

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 79.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 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 Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of the City at lowest rates.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

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

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately 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.

Coches 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.

MURDOCK AND GRANT,
PRACTICAL LAPIDARIES
(Adjoining the Masonic Hall),
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Every description of stone Cut, Polished, and set. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

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

'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'New Zealand Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,'
Contributing to the "Feast of reason and the 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, Copper-smiths, 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. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

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

MR JOHN MOUAT,
(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 Brothers' 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 Cargill street.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-
DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

GLASGOW APOTHECARIES CO.,
and other firms of established reputation; while the extent of their own business transactions enables them to give their customers the advantage of a large and varied stock of the very best quality and most recent manufacture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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
Bansome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
Vulcanised, India Rubber and Leather Belting
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

IN CASES, HEDS., & QUARTERS:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
Paine'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,

V.  R.

JEWELLER

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSON, 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 Cargills 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,

Fillen 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.

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.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(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	...	Herbe. & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	Geor. Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otakia	...	Her. Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. Rosfruge
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.

CAUTION!

THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Every
"Singer" Machine
bears a
Trade Mark
stamped
on a Brass Plate and
fixed
to the Arms.

Every
"Singer" Machine
has also
registered number
stamped
on the Bed-plate below
the
Trade Mark.

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-japaned, are palmed on the unwary as new, the numbers being erased or filed down to avoid detection.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF, as, without them, the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

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,

PRINCESS STREET,

Dunedin.

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 Royales, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poulte 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 Peru, demy 8vo
Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1
Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frower,
2 vol, 8vo
Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo
Roscoe (H. B.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo
Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo
Holmes (O. W.) Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 12mo
Shaip (J. C.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo.
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Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo
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Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo
The Guleman O'Ingilis Mill
Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo
Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo
How to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo
Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12 mo
Lamb (Chas.) Eliana, 12mo
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo
" " Biography, 8vo
Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo
" (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind,
8vo
Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo
Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo
De Quincey's Works, 16 vols
Brown's Book of Landed 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.

R. A. LOUGHAN,

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 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.

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

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

An issue of 50,000 SHARES in this Company is offered to the Public, at £4 10s. each. Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares to be had at the Office of the Company, High-st.

GEO. W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

M O U N T I D A . T O M E D I C A L P R A C T I O N E R S .

THE Services of a Duly Qualified Medical Man are required for the I.O.O.F., and the Hibernian A.C.B. Society, Naseby, Mount Ida. Applications, with testimonials, stating charge per member to be lodged at once with the Chairman of the Committee appointed of the joint societies, N. Brookes, Naseby.

The Mount Ida district is a large one, and there is no medical man within 60 miles of Naseby. The population of the district is large but scattered. The present opening is one rarely met with.

WANTED,

A TEACHER (Male or Female) for a Catholic School; salary, £60 per annum, with school fees and free residence added. Applications to be sent in to the undersigned, not later than Tuesday, the 1st of December, 1874.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Hon. Sec.

St. Bathans, 15th October, 1874.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DURING the Erection of the Company's New Offices on their present site, the business will be carried on in the premises of Mr Rose, clothier, on the opposite side of Princes street.

CHAS. REID,
Manager.

B A N K O F N E W Z E A L A N D .

A S U B - B R A N C H

Of this Bank will be opened at
N O R T H D U N E D I N ,

I N T E M P O R A R Y P R E M I S E S ,

G E O R G E S T R E E T (W E S T S I D E) ,

o n

M O N D A Y , 1 9 t h I N S T A N T .

W. C. ROBERTS,
Manager.

Dunedin, October 17, 1874.

W A N D E R I N G S

T H R O U G H A M E R I C A A N D A U S T R A L I A .

A humorous and interesting
L E C T U R E ,

in aid of the funds of the

O T A G O F E M A L E R E F U G E ,

Under the patronage of the Ladies' Committee and the Independent Order of the Good Templars, will be delivered by

BROTHER J. P. ARMSTRONG,

I N T H E

T E M P E R A N C E H A L L ,

O N W E D N E S D A Y E V E N I N G N E X T , T H E 4 t h P R O X I M O .

Subject—"An Irish Pilgrims' Progress through America and Australia."

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10. Reserved seats (Gallery), 3s; Front seats, 2s; Back seats, 1s.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 187

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

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 Kitchin	Kihikihi ...	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown ...	" Pritchard	Lawrence ...	" Jeffrey
Auckland ...	" Hamill	Lytelton ...	Rev. Mr Francis
Blackburn ...	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson ...	Mr James
Christchurch ...	Mr McPharland	No Town ...	" Deviney
Christchurch ...	Bounington & Co.	Naseby ...	" Busch
Coromandel ...	Mr Silk	Napier ...	" J. A. Reardon
Dunedin ...	" Wheeler	Opehunga ...	" Honan
" ...	" Macdo	Otahuhu ...	" M'Ilroy
" ...	" Braithwaite	Oamaru ...	" Toohy
" ...	" Baird	Palmerston ...	" Lewis
" ...	" Mitchell	Port Chalmers ...	" Dale
Greymouth ...	" Somers	Queenstown ...	" Boyne
Grahamstown ...	" Carter	Ross ...	" Mulhern
Hokitika ...	" Greer & Co.	St. Bathans ...	" T. Mulvey
Hawera ...	" Lynch	Timaru ...	" O'Riordan
Invercargill ...	Mr Rogers	Wellington ...	" Hurley
" ...	" J. McInerney	Wanganui ...	" Willis
Nelbourne ...	B. King	Waikouaiti ...	" Browne

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.

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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

CAN THE 'BRUCE HERALD' SPEAK TRUTH?

WE ask this question for the following reason. Some time ago, in our leader on Catholic teaching on Church and State, we made the following statement, "If laws emanating from the civil Authority, as not unfrequently happens in our days, should be in flagrant contradiction to the Natural or the Divine law, not only has the Holy See the right to remonstrate, but in cases where Governments remain deaf to such remonstrance, it becomes a duty for the HOLY FATHER to declare that such iniquitous laws can not only not bind the children of the Church in conscience, but that it would be a crime on their part to obey them." The 'Bruce Herald' after having mis-quoted another sentence from this leader grossly misrepresented the above extract, and without giving its readers an opportunity of forming a correct judgment on the matter, by placing our own words before them, represented us as saying what we did not say.

We naturally complained of this twofold injustice, but without redress, as will be seen by the following quotation from the 'Bruce Herald' of the 16th October—which, by the way, did not come to our office. "The TABLET, in its most recent issue shirks the question at issue—as, of course, it would be compelled to do unless it admitted the soundness of our case—and treats itself to a syllogism in which it starts—as we said it would—by a premises that does not justify the conclusion. It begins by asserting that we admitted having mis-quoted it. We did nothing of the kind. We pointed out to the TABLET that, owing to the slipshod nature of its orthography, no one—not even itself—could fix upon quotations from it with accuracy. That is all we said; and upon that the TABLET founds a conclusion that it did not assert the right of the Pope to forbid obedience to temporal laws of which it disapproved. That is the point upon which the TABLET should argue, but it cannot, because it dare not."

Now for barefaced misrepresentation and falsehood of statement, the above extract from the 'Bruce Herald' stands almost unrivaled. In the first place we never asserted anywhere, either in words or in effect, *the right of the Pope to forbid obedience to temporal laws of which he disapproved*, and consequently we had no question to shirk. We stated that the Pope has the right to remonstrate against laws in flagrant contradiction to Natural or Divine law, and to declare that such iniquitous laws cannot bind in conscience; and more, "that it would be a sin to obey them." Now there is no sane man, who understands the meaning of the words *Natural and Divine law*, that would controvert this proposition: why, every man has the right to do what we here claim for the POPE. But the 'Bruce Herald,' if not thoroughly dishonest in its dealings with us, is, it appears from the quotation given above from its issue of the 16th October, incapable of comprehending the difference between our proposition and the proposition which asserts *the right of the Pope to forbid obedience to temporal laws of which he disapproves*. With one so stupid or so untruthful it is idle to argue.

But this is not the only untruth charged upon us. Referring to the TABLET, the 'Bruce Herald' says, "It begins by asserting that we—'Bruce Herald'—admitted having mis-quoted it." Our answer is that we never made nor even thought of making such an assertion. Indeed, the thought of the 'Bruce Herald' being capable of doing such a graceful thing as to acknowledge its errors, is about the last thought that would be likely to enter our mind. But that our readers may be enabled to form a judgment as to the accuracy of our contemporary, we here subjoin the very words we used. "In answer to these grave charges the 'Bruce Herald' says in effect that it should be held excused

for misquotation from our leader on Church and State, because in a subsequent number of the TABLET—that of the 26th of September—there is to be found a typographical error." This is the sentence which our contemporary translates for its readers' information and edification into the following—"It, the TABLET, begins by asserting that we—'Bruce Herald'—admitted having misquoted it." The two statements, as any one can see, are not at all identical.

In reference to this point we shall quote another sentence from the 'Bruce Herald' of the 16th October, viz., "We pointed out to the TABLET that owing to the slipshod nature of its orthography, no one—not even itself—could fix upon quotations from it with accuracy." We shall leave it to the public to judge as to the nature and amount of admission implied in these words. We may, however, be permitted to point out that even though there were an error of orthography, this is a paltry excuse for substituting the word *Natural* for *Natural*—law; for making a substitution which entirely changed the meaning of the TABLET. But in the sentence misquoted by the 'Bruce Herald,' there was no mistake of any kind, and consequently there is not the shadow of an excuse for the misquotation of our contemporary.

But after all there are times when our contemporary is amusing. Even its leader of the 16th October is not altogether destitute of matter capable of causing a laugh. Our contemporary says in reference to a syllogism given in the TABLET of the 10th inst., that "the TABLET could not—as we predicted it could not—construct a syllogism that would stand test." Precisely; nor could any one who would endeavor to embody the arguments of the 'Bruce Herald' in syllogistic form. This is what we did in order to make the *non sequitur* of the reasoning of our contemporary more striking. True, the syllogism cannot stand the test; why? because the argument of the 'Bruce Herald' is faulty. The impossibility of putting it into logical form is the strongest proof that it is erroneous. The fault, therefore, must be laid at the door of our contemporary. The 'Bruce Herald' had better not tangle with syllogisms.

THE 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES' AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

At last there is one word—a little word—uttered as it were in an undertone, to be found in the 'Daily Times,' not altogether laudatory of Prince BISMARCK's policy in reference to the Catholic Church. Our contemporary calls this powerful Minister "the champion of despotism," but, as it appears to us, in a deprecatory tone. Were, however, the picture reversed; were BISMARCK a German Catholic Chancellor, persecuting the Protestants of the new Empire, expelling their ministers, compelling their ecclesiastical students to attend the lectures of Catholic professors of theology, placing Catholic masters over the Protestant schools, immuring their superintendents in loathsome prisons as so many felons for refusing to abandon Protestantism, and confiscating their Church property, what would be the nature of the language of the 'Daily Times'? How loud would not be our contemporary's denunciation of Popery? How strong its language? But as we have learned to be thankful for small mercies, we shall say no more on this head.

Our object in calling attention to the subject is not to deliver a Jeremiad on the one-sidedness of the 'Daily Times,' and its tender treatment of the greatest, though not the bloodiest, persecutor of the Catholic religion that Europe has seen for centuries; but to correct a mistake as to a matter of fact into which our contemporary has fallen. What we mean will be made apparent by the following quotation from the 'Daily Times' of last Saturday:—"This shows plainly, that the Chancellor"—BISMARCK—"is taking very strong radical measures to establish his authority, and to strangle the Roman Church in the new Empire. That he will succeed we do not for a moment doubt, having regard to the relative strength and enlightenment of the hostile communions." BISMARCK may succeed; we doubt it, however. But should he succeed it will not be in consequence of the superior enlightenment of Protestantism in Germany. The 'Daily Times' is clearly of opinion that this superior enlightenment of Protestantism, together with its superior strength will enable Prince BISMARCK to strangle the Roman Church. But our contemporary, we regret to say, is laboring under a delusion. Protestantism has no superiority of enlightenment over Catholicity in Germany; and had the writer in the 'Daily Times' from

whom we quote, travelled through Germany, or read much about that country, he would have known that such is the case. The truth is, the contrary is the fact. But as, no doubt, the 'Daily Times' will not accept our testimony on the point, we beg to refer our contemporary to Mr Laing's work on Prussia, p.p., 155, and 230-32. Speaking of the Catholic population of the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces, this Scotch Protestant writer says:—"This population is the very kernel of the Prussian Kingdom—a concentrated population of from three to four millions—the most wealthy, commercial, and manufacturing, and the most enlightened on their rights and wants of any, perhaps, in Germany."

