Crown was delivered from the former power to Victor Emmanuel.

THE BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.—The Duke of Brunswick died in 1815, at the very outset of the Battle of Waterloo. His followers swore to avenge his death. They dressed in a black uniform, and were consequently known as "The Black Brunswickers." The Duke's sister, was the unfortunate Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of George IV.

THE BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.—The last battle at which an English King took part personally, was the Battle of Dettingen, fought between the Anglo-Hanoverian and French armies, under Naouilles, in which the latter were defeated, in 1743. George II. of England was present at the battle at the head of the British infantry, but Lord Stair had the supreme command of the allied troops.

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.—A French physician is out with a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during operations. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy for a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to cry or groan. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to 60 in the course of two hours, by giving vent to his emotions. If people feel at all unhappy about anything, let them go to their rooms

and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent better afterwards. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it be systematically suppressed, the result will be St. Vitus' Dance, epileptic fits, or other diseases of the nervous system.

THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.—In 1855 the foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, United States, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia in Europe, Italy, Spain, Netherlands and Sweden, was estimated at £348,340,000. In seventeen years it more than doubled itself, being in 1872, valued at £1,855,200,000. Great Britain stands at the top of the list with £268,400,000 in 1855, and £609,600,000 in 1872; France comes next with £150,300,000 and £285,800,000; the United States third, with £107,340,000 and £232,800,000, or a little over double, whereas during the period mentioned its population increased from 27,000,000 to 41,000,000, while that of France only increased from 35,000,000 to 36,000,000, and that of England from 27,000,000 to 32,000,000. The total increase in commerce during the seventeen years was 118.5 per cent.

THE GREAT CATHEDRALS OF EUROPE.—The following are the principal European churches, and the number they can contain, allowing four persons to every square yard:—"St. Peter's, at Rome, 54,000; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,600; St. Petronia, at Bologna, 24,400; Florence Cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp Cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, at Paris, 21,000; in addition to which there is the Cathedral at Pisa, St. Dominic's, at Bologna, St. Stephen's, at Vienna, St. Peter's, at Bologna, Cathedral at Vienna, and St. Mark's, at Venice, ranging from the first at 13,000 to the latter at 7,000. Bologna, with a population of 69,000, possesses three churches capable of seating three-fourths of the entire inhabitants.

LARGE CITIES.—The only three cities on the globe positively known to contain over one million of inhabitants are London, Paris, and New York (including Brooklyn), the reported population of Yeddo, Pekin, and other heathen centres having proved to be widely exaggerated. Berlin, St. Petersburg, Naples, and Vienna do not differ very widely in population, though the Prussian capital is growing more rapidly than any of the other cities, and is probably the largest by at least 40,000 or 50,000.

DIFFERENT ALPHABETS.—The Sandwich Island alphabet has 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the Bengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Samaritan, and Latin, 21 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the German, Dutch, and English, 26; the Irish, 17; the Spanish and Selovonic, 27 each; the Arabic, 28; the Persian and Coptic, 32; the Georgian, 35; the Armenian, 38; the Russian, 41; the Muscovite, 43; the Sanscrit and Japanese, 50; and the Tartarian, 202.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.—Newspaper writing among other foreign fashions, has taken root in Japan, and promises to flourish so amazingly that the government has thought it necessary to publish rules for its due regulation. Editors are informed that such subjects as "extraordinary natural occurrences, fires, war, prices, produce, trades, births, deaths and marriages, official notifications, literature, manufactures, amusements, clothing, land and houses, translation of foreign writings, miscellaneous foreign news, and other important public matter," will be admissible in their columns. But they are "forbidden to disturb or demoralize the minds of the people by attacking the constitution of the government, or by discussing the laws, or by casting obstacles in the way of the working of the national institutions by the persistent advocacy of foreign ideas." Further, having in view probably some of the enactments which have recently been passed, they are warned against "appending uncalled-for remarks to the laws, etc., which are published in the papers," and even "moral teachings" must not be introduced in such a way as to injure or obstruct the government. Unpopular ministers are protected by rule 15, which provides that "editors must not take upon themselves to publish remarks upon officials during their term of office, or upon their official conduct, or upon anything, however trifling, which is connected with our foreign intercourse;" and many suspected persons will doubtless feel grateful to the Home Secretary for the clause forbidding writers "to denounce a man for crimes on the face of groundless rumors." The remaining rules have reference to the publication and