THE CHAMPION OF EVIL.

FOR weeks past a paragraph has been floating about, wafted from one journal to another, that "Mr J. A. FROUDE, the eminent historian," was about to pay a visit to the colonies; and great has been the interest awakened by the intended advent of so illustrious and truthful a chronicler! We have before now dwelt at some length on the arguments and statements of that gentleman, disclosing his capacity for coining malignant falsehoods, and perverting historical facts; but, uncontroversial and unanswerable as our statements were, we naturally expected that much of the weight attached thereto would be lost by their being uttered by ourselves. If, however, there still remains any one unconvinced of the truth and justice of our assertions, and the amount of credence to be placed in the writings of this reliable historian, we commend to his consideration the following paragraph, clipped from the 'Saturday Review'—one of the most influential and widely circulated of the home weeklies. In reviewing his last work, "The English in Ireland," that journal winds up with the following scathing denunciation:—"Mr FROUDE's case is different from that of the most violent and most unfair party writer. We make some excuse for Irish Papists and Irish Protestants speaking to one another. But here is a writer, who, with no temptation, no interest in the matter, without the poor excuse of national or religious rancor, puts himself forward in cold blood, to defend the evil deeds of one side, and to blacken those of the other. What may be Mr FROUDE's motives we cannot guess; the only practical result of his labors can be to make old memories and present disputes bitter than they need be. If Mr FROUDE wished to stir up another rebellion, to find new victims for new torturers, he could not take a better means to compass the end. He stands alone in modern English historical literature as having habitually applied no small natural powers to a purpose which we can only pronounce *immoral*. The downward course is easy; the panegyrist of HENRY VIII., has sunk into the panegyrist of 'Flogging FITZGERALD.' If writings so flimsy and inaccurate as those of Mr FROUDE live to be remembered in another age, it is something to think they will carry their own moral condemnation with them. If the man who can jeer over the gibbet of WURRING in one age, and the gibbet of CROSBIE in another, is to find a lasting place in men's memories, it is something to think that the character in which he will be remembered will not be as the defender of this or that doubtful theory, but in the character which he has chosen for himself, as the champion of evil, the apologist of wrong." Mr FROUDE has never been so hardly dealt with at our hands, and considering that the above is the unprejudiced verdict of an English literary tribunal on the man who "vindicated the memory of the Eighth HENRY," it must be conceded that he has received but little consideration after the laborious work of white-washing that model monarch. Although Mr FROUDE has been proved to have been guilty of gross partisanship, and even deliberate falsification, the possession of considerable literary abilities was universally accorded him, his inaccuracies being attributed rather to his heart than his head, and it was a matter for regret that such talents should have been thus prostituted, so that as a sophisticator his very abilities became the more dangerous. It has, however, remained for an English Protestant journal, in addition to the charge of inaccuracy and unreliability, by characterising his writings as weak and flimsy, to rob them of the claim to ability which was their only merit. It is such an unusual thing to find an English journal whose judgment and views have not been so warped and biased that they either cannot or will not accord the smallest meed of justice to the Sister Isle;

and rarer still, to find one with the moral courage to brave the prevailing opinion—even when convinced of its injustice—that the conduct of the 'Saturday Review' stands out in bold relief, and bespeaks the gratitude of all lovers of fair play. No doubt Mr FROUDE's visit to the colony will be followed by a work from his pen, and if he be wise he will take counsel from the past, and seek in it to repair his damaged literary reputation by a greater regard for facts, and a wholesome curb on his far too vivid powers of imagination. Men of ability, though their talents may be far above the common order, are none the more reliable as historians unless they are totally devoid of that prejudice and bigotry which runs, as a vein, from beginning to end through all Mr FROUDE's writings, occasionally hidden beneath the surface, but cropping up when least expected. The experience of the colony with regard to another great author who paid us a flying visit, will perhaps make the necessity and justice of our remarks somewhat apparent. Mr ANTHONY TROLLOPE's work on the colonies, bristling as it is with misstatements and inaccuracies, will no doubt in a few years be looked upon as a standard authority of the state of civilisation in these colonies at the time it was written, just as DICKEN's "American Notes" was in bygone days, and no doubt with an equal amount of correctness. Men like FROUDE and TROLLOPE are too prone to make the dry facts of history or statistics subservient to a desire to indulge in some specious word-paintings, which although no doubt pleasing during perusal, are far from what they purport to be—authorities on the subjects of which they treat. It is almost beyond comprehension, the amount of ignorance at present existing at home in reference to Australasia, even amongst classes which might fairly be supposed to be well-informed, and it is most desirable that when men of genius and ability pay us a visit the public in the old country should learn their ideas and impressions with regard to us. On the contrary, however, it is as strongly to be deprecated that the writings of such men as Mr TROLLOPE should be taken as works of authority on colonial matters of which he must be a mere sciolist; and, notwithstanding his ability, it is matter of impossibility that a book of such magnitude and importance, and embodying so many facts and data, such as he has given to the British public, could have been accurate with the very limited amount of time and means at his command. It is to be hoped, then, that should Mr FROUDE carry his intention into effect and visit the antipodes, his experience of our customs and resources will be somewhat more extended than those of Mr TROLLOPE, whose knowledge of the colonies was garnered up during a stay of but a few months; and that we shall not be treated by him as Ireland has been.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE regret to state that of late we have been selected as the favored recipient of a number of poetical contributions, which no doubt have caused their authors much labor and time. This preference is the more embarrassing when we confess—no doubt on account of a too prosaic composition—that we have been totally unable to discover any poetic merit in the contributions forwarded. Being, therefore, unable to estimate them at their proper value, we feel bound to intimate our deficiency, so that, by finding another channel, the genius of those by whom we have been favored, may not be lost to posterity.

A MEETING of members of the Press favourable to the establishment of a club for the use of the profession, was held on Saturday evening, at the Provincial Hotel, Mr F. Nicholls being in the chair. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance was large, and the chairman announced that he had been handed the names of fifty-five gentlemen who were desirous of becoming members of the club. As it had been announced that on the application of fifty persons the club should be at once started, the meeting proceeded to carry such resolution into effect, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—President, Mr G. W. Bell; Vice-President, Mr R. H. Leary; Treasurer, Mr F. Chapman; Secretary, Mr T. Humphries; Committee, Messrs F. Nicholls, J. Dungan, Cole, Bracken, and Graham. The Committee were authorised to meet together for the purpose of drawing up a code of rules for the future guidance of the club, which will be submitted for the sanction of the members at a general meeting. It was also decided that the formal opening of the club, which takes place this evening, should be inaugurated by a supper at the Provincial Hotel.

Amongst the most important items of intelligence brought by the Hero is that with reference to the state of affairs at the Palmer diggings. Advice had been received at Brisbane that the miners were no longer able to maintain a footing on the field, and that hundreds were daily leaving, starved out. The impossibility of getting provisions to the ground makes it a matter of certainty that if the Government do not take means of providing a transit for provisions, by opening up regular communication with the diggings, a famine will be the inevitable result during the winter.

We learn from the local papers that a new bell has been hung in a temporary tower, constructed for the purpose, at the Catholic Church, Lyttelton. It has been manufactured by Mr John Anderson, of Christchurch, and is said to be of good tone—heavy, rich and mellow. Its total cost, inclusive of all necessary fixings, has been £70. We believe it is the intention of the members of the church to build a bell-tower at no distant date, a plan of which is now in the hands of the committee.

We notice by advertisement in another column that Mr J. P. Armstrong is to re-deliver his lecture entitled "Wanderings in America and Australia," in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to a charitable purpose, and from the well-known powers of humor of the lecturer, there can be little doubt but that the entertainment will be an interesting one, and realise a handsome sum for the object for which it is to be delivered.

THE unprecedentedly high rates ruling for all kinds of butchers' meats are not, it would seem, confined to this Province. From all parts of the Colony the complaint is the same, in some parts there being absolutely a famine. In Graymouth, not only are the prices enormously in excess of the ordinary terms, but most of the butchers have closed their shops, and given up business altogether. At the Arahura sale yards, at Hokitika, the lowest prices obtained were 55s. per 100 lbs., whilst some of the meat sold reached as high as 70s. for the same quantity. When it is remembered that that was the wholesale price—and a margin should be allowed for its sale by retail—our readers will form some idea of its price to consumers. The worst of it is that, according to all accounts, there is little chance of its decline for two or three months at least, whilst there is a great likelihood of its advancing on the present exorbitant and ruinous rates. With such a state of affairs, and the modest demands made upon those who do not possess a fig-tree of their own under which to shelter, the struggling colonist has rather a hard tussle to make both ends meet.

It has been often asserted that "two of a trade could never agree," and a belief in its correctness will scarcely be shaken on perusal of the following. There seems to be a slight diversity of opinion between the Fijian organs regarding the benefits of annexation. The 'Times' says:—"Notwithstanding the temporary suspension of Great Britain's final decision upon this, to us, vital point, we have no fear whatever as to the ultimate result. The fact of so high and experienced a functionary as Sir Hercules Robinson having been directed to visit the kingdom, with a view to explain matters to the King and chiefs, is in itself sufficiently indicative that the Home Government do not by any means abandon the idea; but that a modification of terms only is looked for. Annexation is but a question of time, and a short time only; and we shall soon see Britain's glorious flag waving over a country which may be yet destined to become one of the brightest jewels in her diadem." The 'Fiji Argus' thus raves:—"Do our readers know what this means? Do they understand the mild supervision to which they are to be subjected? Are they aware of what is in store for them if a military autocrat, with absolute power of despotism, takes up his residence in Government House, Levuka, to rule them 'severely'? Have they ever heard of freedom destroyed, lands confiscated, ruin consummated by tyrants, to suit a whim or conserve a caprice? Let us be up and doing, for assuredly they will regret the annexation cry when it is too late."

THE schooner Pearl, which arrived at Auckland from Fiji on Monday, brought a special despatch, announcing the cession of the islands, and that the British flag had been formally hoisted on the 10th inst. The terms of cession were concluded and signed as far back as the 30th ult., at Nasova, which is situated at two miles distance from Levuka. The chief Maafu, who is next in power and authority to the King, had not, at the departure of the Pearl, declared which cause he would espouse, but the prevailing opinion was that he would offer no opposition. Sir Hercules Robinson had gone to the Windward Islands, where Maafu resides, with the view of getting his signature to the act of cession, giving orders that the existing form of government should not be disturbed until his return.

CONTRARY to all expectation, it would appear that the young girl who was so murderously assaulted at Invercargill, some time since, is rapidly approaching convalescence. The 'Southland Times' says:—"Our readers will be glad to learn that there is now every hope of the complete recovery of the young girl Mary Hall, who was so murderously assaulted some months ago by the man Brennan. She is now, and has been for the last ten days, able to walk about her room, and up and down the stairs, without any support, and also to enjoy an occasional short promenade in the verandah; and, notwithstanding the murderous maltreatment which she received, there is now no reason to suppose that she will, as formerly conjectured, remain a burden to herself, her friends, or the community."

If any doubt exists in the minds of our readers as to the weight-carrying powers of Celestials, the following, from the 'Reefton Courier,' will set the matter at rest—"One day last week, a party of European miners living about eight miles from Reefton, called tenders for packing provisions from Cronadin to their hut, a distance of about five miles. A tender was received from a Chinaman who undertook to carry the required loading at a rate of one shilling per cwt. and stipulated that each load should not weigh less than 4 cwt. When it is understood that 3 cwt. is considered to be a good load for a pack-horse, we are unable to imagine what sort of stuff Chinamen are made of."

THE Government has received, per Tararua, a telegram from the Agent-General, dated the 7th of October, which advises that the following immigrant ships sailed during September:—Cospatrick, with 420 souls, for Auckland; Geraldine Paget, with 698, for Canterbury; Clarence, with 340, for Napier; Carnatic, with 290, for Marlborough; Crusader, with 370, for Canterbury; Dilhorez, with 370, for Auckland; Margaret Galbraith, with 130, and the Nelson, with 330, for Otago.

The French fleet now in Quebec is the first that has visited that place since its surrender to Great Britain.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A monument is to be erected to Horace Greeley manufactured from melted type metal. It is expected it will be in position before the end of the year.

It is the intention of Mr P. J. Smyth to bring in during the next parliamentary session, a bill to repeal the act of Union.

Nicaragua discourages banditti, by administering two hundred lashes to those who are captured.

The high price of coffee in Europe has compelled many families in Europe to do without it.

Over 20,000 people assembled at Hackney, London, not long since, to promote the work of Catholic total abstinence.

The Duke Decazes is said to have formally denied to the Madrid Government, the reports that France had favored the Carlists.

August 4th was the coldest morning ever known in America. The mercury in the morning registered 46.

The French Government is building at Toulon two iron-clad cruisers, which are intended to have a speed of 18 miles an hour, and carry 27 guns each.

About a ton of ice is used every night to cool the air that is pumped into the House of Commons. The air is filtered and rendered absolutely pure.

A man travels round in England exhibiting himself at fairs, who, with his hands tied behind him, kills a certain number of rats within a given time with his teeth.

The Bishop of Orleans has appointed an ecclesiastical commission for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Mr Disraeli said in the House of Commons, on the night of August 5, that however tranquil may be the state of Europe, there are agencies at work preparing great disturbances. [We know other places far removed from Europe where the same tactics are in operation.]

A new Catholic paper is projected in Chicago, United States.

Several canal boats in America have female captains.

The military expenses of Germany for the year 1874, is estimated at £34,000,000.

A steamer on the Hudson recently steamed twenty-eight miles in one hour.

Paris has 68,000 dogs, and their owners contributed last year £25,000 to the city, by way of tax.

It has been computed that £1,200,000 worth of sugar was destroyed by the recent flood in Louisiana.

The Italian police have discovered a secret deposit of arms in Ravenna, and seized five chests of rifles.

Eighty-one arrests were recently made in Marseilles of persons formerly connected with the Paris Commune.

Large numbers of religious associations of Catholic workingmen called "circles," are springing up all over France.

One of the last of the Iroquois tribe in Indiana was killed recently by being run over while in a state of helpless intoxication.

Arrangements have been made for a pilgrimage of English Catholics to the shrine of St. Edmund of Canterbury, at Pontigny, in France.

Embarrassments between the United States and Chinese Governments are likely to arise from the action of certain United States officers, who took part in the Japanese expedition against Formosa.

The daughter of a Greek brigand, who had acquired an immense fortune in his profession has just completed her education in London, and is about to appear in European Society as the Princess Petko.

Stockton, California, is afflicted by a plague of spiders. They hang pendant from awnings, lattice work, trees and fences; they enter houses with all the confidence of invited guests, and at night insert their poisonous fangs in the sleeping inmates.

Rocheport's paper 'Le Lanterne,' recently revived in London, under the title of 'Rocheport Chronicle,' has been slipping surreptitiously into circulation at Paris, through the Post office, in the folds of a journal called the 'Foresters' Journal.'

A curious deputation waited upon His Holiness the Pope to congratulate him upon his attaining his eighty-third year. The deputation consisted of eighty-three maidens, ranging from one year old.

Bells on sheep are said to have the effect of not only keeping off dogs, but wild animals.

In Switzerland all smokers and snuff-takers under 18 years of age are punished by fine.

At a sale of shorthorns recently in England, the large sum of £2000 was paid for an eight months' roan calf.

The Japanese Government now has a mint, with all the latest and most improved machinery in operation.

Over one million and a half of property has been lost on the American Lakes since the introduction of steam.

England and Scotland are said to contain 600,000 habitual drunkards of both sexes.

It requires the entire services of a clerk in the treasury department at Washington to attend to the applications for leave now-a-days.

At the dedication of the Sligo Cathedral there were present 14 Irish, 1 American, 1 Canadian, and 4 English prelates.

Freemasons are gnashing their teeth at the Austrian Government, on account of the latter having forbidden the establishment of Masonic lodges.

According to the last census the total number of deaf and dumb persons in the colony is 47, and that of blind 66.

The New York 'World' says:—"Mr Cashel Hoey, a journalistic English barrister, has been made a Knight of the Order of Pius IX."

Domenico Governaton, foster brother of Pius IX. still lives in his native place. He is a poor, but intelligent peasant.

The Order of the Good Shepherd established for the reclamation of fallen women at present comprises about one hundred and sixty houses, and five thousand sisters, who are actively engaged in the good work.

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE PORT CHALMERS CHURCH.

THE Concert and Moonlight Excursion, which had been unavoidably postponed from last month through the inclemency of the elements came off on Monday evening last, the weather being such as to lead to the supposition that the clerk regretted his past conduct, and had determined to make ample amends for the severe test he had put upon the patience of the promoters and patrons of the entertainment. As had been announced, his Lordship the Bishop had graciously signified his intention of being present, together with Fathers Moore and Crowley; and a hope was generally entertained that the Calypso, on board of which were the Rev. Fathers Walsh and O'Leary, would arrive in time to admit of their being also present on the occasion. Happily this wish has been realised, for the welcome intelligence reached town on Sunday evening that the expected vessel had been sighted from the Heads; and on Monday morning his Lordship, accompanied by Father Moore, repaired to the Port for the purpose of meeting and welcoming the rev. gentlemen. Business compelling his Lordship to return to town, the Rev. Father Moore remained in Port Chalmers to entertain the rev. gentlemen until evening, when the Bishop and Father Crowley arrived in a carriage and pair, which conveyed the party back to town at the close of the evening's proceedings. The Golden Age, the steamer chartered for the occasion, had been advertised to leave the Jetty at 6.45 p.m., but long before that hour streams of persons were seen wending their way to the wharf, and by the appointed time the little craft was crowded from stem to stern. Indeed, had a vessel of double the tonnage been chartered, we feel assured there would have been no spare room. Tempted, no doubt, by the enticing appearance of the evening, in conjunction with the powerful attraction of the Provincial Brass Band, whose members most generously gave their services, we feel certain very many availed themselves of the treat, who had not so intended, no less a sum than £10 being taken on the wharf just as the steamer was about to start. Precisely at seven o'clock the order was given to cast off, and notwithstanding that at the moment a number of ladies were getting aboard, the steamer moved away from the Jetty, the Captain refusing point blank to wait one moment longer. The delay of but a few moments would have avoided the leaving behind of a couple of dozen, and we think that on such an occasion such strict punctuality was rather over-stretched. However, it must be allowed that, strictly speaking, the Captain had right on his side; but no excuse can palliate the language in which the refusal was conveyed. In one case his conduct was discourteous; in the other, it was positively disgraceful. As the little steamer moved down the river, the band struck up "Come back to Erin," to the no doubt intense discomfiture and chagrin of those lining the Jetty, who paying the penalty of their dilatoriness, had been left behind. At each landing stage between town and the Port stoppages were made, and at each place a considerable number was added to those already on board. When the lights of the town became visible, rockets were fired to apprise the townspeople of the approach of the steamer, and precisely one hour from the time of starting the Golden Age touched the Old Pier. A procession was formed, headed by the band, which marched to the Assembly Rooms, but upon arrival thereat the newcomers found to their dismay that every piece of vantage ground had been secured by the townsfolk. However, good feeling and pleasantry was the order of the day—or rather evening—and after a deal of crushing and crowding a few were accommodated with seats, the less favoured had to be satisfied with standing room, while not a few unfortunates had all the advantages of an outside view of the building by moonlight. His Lordship was accommodated with a chair to the side of the platform, the front row of seats, immediately at the foot of the stage, being reserved for the clergymen. It is to be regretted that the committee had not availed itself of the offer of the bonded store, most kindly placed at its service, for as far as comfort is concerned the holders of outside tickets had decidedly the advantage, though, of course, deprived of the enjoyment of the concert. With regard to the latter, the bill of fare was a most enticing one, embracing songs, ballads, glees, and recitations, and when we state that Mr. Sykes presided at the piano, our readers may rest assured the entertainment was one of no ordinary character. We regret that pressure on our space does not permit of our speaking at such length of the performance as we would wish; and, indeed, where all were so good, it were a difficult matter to particularise. Although the programme was materially different from that submitted at the Masonic Hall, the ladies and gentlemen who appeared on each occasion were the same; and persons who were present at the former concert will find little difficulty in realising the success of Monday evening, when we mention the names of Mrs. Connor and Miss Hesford, and Messrs. Loughnan, Connor, Carroll, Griffen, Cornish, and Lennon, as amongst those on the programme. We cannot refrain, however, from making special mention of the feeling manner in which Mrs. Connor rendered the pathetic song "Constance," and the "Dear Little Shamrock," by Miss Hesford; as also the comic aria from Mozart's "Le Nozze de Figaro," by Mr. Loughnan; but decidedly the gem of the evening was the duet of "The Wind and the Harp," between Mr and Mrs Connor. Mr. Cornish favoured the audience with Lady Dufferin's plaintive song "The Irish Emigrant" and "You and I," for which he received a deserved encore. Master Scanlan, as at a former entertainment, recited in an amusing style "The Naughty Little Boy," young and old alike seeming to thoroughly enjoy the pathetic recital of his mishaps. The recitation, by Master Alfred Norman, of the "Eve of Waterloo," an item not inserted in the programme, but not the least attractive one—was given in a clear, distinct tone, and with elocutionary judgment and effect which might be studied with profit by older and more pretentious speakers.

During the course of the entertainment, his Lordship the Bishop having ascended the platform, said:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—There is no honour to be obtained without trouble, and I confess my case is not an exception to the general rule. I have been asked to address those present, and my trouble is that I do not know what to say. I

must, however, thank all those who by their presence here to-night have rendered assistance to the object for which the entertainment has been given; and I also think that those ladies and gentlemen who have come such a distance to help the good work, and to give us such a pleasant evening, are entitled to our heartiest thanks. I will not say more, as I have but little doubt you would all derive far more pleasure from a continuation of the music than in listening to any eloquence from me." His Lordship then resumed his seat amidst cries of "No; no."

We have been asked to return thanks to the members of the Provincial Band for their generous and valuable services, and we do so the more heartily, knowing that great an attraction as the Moonlight Excursion was deemed, it would have been shorn of much of its attractiveness had the Band not been on board. We have not heard the exact amount realised by the entertainment, but have but little doubt a most respectable sum has been netted to form the nucleus of a building fund.

VICTORIOUS NELSON.

So after all Otago has been beat hollow in the matter of education. The 'Daily Times' must now draw in his horns, and cease his boasting about the superiority of the expensive Otago "system." The best primary school in Nelson is under clerical and Catholic direction; the best college for higher education in the Colony is under clerical direction—that of the Rev. Mr. Simmonds, in Nelson. What will the "seculars" say to this? What the clericals have done for education in Nelson may surely be done by clericals in other parts of the Colony.

PALEAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

THE 'TABLET' MILITANT.

THE POPE A MASON.