registration of the papers, and the responsibilities of editors, who are told that they will be called upon "to give explanations in regard to any matter upon which it may be found necessary to question them."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD WEDDING.—When the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain, the patriarchal system was in full force. The father was absolute master of his own family; he sold his daughter in marriage, his son in slavery. When St. Augustine landed in the island, the maiden was a simple article of property, her price fixed at so many head of cattle. The primitive mode of procuring a wife was this: When a youth had fixed his choice upon a maiden, he went with a band of friends and carried her off, probably with her own secret connivance. The relations follow in hot pursuit, a feud between the families ensued, and was only appeased by the lover agreeing to pay the value fixed upon by the father for retaining possession of the maid, he giving a "wed," or security, for his performance of the contract—hence the word wedding. The custom of stealing the bride is as ancient as the Spartans, and is still kept up in Brittany, where it forms one of the ceremonies of wedding festivities. The bargain made, the amount of the "morning gift" settled upon, the contracting parties took each other by the hand and pronounced themselves man and wife; the ring was placed on the first finger of the left hand, and the father, having received the purchase money, delivered his daughter over to her husband. The transfer of authority was made by a symbolic gift. The father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom and the latter touched her over the head with it—a ceremony which took its origin in the custom of placing the foot on the neck of a slave, and was typical of a wife's subjection to her husband—a ceremony still preserved in the custom of "throwing the shoe." The day after the wedding the bridegroom gave the "morning gift"—supposed to be voluntary, but according to the value stipulated. It was general among the Teuton race, and often estates were thus bestowed. When Athelstan's sister, Eadgirth, married the Emperor Otho, his morning gift was the city of Magdeburg.

JUDGE SEWARD.—Judge S. gave his son 1000 dollars, and told him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the end of the Freshman year without a dollar, and with several bad habits. About the close of the vacation the Judge said to his son:—"Well William, are you going to college this year?" "Have no money, father." "But I gave you 1000 dollars to graduate on." "That's all gone, father." "Very well my son, I gave you all I could afford to give you; you can't stay here; you must now pave your way in the world." A new light broke out on the young man. He accommodated himself to the situation; he left home, made his way through the college, and graduated at the head of his class—studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and made a record for himself that will not die soon, being none other than William H. Seward.

A PATRIOTIC POLITICIAN.—The following story may not be the "newest," but it is good: A Revolutionary soldier was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man who had "never been to the wars," and it was the custom of the old Revolutionary to tell of the hardships he had endured. Said he:—"Fellow-citizens—I have fought and bled for my country. I helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have slept on the field of battle with no other covering than the canopy of heaven. I have walked on the frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood—" Just about this time one of the sovereigns, who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped his tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat-tail, and interrupted him with—"Did you say you had fought the British and Indians?" "Yes, sir." "Did you say you slept on the ground while serving your country, without any kiver?" "I did." "Did you say your feet kivered the ground you walked over with blood?" "Yes," replied the speaker exultingly. "Well, then," said the tearful sovereign, as he gave a sigh of emotion, "guess I'll vote for t'other fellow, for I'll be blamed if you ain't done enough for your country."

The Liberal party, sobered by their late defeat, are adopting measures for organising and consolidating their strength. Besides the City Club, which has already enrolled 800 members, a new West End Liberal Club is projected, under the most powerful auspices, to promote more intimate intercourse.

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.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Plaidings
Cheap Calicoes
Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Skirtings

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Winceys
Cheap Tartans
Cheap Tartans

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterproofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Collars, &c

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.

I. M A R T N ,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.
Dunedin.

J O S E P H R E A N Y ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
A N D R E W M E R C E R ,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

M. & J. M E E N A N ,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
George Street, Dunedin.



C O B B A N D C O ' S
Telegraph Lines of
REAL MAIL COACHES
J. CHAPLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.
J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.
CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.
Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.
MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.
Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
Horses broken to saddle and harness.
C O B B & C O . ,
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

S T A N D A R D I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .
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.
The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.
CHAS. REID
Manager.

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L ,
Otago.
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
YOUNG LADIES.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the
LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,
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.

A L B I O N H O T E L ,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

W E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y .
Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,
Brewers and Malsters.
Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

NOTICE.
N O M O R E H E A D A C H E S .—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.

N E W Z E A L A N D I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES !
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.
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,
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
N E V I S.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.

THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
'ARROWTOWN.'

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL
Main North Road, Waikouaiti.
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.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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."

BRIDGE HOTEL
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,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,
WINE,
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
LAWRENCE.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

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 Taspeka 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 ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

J. CAHILL'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.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 5th day of Sept., 1874.