A GOOD man struggling with adversity is, it is said, a sight on which the gods might look with pleasure. In like manner it may be said that a small journal like the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, suffering under the united attacks of so many able and powerful Protestant contemporaries in the Province of Otago, is a spectacle all honest and sincere lovers of truth and justice may look on with interest. You are fighting the battle of right, justice, common sense, and the Church against heavy odds. The 'Times,' 'Guardian,' 'Star,' and 'Bruce Herald' are all doing their utmost to prove the Pope and you in the wrong, and that Pio Nono, after all, has been a member till recently of that unblest Masonic body which his predecessors have denounced, and which he himself has also formally condemned in the strongest language as "The Synagogue of Satan." Your contemporaries are blinded by their anti-Catholic prejudices to such a degree as to lose sight of common decency and common sense—we may almost say of common honesty. They would persuade themselves and others that Pius the IX. is either an egregious and shameless hypocrite or a drivelling fool, instead of being what he is well known to be—a man of a clear intellect and unimpeachable honor. The evil-doer ever suspects evil in his neighbor. The motive for attempting to prove the Pope to have continued a Mason till he was formally expelled the fraternity cannot be a good one. Such an attempt bears absurdity and malice on its very head at a front. Your Otago contemporaries have not heard the last of this strange story, to which they have lent so greedy an ear. Pin them to their words. Shame them, if that be in this case possible. The ignorant and bigotted traducer of the Pope and the Catholic Church is, indeed, very hard to shame. He is usually a brazen-faced traducer. He "knows not what he says nor whereof he affirms" about Catholic principles and characters, but speaks at random, and without adequate examination. Like the cuckoo, he repeats, almost mechanically or by instinct, what others of his kidney say. One of the most hopeful signs for the Catholic Church in Dunedin and this Colony generally is the anxiety of the Protestant Press to hold you up as the defender of intolerance and bigotry, and to prove Dr. Moran an "aggressive Bishop." They either know not the import of their terms, or they refuse to understand what Catholics really believe, in their political any more than their religious creeds. But you are instructing them. True, they are perverse pupils, and it will go hard with you to make much of them for a time; but they are at least not indifferent in the matter, and that is a great thing. Better an honest, bigoted opponent, eager to confute you, than a man who shows a stoical apathy to your views, when published. Indifference is the hardest and most stubborn soil on which the defender or propagator of truth has to work, and you may be thankful that your Protestant contemporaries are anything but indifferent to your teaching. They have long been in the habit of believing and representing the Catholic Church as opposed to a free Press, to free thought, and free enquiry, as well as to the Bible. They begin to find out their mistake. Catholics fear not, but court fair and temperate controversy on all their principles, civil or religious. You are not afraid to enter the lists single-handed against the formidable array of Protestant journalists in Dunedin. The public, both Catholic and Protestant, are spectators of the exciting controversial tournament, and no doubt, in the chivalrous spirit of old times, cry out "God speed the right." Your contemporaries are obviously in a fix: they must either treat you with contemptuous silence, and let you pursue your "propagandism" unmolested, which they doubtless regard as dangerous to "the Protestant cause" in this rapid age, and in the present inquisitive temper of the Protestant mind, or they must oppose in the hope of confuting you and destroying your influence. This latter course they select, and it shows courage and consistency in them to do so. Depend upon it, your Protestant contemporaries are sound at heart, good men and staunch, and only require more self-knowledge and Catholic teaching to bring them into the right way.

Pope Pius IX. is a genuine Reformer, and, as such, a genuine advocate of the newspaper Press. Even the little TABLET is not beneath his patronising influence. In the course of an encouraging

letter to a member of the Fourth Estate in South America, on a recent occasion, he remarked that the light of Catholic truth often penetrated, through the medium of the newspaper Press, into places which the voice of a Catholic priest could not reach. The remark is applicable to New Zealand as well as to South America. Even a Protestant editorial sanctum may be one of the dark places the Pope refers to. If few of the Protestant public generally ever read your paper, perhaps many Protestant editors glance at its contents. They are "leaders" of the people in everything, sacred or profane, and, as a rule, they are honest and sincere, as well as highly educated and able men. The wonder is that men of their various knowledge and inquisitive minds can resist the force of Catholic truth so obstinately and so long. But the force of early prejudice, supported by worldly interests of a legitimate kind, who can measure it? Alas! poor humanity; how frail thou art. Yet man has been created but little lower than the angels—noble in reason and infinite in faculties, with an apprehension like a God, as Shakespeare has it. It appears that at least one of the learned Professors of the Otago University reads the TABLET.—Professor Hutton. It will do him good, if he have the large soul of a real Professor.

OBSERVER.

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.

GREYMOUTH BRANCH (No. 17), WEST COAST.

THOUGH this branch has been several years in existence, and has always numbered a fair per-centage of the population of the town and district within its ranks, it never lost a member by death till quite recently. Bro. George O'Flynn, a faithful Christian and much-esteemed member, was called away a few days since, after an illness of about fifteen months, which he bore with exemplary fortitude. The deceased was well known among Irishmen in New Zealand, in which he has sojourned for some time. At the funeral of Mr O'Flynn, the branch mustered in force from all parts of the district. It is well to bear in mind that the population of the district is very scattered, and that the means of travelling over the rough roads are far from good. Notwithstanding that the burial took place on a working day—and most of the members of the branch are working men—about fifty of the brethren followed the remains of Bro. O'Flynn to the last resting-place, the Greymouth Cemetery. The day was as bright and lovely as ever Spring day was, and the emerald green of the society's colors was more than rivalled by the verdure of the garment in which Nature had decked the waysides through which the sad procession wound its mournful passage to the graveyard. At two o'clock the funeral cortege arrived at Greymouth from the residence of the deceased, about two miles distant. A considerable body of friends here joined in, and the number in the procession was now very considerable. The bell of St. Patrick's Church tolled mournfully as the hearse, containing the remains, approached. Shortly after leaving Greymouth the procession was joined by Father Ecuyer, the parish priest. Arrived in the Cemetery, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and, after the impressive burial service of the Church had been read by Father Ecuyer, the clay was heaped in, the brethren and friends of the departed gazing sadly on. Brother O'Flynn left a widow and four children in indigent circumstances, for he had been ill fifteen months, and had sought medical aid at a distance. It is intended to raise a public subscription for the widow and orphans.

CHRISTCHURCH.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—Thinking that it would be interesting to some of the readers of your valuable journal to hear how Catholicism is progressing in Canterbury, but especially in the capital (Christchurch), I have placed a few items on record which you may think worth while to place before them.

CHURCHES.

In Canterbury, there are in all nine churches or chapels—one in Christchurch, one in Lyttelton, one in Akaroa, one in Timaru, one in Temuka, one in Lincoln, one in Leeston, one in Leithfield, and one in Rangiora. That in Christchurch is the largest, its length being about seventy-five feet, with a breadth of forty feet, and has been built with some regard to architectural beauty. Its shape, when complete, will be that of a cross. It is entirely too small for the congregation which flocks there every Sunday, many being obliged to stand outside while the Holy Sacrifice is being offered. I understand there is a good sum of money in the hands of the parish priest, to be expended on church buildings; but he is advised by some not to interfere with the present church, but build one on the other side of the city. I suppose things will remain as they are till the arrival of the Bishop from Europe. The present P.P. is Rev. F. Billard, formerly of Greymouth. He is a younger man than his predecessor, Rev. F. Ecuyer, and seems likely to make himself beloved by his people. The churches in Lyttelton and Akaroa are attended to by the Rev. Father Francis del Monte, who resides at Lyttelton. A large bell has been temporarily erected at the latter church a few days ago. It cost about £70, all of which has been subscribed by the Catholics of Lyttelton and neighborhood. A bazaar will take place about December, for the purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a convent. The Rev. Father Chervier, who lives at Shand's Track, has by far the largest district to attend to. He has four very neat churches in his parish—not counting temporary ones here and there—which extends from the Ashburton south to the Hurunui north. He has also a school, where many of his children receive a Catholic education. It is surprising how this good priest has worked for the good of his people. He is most indefatigable, and dearly loved by all his parishioners. Rev. Father Chataigner has charge of South Canterbury, and attends to the church chies in Timaru and Temuka. Those I have never seen, but from what I know of the pastor, I believe they are what they should be. A more painstaking priest there is not in Canterbury.

SCHOOLS.

CATHOLIC BOYS' SCHOOL.—This is a very fine building, 70 ft. x 30 ft., and has been erected entirely at the expense of the congregation. At one end there is a permanent stage, with a neat proscenium, used occasionally when entertainments are given for some good work. About 150 boys attend the school, many of whom are Protestants. Mr Restell, Government Inspector, has examined the schools lately, at the request of the School Committee, who were anxious to show that, notwithstanding the Government grant formerly given has been withdrawn, the same care and attention now as then are being bestowed on the children. On the day of the Inspector's visit there were present about 250 children in both schools. He expressed himself well pleased with what he saw, and said that the efficiency of the children compared very favorably with that of the leading District Schools. Our schools are managed by a committee, who, up to the present time, have worked with a will, especially the chairman, Mr I. B. Sheath. Should they continue to do so, I am satisfied the Government will have a greater difficulty than they imagine in shutting up the Cathedral schools, the only thing they are working for. They (Government) have now opened a new school, right opposite the Catholic Boys', for no purpose but to attract the children from the latter place; but, as yet, no decrease has taken place—in fact, it is the other way. Of course, you are aware that the Catholics have to pay rates towards those Godless schools. Only a few pay without going to court, where they have to pay additional costs. The late P.P. (the Rev. Father Ecuyer) refused paying, but was visited by a bailiff, who threatened to sell the poor gentleman out if he didn't "dub-up." Rather than have this done, the bailiff received his unjust demand. Would that every Catholic might do this, and not pay even should a portion of their furniture be sold.

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.

The Christchurch branch (No. 32) of this society has just completed its first year. It opened on September 8th, 1873, with thirty-eight members, and numbers at the present time one hundred financial members. No society formed here as yet has done so much good as this. Most of its members are now monthly communicants, and it is the intention for the future to admit no one except he is known previously to be a practical Catholic. Fifty sashes have been ordered, and expected to arrive from Melbourne in a few days. The first anniversary has been commemorated by a concert, which realised £25. This sum was handed to the Catholic School Committee, it being very well known by the members that they were short of funds. I might say a good deal more about this truly good association, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your patience; but on another occasion, should you permit, I shall be happy to acquaint you with its doings.

CATHOLIC.

IRISH MEMBERS AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

"IRISH ON THE BRAIN."

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Tablet.)

SIR,—It is a passing misfortune for the readers of the 'Star' when its editor has been "buzzed." He falls in with a select circle of right good friends who have a hobby, and they buzz him into such a state that he actually persuades himself they are the public, and that the Colony in general is dying to hear all about the Irish members of the British Parliament.

The 'Star' is going through a severe spasm of attack just now. In the leading pages of the 'Star' of Saturday evening last, in sensational "captions" as the Americans say with capital letters, we have "Irish Home Rulers." Empires have fallen, dynasties have been overthrown, in our times, without such sensational announcement. In fact, this drivelling of stuff and nonsense about "Home Rulers" has become a sort of nuisance—at all events, it is a tomfoolery which will soon be made a matter of reproach against us. It is impossible that Irishmen should witness this inconsistent, unjust, and invidious conduct without resentment. It is impossible, on the other hand, that the habitually unfair tone of the 'Star' towards Ireland and Irishmen should fail to create a strong prejudice against both in the minds of English and Scotch readers. Thus a double evil is created, but the 'Star' editor is as reckless as he is unjust. National antagonism may be inflamed, dissension intensified, hostility increased; but if the immediate object of the moment be served, as it generally is, by reviling the Irish people, the journalist of the period is satisfied, and his moral accountability costs him not a thought. The leading organ of the present Ministry, the London 'Standard,' gives the following well deserved rebuke to certain correspondents who write from London of Irish Member's speeches in the House of Commons:—

A new vein has been struck by certain newspaper correspondents in London, who are occasionally hard enough up for something to lighten the dulness of their heavy communications. This is to lampoon Irish members of parliament, and as far as possible turn them into derision by representing them as blunderers who cannot speak in the House of Commons without unconsciously making everyone laugh. This happy idea was first hit upon by the correspondent of a Scotch journal, but the gentleman was not long permitted the exclusive right of this discovery. Those original writers who send second-hand London letters to certain Irish papers were not slow to trench upon the Scot's preserves, and even improve upon his dulness. The result is that "cheers" and "loud laughter" and other kindred phrases go now to form in a great measure the most prominent features in their accounts of those parliamentary doings in which Irish members bear a part. One day it is Dr. O'Leary who comes in for their attention, another it is Mr O'Gorman, then Mr Morris, and so on—the funny rogues rivaling each other in raising the laugh against Ireland. Of course while Irish journals can be found mean and contemptible enough to print such nonsensical verbiage, there will be found comic contributors to supply it, but its adoption by those individuals will

cause it to be discontinued in the Scotch organs, and it will soon fall into desuetude here. The monkey's attribute of imitation belongs largely to some of our great journalists. When Sandy laughs at Ireland they laugh; when Sandy ceases they will cease also. They are really very funny fellows, and it is a pity they should ever lack the enjoyment of a broad grin. What an endless source of merriment they would have could they see themselves as they are seen by others!

Yours, &c.

BELFAST.

October 26, 1874.

PICTURES FROM IRELAND.

We take a few extracts from an article in the 'Catholic World' entitled "A Glimpse of the Green Isle":—

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

There is little now that is regal about "Cashel of the Kings." It has its ruins, but nothing else. The approaches to the ruins show more of poverty and discomfort than I remember to have seen in any other town in Ireland. There is a majesty about the ruins. The rock on which they stand is about three hundred feet high. There is a lofty round tower in a good state of preservation. The frescoes in one of the halls, said to have been the council chamber, are in a state of wonderful freshness. The floors of some of the apartments in the second story seem as perfect as ever they could have been. The carved stone-work over the porch of one of the entrances—to Cormac's Chapel, I think—is the admiration of connoisseurs. Every foot of this ground awakens a historical remembrance. I see the rude rulers of ancient Ireland assembled in their regal state. The second Henry and Edward Bruce pass before my mind's eye. I see that fierce and unscrupulous nobleman, the eighth of the Geraldine earls of Kildare, and think of his astonishing ideas of right and wrong. When Mormon Harry took him to task for burning the Cathedral of Cashel, he pleaded as his excuse, that when he fired the church he thought the bishop was in it! What a pleasant neighbor Lord Gerald must have been!

HOLY CROSS ABBEY.

About four or five miles from Thurles are the ruins of Holy Cross Abbey. Our ride thither was through a delightful country in all the humid beauty of an Irish spring. The ruins are not extensive. They have been so often and so minutely described that a detailed description is not necessary here. Besides, I am not writing a guide-book. I must mention, however, a stone balustrade. The principal window is a splendid piece of work. It is in excellent preservation. There are a number of tombs of considerable age in the abbey. Near the principal window is one to which a singular legend is attached. It was related to us by the guardian of the place, an old woman of 80, but hale and hearty, chatty and cheerful—such a pleasant female Old Mortality as the immortal Sir Walter would have loved to study and depict. I have often wondered at the cheerfulness with which the old among the Irish bear the burden of lengthened existence. The tomb is of stone, and in its upper surface is a hollow. The old woman told us that it was worn by a rain-drop which for many years fell unceasingly from the roof until the constant dropping wore into the stone the hollow that we saw. The drop began to fall on the commission of some crime, or some offence against the church—she did not recollect which—by "one of the family"—"perhaps some trouble with the priest of the parish." It continued to fall, drip, drip, drip, rain or shine, year in and year out, until the crime was atoned for, or the offences pardoned, or the family sold out and left the country. Then the drop ceased to fall, and has never fallen since. * * *

SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

Certain tourists have claimed for Sackville street the proud pre-eminence of being "the finest thoroughfare in Europe." I do not think the claim well-founded. I do not consider it equal to some of the new boulevards in Paris, or even to some of those in Brussels. It is certainly grand and imposing as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Sackville street, however, presents a lively scene on a fine afternoon. Beautiful women, well-dressed gentlemen, rich toilets, and magnificent equipages may then be seen; the toilets superior to anything to be seen out of Paris, the equipages not to be equaled out of London. Nothing that I have seen on the Continent of Europe can compare with the "turnouts" and "cattle" driven in Dublin. The most beautiful equipage I have noticed, and at the same time the chastest in its elegant simplicity, was that of Earl Spencer, the present viceroy; four dark bays—blood horses—with postillions and outriders in a dark livery almost black, with white buckskin breeches and topboots. Not a brass button or strip of tawdry gold lace to be seen. Compared with this equipage, the state carriages at Buckingham Palace and Versailles looked like circus wagons.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

I have already said that the Irish in Ireland are becoming a serious people. I did not meet a single specimen of the Irish joker, indispensable to the tourist in Ireland a quarter of a century ago. If he ever existed as they represented him, the railways have killed him. Now there is no time for display of wit, so called. I think the extinction of the genius "joker" is something to be grateful for. I did not see any evidence of suffering among the laboring classes or any more ruggedness than in England, France, or Germany. Artisans are becoming scarce, and can command good wages. It is hard to get agricultural laborers; they can almost get their own terms. Those who may be obtained cannot be kept very long; they work merely to save enough to join their relatives and friends in the Land of the Free.

The traditional costume of the stage Irishman is as rarely seen in Ireland as the short-waisted, long-tailed coat, and striped trousers of the stage Yankee in the United States. I saw but one pair of "knee-breeches" between Cork and Kingstown.

I did not encounter a single shillelah.

Miss Hope Scott, a grand-daughter of Sir Walter, and a Catholic, was married on July 21.

MR VOGEL'S FIRST LEAP IN POLITICAL LIFE.

THE following amusing sketch of Mr Vogel's introduction to public life in New Zealand, is taken from a pamphlet just published in Auckland by Mr W. L. Rees, entitled "The Coming Crisis":—"Mr Vogel's introduction to the General Assembly was at least romantic. A writ had been issued for the return of a member to the House of Representatives for one of the electoral districts of Otago. Mr Gillies, the father of the late Superintendent of Auckland, being Returning Officer, repaired to the appointed place of nomination to perform his duties. Mr Vogel, as editor of the 'Otago Daily Times,' in lieu of an ordinary reporter, also attended. The time was one in which men were making money rapidly. The Otago Gold Fields were very prosperous. Politics were at a discount: they did not pay. Especially was this the case in reference to the politics of the General Government, for at that time the provinces were everything. When the scene of operations was reached, Mr Gillies began to read the writ to the solitary auditor, Julius Vogel. There was no candidate, no proposer, no public. Suddenly Mr Vogel thought, 'I will be elected!' He went instantly to the adjacent Provincial offices, asked two gentlemen (one of them since dead) to come out and nominate and second him, and with them came back to where Mr Gillies yet stood patiently waiting for the return of the future dictator of New Zealand. One man, attracted by the somewhat remarkable circumstance of an elderly gentleman reading a public announcement to nobody, stood to listen; while Mr Albert Devore, now a solicitor practising in Auckland, on his way to one of the Courts, also attracted by the peculiar appearance, joined him. Then returned Mr Vogel and the two gentlemen. He was duly proposed, seconded, and declared duly elected, and the six people separated. The two gentlemen whose services launched Mr Vogel upon his political career returned to their official toil; little dreaming of the part they had taken in the history of New Zealand. The strange man who stopped, with open mouth, to listen to Mr Gillies reading to nobody, and who himself supplied an auditor, came there for a moment unknown, and then passed away into the unknown from whence he came. Mr Devore is a rising solicitor, and Mr Vogel is Premier of New Zealand."

ARE THE IRISH FIT FOR SELF GOVERNMENT?

ONE of the English writers on the 'New York Times' lately asked this question, and answered it, of course, to please himself. He finds, however, that he is not in England when he belittles Irishmen in New York. The 'New York Herald' of July 30, indignantly says:—

"We pass by, for the moment, the historical fact that at the close of the last century Ireland had what she now seeks; that it was taken from her in 1800, forcibly and corruptly; and that she now asks only a part of that which Irishmen claim as their inalienable right. Independently of this, the inquiry is whether self-government in local matters is or is not a sound and wise rule of political conduct. If it be, why should its application to Ireland, under proper safeguards, be refused by England? Are the people of Ireland unfit for self-legislation? The conduct in the United States of those who came hither does not prove it. With us they take attentive, serious, patient, and intelligent interest in public affairs. Indeed, if we mistake not, the large municipal and city organizations in Ireland show as good government by Irishmen as any people can exhibit. Irish cities are quite as orderly and self-respecting as English cities. Certainly is not for those who insist that negroes are capable of self-legislation to deny it to Irishmen."

The 'New York Commercial Advertiser' of July 30, answers the slander in the following words:—

"The 'Times' has imported another 'distinguished English journalist' to write down 'Ireland and the Irish.' The other day he labored through a column to show that Irishmen are unfit for self-government. This slander against the Irish is a stale and exploded one. It is the old argument of the great grandfathers of monarchy, and the believers in the divine right of kings and other fantasticals. This English defamer of Irishmen would have the readers of the 'Times' believe that Ireland and the internal affairs of that country are guided and controlled by Englishmen. He ignores the fact that local self-government exists in every part of Ireland just as extensively as it does in this country. There is hardly a city or town in Ireland where the people do not elect their Mayor, Aldermen and town officers. The best municipal governments in the world are found in Ireland, simply because the taxpayers and property holders are the political managers. In about every city, Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen serve without compensation. Bad as Irishmen are made to appear by English writers, and the offal and scum that come to the political front in this country, you may look in vain to find municipal robbers and swindlers in Ireland. They may break each other's heads, but they are seldom found breaking into the public treasury. We will be told by such defamers of Irishmen, as the 'New York Times' employs, that the Mayor and Aldermen are not Irishmen, they are men of English descent. This is the dodge Englishmen generally resort to when they wish to belittle Irishmen. They have claimed General Washington as an Englishman."

NOVELS.—According to the opinion of Mr Anthony Trollope, novels are usually good and healthful reading. He considers them the sermons of the present day—or at any rate the sermons which are listened to with the most rapt attention. In short, he esteems the novelist a professor with many pupils, who gives on the whole, lessons of honor and usefulness. Mr Trollope's idea of the novelist as a reformer, moralist and teacher, will be apt to astonish some very excellent orthodox people, but it is set on a serious foundation. The influence of the novel grows with every year, and at a rate that is something alarming when it is borne in mind how much of modern fiction is the veriest nonsensical trash, if nothing worst.

Count de Jarnac, the new French Minister to England, is of part Irish descent, his mother being Lady Grace Geraldine Fitzgerald

GENERAL NEWS.

THE following items are from the 'Tablet's' weekly summary of August 15:—

The Italian Government has arrested Rimini Signor Aurelia Saffi, the former Triumvir, who was long resident in this country, and twenty-six other republicans who had held a political meeting. Eight leaders of the International have been arrested in Rome, two more at Bologna, and others at Florence and other places; and at Imola an armed band, which had cut the telegraphs between the capital and the Romagna, disarmed the watchmen, and seized a station master in order to stop the mail-train, has been pursued, and nearly all—about sixty—arrested between Imola and Castel San Pietro. Seven chests of rifles and ammunition have been seized by the police, and all the revolutionary societies in Imola dissolved. It would seem as though this time a republican outbreak had been seriously concerted, and sooner or later there will be one, though we very much doubt its being successful, while the mass of the army is as well in hand as it still is.

On Saturday, in spite of the protest of all the procurators of the foreign Bishops, the property of the Propaganda was put up for sale. We have thought it best to wait for further and more exact particulars of this outrage and injury to the Catholic Church throughout the world before dealing with it in detail, as we intend to do. But this much we must say at once. The promises made by the Italian Government at the time of its invasion of Rome, and repeated by Signor Visconti-Venosta on more than one occasion in reply to the representations of foreign diplomatists, were calculated and intended to make the world believe, that the seizure of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See would not involve any interference with the machinery through which the spiritual administration and work of the Church is carried on at home and abroad. The blow now struck at the Propaganda strikes at Catholic Missions throughout the world—not only in heathen lands, but in countries like our own, together with all colonies and dependencies, and the United States as well. The solemn assurances of King Victor Emmanuel and his Government are perfidiously broken, and we have another and a tremendous proof of the fact, that the campaign in Italy against the Holy See, of which the crime of 1870 was the principal achievement, is being waged, not only against the temporal power, but against the spiritual liberty and efficiency of the Church throughout the world.

The split between M. Loyson and those who intruded him into the parish of Geneva has widened into a final breach. He has found out that what we have been saying all along is true—that the persons who call themselves Liberal Catholics are neither Liberals nor Catholics, but tyrants and infidels. For some time past there has been open war between M. Loyson and the person calling himself curé of Chêne, and covert war between the apostate priest, who wished to retain some semblance of Catholicism, and the "Superior Council," who desire to inaugurate undisguised Rationalism. M. Loyson therefore throws up his appointment and writes the following letter to his friends of the Conseil d'Etat:—"Attached from the very depths of my heart to the Church in which I was baptised, whose reform I wished for, but not its overthrow; convicted, besides, by experience, now sufficiently lengthened, that the Liberal Catholicism of Geneva is neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion; I have the honor to tender my resignation of my functions as curé of this city." There is nothing to be said except to express a hope that this unfortunate man may discover that in seeking a Catholic Communion outside the Catholic Church he has been pursuing an impossible chimera, and may yet further retrace his steps. The place of repentance is still open to him, though he has himself, by the deed which he perpetrated in this country, raised a terrible obstacle on the road which leads to it. The effect which his present step has produced on the more old-fashioned Protestants at Geneva will appear from the following despondent and somewhat oracular remarks of the 'Journal de Genève.' "We fear," says that paper, "that the retirement of this illustrious personage will administer a fatal shock to the still young edifice of the Liberal Catholic Church; we fear that the extreme party will find in it an encouragement to pursue its mad enterprise to the end. The future appears before us in colors anything but gay. In any case, the responsibility for this grave event falls entirely on those pretended statesmen who 'do not know how to wait'; and who, in their childish impatience, themselves, without the least serious consideration, destroy the work which they flattered themselves would be for ever connected with their name."

While the Brazilian Bishops are condemned to imprisonment and hard labor—the Bishop of Pará is just added to the list of Confessors—for saying that Freemasons are not good Catholics, the action of the Austrian Government, which cannot certainly be accused of "clericalism," is rather remarkable. It has prohibited the opening of a Masonic Lodge at Vienna on the ground, says the official decree, that the "very principles of Freemasonry, which exact absolute silence and secret action, are sufficient reason for the State's refusing to recognise the legal existence of a Lodge." The Bishops then of Brazil are condemned to hard labor for doing much less than the Austrian Government has done; they, in obedience to the Church, have inflicted on Freemasonry spiritual disabilities; the Liberal Austrian Government visits it with temporal disabilities, and precisely on the same grounds.

The Catholic journal, 'Les Missions Catholiques,' gives the following statistics for Japan:—"The Japanese Christians in actual connection with Roman missionaries number from 13,000 to 14,000. They are nearly all the descendants of the early Christians in that country. In the course of the persecutions from 1867 to 1873, 3,404 Christians were exiled and imprisoned 660 died in prison, and 1,981 were released in 1873.

A RUSSIAN SISTER OF CHARITY.—Mademoiselle Natalie Narichkin, who was of a family allied to the blood Imperial—the mother of Peter the Great had the same name—has just died at Paris in the humble habit of a Sister of Saint Vincent de Paul. She was an angel of piety and charity; those virtues were reflected in her countenance. A few years ago, when the cholera was raging violently in this city,

she petitioned the Empress, as a favour, to be allowed to come hither and nurse her country-women who were smitten by the pestilence. The request was met by a dry official refusal. Russians who become Catholics are constantly reproached with want of patriotism, and yet when they are ready to give proof of the most earnest devotion to their country, even at the risk of their lives, they are stopped by the police. The fact is they are treated like noxious reptiles; every career is closed against them, and they are compelled to seek shelter on a foreign soil, where they at least enjoy the liberty of worshipping God according to their conscience; while here in Russia the gendarmes regulate the prayer-books, only permitting you to purchase such as are edited by Count Sievers, and have the name of God in small type and the name of the Royal family—some of whom are not quite saints—in big capitals! One must be on the spot and see these things fully to believe them. It is the old Paganism revived, without its poetry, and with its dungeons.

Nine-tenths of Ireland is at present ruled by the Coercion Act. From a Parliamentary Report just issued in answer to a demand of Mr Butt, it appears that 25 out of the 32 counties are "proclaimed." The names of the unhappy counties are as follows:—The entire of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Limerick, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow. The list also includes Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and towns in the island. The 'Dublin Freeman' says:—"At a period when the county is profoundly peaceful, tranquil, calm, tending to lethargy rather than to excitement, our rulers confess that they cannot carry on the government of the country without maintaining in Ireland a coercion code more absurdly severe than the Second Empire ever deemed of enforcing. By such a fact let English Government in Ireland be judged and condemned. In this country in a time of absolute peace, the 'state of siege' is maintained—the most brutal form of government in the world.

A man buried in Luzerne county (U.S.), six years ago, was disinterred recently, and the body was found to be completely petrified.

PRUSSIA.

(From the Berlin Correspondent of the TABLET.)

BERLIN, August 5, 1874.

THE Government here are hunting up the Catholic Unions, and the measures taken in accordance with Bismarck's orders for the suppression of Catholicism have had a tremendous success, but not precisely in the way desired by the Government. The late tyrannical proceedings against the Catholics have obliged them to stand together. Their motto now is, "Right Forward!" defence by all lawful means. A new manner of fight is to be adopted, a manner which is neither against conscience nor law, but very puzzling for those who think they can attain every purpose by arbitrary violence. The first measure has been the establishment of a general Catholic Society here in Berlin, to which every faithful Catholic should belong; then the Catholic nobility are to retire from every public office save the new society. Ladies and gentlemen are neither to show themselves at Court nor in any other public place during the time that the persecution is carried on by the Government; no balls, no festivities will be attended by them nor by any other Catholics whatever, and this course will be adopted throughout the whole kingdom, nay, throughout the German Empire. Kaiser William's pride will suffer by this as it has deserved to do. In Ministerial circles the news has already produced a sensation and not a little anger, and the more so as neither by law nor by force can they oppose such tactics.

Now a letter takes thirty-six hours from the time it is posted at Kissingen to its delivery here, and yet the orders and instructions for the authorities of the whole kingdom were made, printed, and sent off by the Prussian Home Office on the evening of the 15th. How is this possible? It ought also to be recorded that all our official and semi-official newspapers, even the royal 'Staats-Anzeiger,' reported that the letters which Bismarck sent by post the day after the attempt arrived later than usual at Berlin. I know for certain, and have stated in a former letter, that soon after the telegraph brought the first news from Kissingen a Cabinet Council took place, but I know with equal certainty that the instructions from Kissingen only arrived on the afternoon of the 15th, being written in Bismarck's own handwriting. These facts seem clearly to show that either the Ministers are conjurers, or that all was got ready beforehand.

At Posen our Government has been caught, as in a trap, by its own law. The Governor of that province, according to orders from the Ministry, sent notice to the Chapters of Gnesen and Posen to order the clergy of the diocese to say during Mass a prayer of thanks for the happy accouchment of the Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Chapters answered that they could not obey the order, because as the See was not vacant according to Canon Law they were not entitled to act without the jurisdiction of the Bishop. Upon this the same commands were sent to the different deans, but with no better success. The deans replied they could not comply with this command without orders of their ecclesiastical superiors.

To excite the "laugh-muscles" of your readers I subjoin another fact quite characteristic of Prussian Protestant intelligence. Bismarck's "Press-bureau" published yesterday a letter from certain workmen to the Prince, stating how much excitement the "Ultramontane doings" had produced. The letter added the assurance that every future bullet fired at Bismarck will cost the life of one Catholic Bishop; a bullet which hits him the lives of two, and if he should be killed, the life of the Pope! Two working-men are suspected of having written the letter, they were seen several times in conversation with persons known to be in the pay of Herr Aegidi, the head of the "Press-bureau," and in the service of the secret police; likewise it was observed that these workmen have lately spent a good deal more money than usual, and more than honest wages would have enabled them to spend.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A RAT STORY.—The 'Christian Union' vouches for the truth of the following, which would be more surprising to us, were we convinced of its accuracy:—"A young rat had fallen into a pail of pig feed. Six friends—or relatives, it may be, but that is only surmised—suddenly appeared and consulted how to rescue the unfortunate. So earnest were they in their consultation that the numerous spectators were entirely ignored. The six rats entwined their feet together and formed a chain over the edge of the pail, and the foremost rat, 'which was supposed to be the mother' of the infant rat, grasped it in her arms, and both were drawn out upon the floor. The affecting story in its close moved one to tears. The infant rat was drawn out too late, and after it was found to be dead the six friends gave a last fond look, wiped the tears from their eyes with their paws, and departed without trying to resuscitate it. No wonder we fail in defending our corn cribs from such sagacious enemies."

THE PALACE HOTEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Work on the Palace Hotel is being actively pushed, and great interest is being manifested by the public in the mammoth structure. The work already done on the foundation shows that it will be a very substantial as well as elegant building. The edifice will occupy the space of 96,000 feet, bounded by Market, New Montgomery, Annie, and Jessie streets, and will have the following frontages: On New Montgomery, 344 feet; on Market, 275 feet; on Annie, 344 feet; on Jessie, 275. To show the magnitude of the building, it may be stated that the Stuyvesant House, New York, covers 36,000 feet; the grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, 56,350 feet. The Palace Hotel will be of six storeys, and will accommodate 1,200 guests. The plans of the building and all the details are being carried out in the most careful and accurate manner under the able supervision of Mr John P. Gaynor, the architect, to whose industry and skill the vast pile will be an enduring monument. When completed, which will probably be in about a year, the Palace Hotel will be opened under the management of Mr Warren Leland, who stands preëminent among the few who know how to keep an hotel.

NO CHILDREN.—The following, taken from an American paper, can be read with advantage by a certain class of the community, to whom children appear to be particularly objectionable:—"A home without children is like a heaven without angels. We often hear landlords say of some of their tenants: 'They are desirable tenants because they have no children.' Advertisements and notices of houses to let, or of board, are qualified by the words: 'Without children.' Children are an incumbrance, a nuisance, and they are not wanted. Supposing we change the order and say, select circles and classes of society, of single persons and childless parents; houses and homes where no little lips prattle, no little voices cry. How stiff and prim the parlors; how orderly and mechanical the company; how cold and formal the salutations; there is no romp nor fun there, no scratches on the furniture; nothing awry, and no glee. The guests are like fish, cold-blooded, no throb of paternal feeling beats in these veins; no pet nor playthings, because no children are there. Any of the company are free to bring in a kitten or a poodle, with its weak eyes, and the corners of its mouth streaked in channels, like the stream that flows from the mouth of a tobacco chewer; to be fondled, and kissed, and lie on the lap of its devoted mistress. But no children. Better sweep the flowers from the soil; better pluck the stars from the sky; yes, let the paint and varnish, and fine upholstery go, but let the children come. Next to the song of an angel is the laugh of a child. And the heart that can feel, and the lips that can say, I hate children, should exchange places with Lot's wife. The man or the woman that has fallen, no matter what his crime is, who retains in his soul the love of song, of flowers, and of children, has not yet been left without the ministry of angels, to woo and win him back to virtue. And the home that has not echoed to the merry voices of childhood, has not yet been baptized to its name, even though formal prayers may have dedicated it to the purposes of home."

CURRAN PREPARING HIS SPEECHES.—Curran had an unconquerable aversion to the labor of writing. In the composition of his speeches, Curran trusted only to meditation and memory. He tried at first to write his speeches, but immediately gave up the attempt. Writing was not to him an aid, but an embarrassment. He much loved walking, and as he walked, he loved to think. In these thoughtful walkings much he mused, and out of these musings came many of the electric brilliancies of his speeches. He loved music too; and having some skill on the violoncello, while he poured along the strings some love song, or war song, or death song, he composed and elaborated his orations. But though Curran did not write his speeches, he was no merely extemporaneous speaker, as indeed no great speaker can ever be. His preparation was one of careful and most thorough labor. What he was to speak, he made ready to his thought, that it might be also ready to his tongue; and this he did by toil, which it required the utmost ambition and enthusiasm to undertake or bear. Curran was a man of genius, and because he was such, he was a man of labor. He neglected nothing which could perfect his gifts, but was honestly vigilant that, in all which work could do, his gifts should not be vulgarly spoken of. He trained an obstinate voice into musical obedience; by the habit of nobly thinking, he gave glory to homely features; and nature blessed him with an eye that, large, grand and deep, was as variable as the phases of the sky—living as the spirit mind—soft and tender to pity or console—gay and sportive to amuse or delight—earnest or solemn to threaten or command.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS.—A calculation of a simple kind has been made to show the value to the United States of the immigration that country has received in the mere matter of money brought in by the new arrivals. It is estimated that from 1783 to 1873 there were 8,779,174 aliens landed in the United States. They brought about 68dols. per head. Placing it at only 50dols., we have £444,000,000 as the result.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PAPER.—A writer in the 'Scientific American,' taking up the question of possible substitutes for paper, mentions the feasibility of the use of sheets of metal rolled to almost infinite attenuations, and states that iron has been rolled so thin that a sheet of it 10 in. by 5½ in., or 55 inches in surface, weighed only 20 grains, 4,800 such sheets being required to make up a mass one inch in thickness.

HIPPOPHAGY.—The consumption of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses is decidedly on the increase in Paris. Returns show that the flesh of 2111 horses, asses, and mules was sold to the Parisian public during the first quarter of the current year, against 1275 in 1872, and 980 in 1870. A similar increase of consumption is also reported from the provinces. The Society for the Propagation of the Practice of Eating Horse-flesh at their last meeting, conferred medals on M. Decroze, a military veterinary surgeon, its founder; and on M. Condore, who was the first to preserve horse-flesh. It was stated at the meeting that horse-flesh preserved in February, 1871, by M. Condore's process, and opened in April, 1874, could not be distinguished from beef preserved according to the best methods now in use.—'London Medical Record.'

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.—With such a climate, such a soil, and such a people, the inferiority of Ireland to the rest of Europe is directly traceable to the long wickedness of the English Government.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

IRISH LOVE OF JUSTICE.—I have been informed by many of those that had judicial places in Ireland, and know partly of my own knowledge, that there is no nation of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than the Irish are, which virtue must needs be accompanied by many others.—*Lord Coke.*

PHYSICAL STRENGTH OF THE IRISH.—Considering man merely as a source of animal power, it is gratifying to have it proved that, when well fed, there is no race more perfectly developed as to physical conformation than the inhabitants of Ireland. Professor Forbes instituted an extensive series of observations of the size and strength of the students attending the University of Edinburgh, who may be considered as fairly representing the middle classes of their respective countries; and I have subjoined the similar results of Professor Quetelet, regarding the students of the University of Brussels. The strength indicated is that of a blow given to the plate of a spring dynamometer:—

	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.	Average strength in lbs.
English	68½	151	403
Scotch	69	152½	423
Irish	70	155	432
Belgians	68	150	339

The Irish are thus the tallest, the strongest, and the heaviest of the four races. Mr Field, the eminent mechanical engineer of London, had occasion to examine the relative powers of British and Irish labourers to raise weights by a crane. He communicated his results to the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. He found that the utmost effort of a man lifting at the rate of one foot per minute ranged—

Englishman	...	from 11,505 lbs to 24,255 lbs.
Irishman	...	" 17,325 " 27,562 lbs.
The utmost effort of a Welshman	was	15,112 lbs.

THE PROGRESS OF CREMATION.—At a meeting of the German Cremation Society in New York, recently, an address of some interest was delivered by Mr. Stilek, the president of the society. The proposed reform, he thought, would greatly lessen the cost now incurred in disposing of the bodies of the dead. This the society shortly intended to prove by erecting the necessary building and apparatus. Their design was to build a hall with walls of iron, 60ft. by 44ft, with a rotunda in the centre, supported by eight pillars. All light would be admitted from the top. In the centre would be erected an altar for religious ceremony, and upon a large plate in front of the altar the coffin containing the dead would be deposited by the relatives. On this plate would be an iron coffin, in which the friends might place the body only, or their own coffin, if desired. A light composition plate would be attached, and screwed to the coffin, and every other service performed as in present burials. The ceremonies ended, the coffin would gradually disappear from view, the plate on which it rested being lowered by screws to a furnace. By means of other screws the plate and coffin would be raised to the furnace, and the remains submitted to a hot-air blast of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit. From 250 to 450 pounds of coal oil would be required to feed the furnace, and complete cremation would be effected in an hour and a-half. Connecting with the furnace was another apparatus for condensing the gases and smoke. At the expiration of the time mentioned the coffin would again be returned to the altar, and the ashes gathered and given to the relatives. The entire process would cost about 8 dols. The society at present numbers 450 members, and an effort will be made to have it incorporated by the next Legislature.

IRISHMEN IN THE PRELACY.—The number of Irish ecclesiastics distinguished by His Holiness the Pope for advancement in dignity is very remarkable. The following appeared in the list published at the recent Consistory: Church of Melbourne (Australia), erected into a metropolitan See: Mgr. James A. Gould, Archbishop of that See. Archbishop of Damietta (in partibus): Rev. P. Lyons, Dominican, Delegate, Apostolic of Mesopotamia, of Kurdistan, and of Armenia Minor. Cathedral Church of Hamitania: Rev. Peter Crinon, V. G., London. Cathedral Church of Wellington, New Zealand, Rev. Father Redwood, Marist. Church of Ballarat (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral; Rev. Michael O'Connor of the diocese of Dublin. Church of Sandhurst (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral: Rev. William Fortune, rector of the All Hallows, Dublin. Episcopal Church of Alabenda (in partibus): Rev. William O'Carroll, Dominican, Coadjutor of Mgr. Gonin, Archbishop of Port of Spain.

The collection for the Pope in Dublin during the year has been £2,000.

Poets' Corner.

"ANGELS IN HEAVEN."

Lines written by Denis Florence McCarthy, Esq., on the death of his three children; two within the year. His wife has since departed.

"But thou shalt rejoice and thy children, because they shall be blessed, and shall be gathered together to the Lord."—Tobias, xiii. 17.

Oh, what a grace to me is given,
To have my angels three in Heaven;
Three angels who with me have been—
One was my baby-wonder, Willie,
One was my darling little Lillie,
And one my gentle Josephine.

A bud of one brief Spring-tide's brightness,
A lily whose unsullied whiteness
Through thirteen joyous Junes was seen;
While eighteen Summers, with the sweetness
Of their roses, and their fleetness,
Twined their wreaths for Josephine.

That bud, a perfect bloom is blowing;
That lily, now is lovelier growing;
Transplanted to a summer sod.
While she, the sun-flower of the seven,
Revives the amaranth rose of Heaven,
Amid the garden groves of God.

Ah! shall I ever see those bowers!
Ah! shall I ever clasp those flowers!
Once more into my beating breast?
Ah! shall it be, my sins forgiven,
My stains washed white like snow that's driven,
I, with my angels, too, may rest?

O blessed hope! delight Elysian!
O blissful dream! ecstatic vision!
O life that death cannot destroy!
To see once more my darlings' faces—
To fold them in my fond embraces—
To taste with them eternal joy!

O Josephine! by Joseph kneeling!
O Lillie! to the Lamb appealing!
O Angel! to the Angels Queen!
Join all your prayers and your entreating,
Bring round for me that happy meeting,
And make to be what once hath been.

And for the others here remaining—
The gentle mother uncomplaining—
The sweet nun-sister in her cell—
The tender one that needs most caring—
The brothers, for life's fight preparing—
Oh! guard the golden circle well.

Let not the precious ring be broken,
Let not a missing pearl betoken
A loss beyond all other loss.
But, as the master-hand hath finished,
Be found undimmed and undiminished,
Encrowned and crimsoned by the Cross.

THE ACOLYTE AT THE NEWGATE.

A LEGEND OF THE CHARTER HOUSE.

CHAPTER III.

DARVELL GATHEREN.

THREE months had rolled away; instead of an inclement November morning, it was an equally unpleasant day in February. Raw and miserable, with half-melted snow cumbering the roadway, and slipping in patches from the sloping roofs of the houses.

Despite the wretched weather, however, the inhabitants of London are crowding in the streets. London was a tolerably populous city even then, and much elbowing and pushing there was among the persons who took the way to Smithfield, for that was the locality towards which everybody thronged.

Smithfield was of old the scene of many a gallant tourney; is it one of those gorgeous spectacles of the age of chivalry that the people are crowding to see?

The age of chivalry is past, though tournaments occasionally divert the public mind from the horrors of the time.

Henry the Eighth had a love of gorgeous display, so had Nero; he loved music, too, and it is as notable an instance as the atrocious Emperor of Rome, of the poetical fallacy, that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

It was no tournament, then, that was to be exhibited in Smithfield on that cold and wet February morning.

Great preparations are, however, there made for some extraordinary display. A portion of the field—it was a field then—was parted off and surmounted with barriers, as in the case of a tournament. At one end of the barrier, a scaffolding is erected, with seats for the spectators. Raised above those seats and a little in advance of them, is the place of honor! a throne is it, for the king and his queen, Anne Boleyn? No, it is an erection passing strange for a scene of public festivity. It is a *pulpit*! The awning over the pulpit and the gallery is covered with scarlet cloth, to shelter the spectators and the

preacher, from the rain, sleet and snow, which by times dropt down from the leaden sky. The seats in the gallery, too, are comfortably cushioned; whatever the nature of the coming exhibition, a portion of the spectators are privileged to view it at their ease.

The aspect of the people beneath is not that of people who expect much satisfaction from the show. For the most part, their looks are downcast and gloomy; a few indeed there are whose wild and haggard faces are lighted with a glow of exultation.

These are sour-looking men, clad for the most part in sad-colored and primly cut garments.

"Worshipper of Antichrist! Pestilent Papist! Idolatrous mass-monger!" are the sentences they mutter, very much under their breath, though, for "bluff King Hal," has no more toleration for the new learning, than for the old; he hates the reformers as bitterly as when, for his invective against Luther, the Pope gave him the title of "Defender of the Faith."

He has cast off his allegiance to Rome, but he still esteems himself a Catholic, only his ideas of Catholicity are peculiar. He is to be Catholic when Catholicity interferes not with the demon of passion to whom he has resigned himself body and soul.

He expects implicit obedience from his subjects, and they are all to be Catholics of his fashion, and he has racks and thumbscrews, halters and penal fires, for all who impugn his *decrees*, be they Lutherans or Catholics.

But what are the objects within the barrier?

At a little distance from the end where the conopied gallery and pulpit are erected, is a quantity of combustible material—wood shavings, dry twigs, and tar barrels—piled round a time-worn rood or cross, which had evidently been brought from some despoiled sanctuary.

It had originally been painted in the mediæval style. The figure of the crucified Lord is of life size; and, faded as is the coloring, the upraised face looks piteous and ghastly in the light of the torch held by a grim-looking man who stands at the foot of the pile, and who is giving directions to his subordinates, who are still piling light wood about the crucifix, which, probably to intimate the contempt with which Protestant Christians regard the symbol of their redemption, is turned almost upside down.

The fuel is piled around, and the rood partly leans against a tall iron post, from the top of which issues a transverse rod, giving it a resemblance to a gallows.

A chain with a hook at the end depends from this cross rod, and the man with the torch bids his assistants see that it is properly secured.

Meantime, the iron tongues of the clocks of the church of the near hospital of St. John, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, proclaim the hour of ten. The eager, anxious populace note the arrival of the principal actors in the forthcoming tragedy.

The preacher, with the cope and mitre of a bishop, has ascended the pulpit. He is a man of portly and commanding presence, with harsh but impressive features.

It is Hugh Latimer, the celebrated Bishop of Worcester: a man of superior integrity to most of the Reformers, but deeply imbued with the persecuting spirit of the age, and as ready to condemn others to the stake, as he was himself dauntless in encountering that fiery death.

After the Bishop came the lords of the King's council, clad in scarlet robes, furred with miniver, who took their seats in the gallery.

For what is this assemblage of the dignitaries of Church and State?

Look to the entrance of the barrier, opposite to the pulpit! There come the governor and the head jailer of Newgate, with their turnkeys and apparitors. They surround a poor prisoner, an old white-haired man, arrayed in a worn Franciscan habit.

It was Dr. John Forest, the confessor of Queen Katherine, the Franciscan friar, who was one of the witnesses of her marriage.

For him are the deadly preparations made. For his behoof are the king's council assembled. For him will Hugh Latimer exert all his strong, nervous eloquence "to make the worse appear the better reason!"

The bishop, the council, and even the tyrant king himself, earnestly desired the recantation of John Forrest.

The council attended to grant his pardon, would he only sign the paper which they offered him.

All was in vain, the martyr face to face with death in its most dreadful form, only repeated the words of his pathetic letter to Queen Katherine.

"Would it become this white beard, and these hoary locks, to give way in aught that concerns the glory of God?"

All was vain then, and his last instructions were issued to the grim-looking man who held the torch.

Grim and repulsive indeed was his aspect; a muscular man, six feet in height, habited in a close-fitting garment of black serge, with his brawny arms bare to the shoulder. He was the executioner, the common hangman, and while his subordinates fastened a strong chain round the waist of the condemned friar, the hangman rings a bell, and makes proclamation in the following ribald lines—

"Forest the friar,
This infamous liar,
That wilfully will be dead;
In his contumacy,
The gospel does deny,
The king to be the supreme head!"

Then was the old man, faint and feeble with his long and cruel imprisonment, dragged to the pile.

Swung up, and secured by the chain round his waist, to the iron hook that hung up from the transverse bar of the gallows. For the most the populace were silent in horrid expectation.

Some there were, however, among the lowest parasites of power, who mocked, and gibed, and cried out, that the prophecy had come to pass, that the idolatrous image, "Darvell Gatheren," brought from Wales, should indeed "burn a Forest!"

Others there were among the crowd who felt more for the old man than he felt for himself.

These clasped their hands, murmuring, "Jesu Maria!" give him strength to bear the cruel flames. Among these more gentle spirits, were a man and woman, who were in the foremost rank of the spectators, for they had stood by the barrier since the dawn. These were the worthy lace dealer, Alice Holt, and Master Lambton the mercer.

"Oh, sweet saints!" murmured Alice, "to hear of this cruel sight, will almost kill the poor little Francis; to witness it would have slain him outright. 'Tis well that he is still at Croydon, where the air so much revives him, for had he been in London, I could not have kept him from going daily to the Newgate." Even as Alice spoke there was a great shout from the people.

The executioner had set light to the pile, and the flames immediately surged upwards, with but little smoke from the light dry wood ranged round the solid mass of the desecrated wood.

The old man hung suspended within a few feet of the fire, and the flame singed his white locks as it soared upwards.

Then was heard, mingled with the hoarse voices of the multitude, a cry shrill and piercing, and full of agony. At the same moment a light aerial-looking figure of a boy, a mere child, vaulted over the barrier, and skimming along like a bird upon the wing, leaped into the midst of the pile. A general cry of horror and consternation was heard. It needed not the command of the king's councillors, of the Bishop Latimer, the clamour from all who witnessed the immolation of the child, to prompt even the executioner to attempt the boy's rescue.

Master Lambton sprang over the barrier, and severely were both he and the hangman scorched in dragging little Francis from the flames.

Tenderly, in spite of his sinister office, did that most dreaded official bear the child to Mistress Holt, who had been admitted within the barrier.

Little Francis lay quite motionless in the hangman's arms nor did he move when encircled by those of his gentle benefactress, Alice Holt.

"He is dead!" exclaimed the kind hearted woman, as her tears rained upon the child's face.

"No, no!—fainted, perhaps; but not dead. See, his hair is barely singed! The fire has not caught his face," said Master Lambton. "He is dead!" repeated Alice, pointing to the blood that bubbled from the pale lips, and dyed the warm wollen tunic in which her charity had clothed the consumptive child.

"It is the little acolyte, Francis, who used to watch at the Newgate!" said a woman among the crowd who now surrounded Alice Holt; and he is surely dead; for see you, friends, that white dove that hovers over us. Lo, behold how it wings its flight to the pile, and lights upon the martyr's head! Look how its plumes gleam like silver through the red flames! Now! now! See how it soars upward, uninjured by the wicked fire. Its mission is done. The poor friar is stifled by the smoke and flame, and the innocent soul of the little acolyte wings its flight to heaven in the shape of a white dove.

THE OPERA IN CHURCH.

WHAT IS PROPER SACRED MUSIC?

To the Editor of the 'Pilot.'

BIRMINGHAM, May, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I firmly believe there is to be a reformation of popular Catholic music throughout the world. Signs are not wanting both in Europe and America that the Paganism of the *Renaissance* which debased art, desecrating even St. Peter's with heathenish paintings, and, in time, substituting the opera for the divine music of the church in our temples, will not always be tolerated. The feeling is becoming more and more prevalent among the devoutest portion of the Catholic people that our modern organ lofts, with their usual accompaniments, are a nuisance that ought to be abated. The ambition, the worldliness, the distractions, the scandals that seem to be almost a necessary concomitant of those excrescences of modern church architecture in which a but too successful and independent rivalry with the altar is kept up, will not, cannot, much longer be endured by faithful people. Good taste and a sense of propriety, not to say devotional feeling, revolt against the glaring inconsistency, and demand a simpler, more appropriate, more religious, and more devotional style of music. That the authorised music of the Church, the simple, grand Gregorian Plain Chant, as embodied in the *Graduale* and *Vesperale Romanum*, the *Antiphonarium*, the *Directorium Chori*, and other standard works of the Church will again come into universal use I dare not confidently predict. But it will manifestly be a great point gained if Catholics shall be made to realise generally that there is such a thing as an authorised system of musical accompaniment of the Ritual of the Church, embodied in works that have received the sanction of successive Pontiffs and of the greatest saints and doctors of the Church, and that, if there be not an imperative obligation to adopt it in its literal, native simplicity, the least we can do, as loyal Catholics, is to make it the foundation, the basis, the general guide to the musical portion of Divine Worship. That such a course would result in an immense gain to the beauty, propriety, and religious impressiveness of public worship in our churches my experience since I have been in England abundantly convinces me. I appreciate fully the weight of the argument in favor of the propriety of availing ourselves of the very great improvements which have been made in the science of music in modern times. I frankly confess I cannot bring myself to discard entirely the relief afforded by harmonising in some measure the monotony of plain chant, or the sublime effects, on special occasions, such as the high festivals, of the figured music of such judicious composers as Palestrina and other masters of the severe school who have undertaken to reform the sensuous, worldly style that had well-nigh displaced the plain and simple grandeur of the old music. But to what extent this liberty of choice should be indulged in is a very serious practical question. On

this subject there will no doubt be differences of opinion even among the best musicians. I will not say that absolute uniformity is desirable. Let us recognise that grand system of music authorised by the immemorial legislation of the Church, and make it the basis, the substratum of our music, and we may, I think, safely leave the variations to the good taste and sound judgment of those musicians who will naturally take the lead, and give tone to the general practice of our churches.

In my last letter from this city I gave you some account of that most famous of all the English choirs, St. Chad's Cathedral, and I promised to give you in a future letter the programme of the music used by them. The celebrity of this choir, and the acknowledged superior excellence of their music will, I am sure, make their programme an object of interest to all lovers of good church music.

I must premise that the rules were drawn up by Mr John Hardman, a most accomplished musician and devoted reformer, who left an endowment for the support of the choir.

RULES AS TO THE MUSIC OF ST. CHAD'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

I. The intention of the founder of the endowment for the support of the choir of the Cathedral Church of St. Chad being the promotion of the Gregorian Chant, in accordance with the invariable legislation of the Church and the expressed wish of the Holy See, he offers his endowment on the following conditions:—

I. That the Proper of the Mass including the Proses, the Proper of the Requiem Mass, with the *Kyrie*, *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei* of the same, and also the *Asperges*, *Vidi aquam*, *Credo*, *Te Deum*, and *Tantum Ergo*, shall always be sung in the Gregorian Chant, according to the Roman *Graduale* and *Antiphonarium*.

II. That on *Septuagesima*, *Sexagesima* and *Quinquagesima* Sundays, and in Lent and Advent, except on the occurrence of a greater festival, the whole of the ordinary of the Mass shall also be sung in the same solemn Chant.

III. That the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and *Agnus Dei*, except during the seasons of Lent and Advent, and the Sundays before mentioned, may, at the discretion of the choir-master, be sung in harmonised music in the strict ecclesiastical style of Palestrina or the purely vocal school of the grave and severe kind, which admits of the accompaniment of the organ only; but nevertheless requires no such accompaniment and is complete without it.

IV. That the whole of the Vespers and Compline, including the Antiphons of the R.V.M., shall always be sung in the Gregorian Chant according to the Roman *Vespera*.

V. That the additional pieces of music used either after the proper offertory of the day has been sung, after the Elevation, at the Benediction of the B.S., or at any other of the ritual services, may be in harmonised music or the style described in Art. III., but in no other.

VI. That the Gregorian Chant, whenever used, shall invariably be sung in unison, except that the psalm tones for the *Gloria Patri*, at the introits, and for the whole *Benedictus* and *Miserere* in Lent and Holy Week, the response at Mass, and the responses of the *Turba* in the Passion on Palm Sunday and Good Friday, the *Ave Verum* and the *Adoro te devote*, which have always hitherto been sung in parts at St. Chad's, may, at the discretion of the choir-master, still be continued to be so sung.

Much of the harmonised music used by this choir has been done expressly for them and is not in print. But for the Vesper service, including Benediction pieces, *Gloria Patri*, etc., a favorite book with the choir is, "The Vesper Psalter," published by Burns, Oates & Co., of London. This little work is invaluable to Catholic choirs, being splendidly printed for chanting. Benz's *Cantica Sacra* is also much used by them and is highly esteemed. That was originally published by Dolman, London, probably now by Burns, Oates & Co. The edition of the *Graduale* and *Vesperale* used by them is the Mechlin. They also use the Masses of Palestrina, published by Novello, and of *Sancte Bernardo*, by Burns, Oates & Co. I have thought that this indication might be of some assistance to choirs who are looking for the most approved sources. I have only to add that they find no serious difficulty in keeping up the choir of St. Chad's. True, there is a small stipend for each member of the choir. But it is scarcely enough to constitute a temptation even to the most avaricious, especially when the amount of work is taken into the account. The sums vary from £6 to the ridiculously small amount of two shillings per annum! The fact is, it is esteemed an honor to belong to the choir, and the position is sought with avidity. Punctuality is secured by strict rules in regard to attendance, both at church and rehearsals, and by the withdrawal of the stipend in case of a certain number of absences.

I know it is objected that we have not the necessary material for such choirs as I am advocating; and if we had that we have not teachers of sufficient knowledge and experience to train them.

In regard to the first, I believe there is scarcely a parish at home, at least in our cities and principal towns, where a good choir of very fair voices could not be raised, and as for teachers, I am confident the demand would very soon create a supply. In fact, you have a striking practical illustration of what can be done in the parish of your own Cathedral Church in Boston, under the learned and accomplished musician, Father Sherwood Healy, to whose admirable choir of sixty boys and young men I had the pleasure of listening during last Holy Week (before leaving home). True, he was very fortunate in having so admirable a training mistress as Mademoiselle de la Motte. But we have plenty of rising young musicians of talent, who are ready to follow the lead of their pastors, and to take up and prosecute so holy a work with zeal and even with enthusiasm. Suppose the Cathedral parish of each Diocese should set a similar example to that of Boston, I am quite sure it would not be long before the influence of that example would be felt in all the other parishes, and that, in time, such an improvement would be made in the music of our churches as would redound greatly to the glory of God and the edification of the people.

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