

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 81.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

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

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, 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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of this new hotel, having built it after the best and most improved manner, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to recommend the accommodation it offers to the notice of parties visiting Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travel-
lers. Wines and Spirits of 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. DONSON - - - 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 MOJAT,
(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, Fillenul 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.

R E E V E S & C O.,
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, BBDs., & QR-CASES:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao

Maraschino, &c., &c.

All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES** **MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

[A CARD.]

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

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

V.  R.

J E W E L L E R

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-GUSON, K.G.C.M.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

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

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

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

Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargille and McLean's)
Dunedin.

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

G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E:
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

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

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.**

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

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

**T H E N E W Z E A L A N D D I S T I L L E R Y
C O M P A N Y**

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

O I D M A T U R E D M A L T W H I S K E Y, G I N,

T O M, S P I R I T S O F W I N E.

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	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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

G E O R G E W. E L L I O T,
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 by 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

Maclagan 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! BASKETS!

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

Note the Address—

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

M. W. HAWKINS,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES 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 Royals, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poul 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 IN WINDOW CURTAINS.

MEN'S MERCERY.

YOUTHS' APPAREL.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For Clothing of every kind, Underclothing, Hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, 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. Frewer,
2 vol, 8vo
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Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo
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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 , 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. LOUGHNAN,

A C C O U N T A N T A N D G E N E R A L A G E N T
IS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

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 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 , 19 t h I N S T A N T .

W. C. ROBERTS,

Manager.

Dunedin, October 17, 1874.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1874

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

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

Alexandra ...	Mr Kimmich	Kikihiki ...	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown ...	" Pritchard	Lawrence ...	" Jeffrey
Auckland ...	" Hamill	Lyttelton ...	Rev. Mr Francis
Blacks ...	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson ...	Mr James
Charleston ...	Mr McPharland	No Town ...	" Deviney
Christchurch ...	Bonington & Co.	Naseby ...	" Busch
Coromandel ...	Mr Silk	Napier ...	" J. A. Reardon
Dunedin ...	" Wheeler	Onehunga ...	" Honan
" " " "	" Macedo	Otahuhu ...	" M'Iroy
" " " "	" Braithwaite	Oamaru ...	" Toohey
" " " "	" Baird	Palmerston ...	" Lewis
" " " "	" Mitchell	Port Chalmers ...	" Dale
Greymouth ...	" Somers	Queenstown ...	" Boyne
Grahamstown ...	" Carter	Ross ...	" Mulhern
Hokitika ...	Crerar & Co.	St. Bathans ...	" T. Mulvey
Hawera ...	" Lynch	Timaru ...	" O'Driscoll
Invercargill ...	Mr Rogers	Wellington ...	" Hurley
" " " "	J. McInerney	Wanganui ...	" Willis
Melbourne ...	B. King	Waikouaita ...	" 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, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

AN ABSURD TELEGRAM.

THE morning papers of Tuesday last published a telegram stating that "The British Representative at the Vatican has been withdrawn." This is a canard with a vengeance. For the last three hundred years there has never been a British representative at the Vatican. Such being the case, it is impossible that an official bearing that character could have been lately withdrawn. Some years ago an effort was made by a Prime Minister of England to induce the British Nation to send a representative to the Papal Court, but the project was defeated by the bigotry and intolerance of Parliament, acting in accordance with the demands of public opinion.

Occasionally in the past, the English Minister at Florence acted in an unofficial capacity in the transaction of British business with the Government of the HOLY FATHER; and lately Sir ALFRED PAGET in succession to Lord ODO RUSSELL, held an unrecognised position in relation to the Holy See. But neither could, at any time be called, even in a remote sense, a British Representative. The British nation did not in any way recognise him as such, neither did the Holy See. But the position held by these gentlemen, such as it was, enabled them and their predecessors to do much mischief to the Holy See; and to their dishonour, it must be said, they were not slow to avail themselves of their opportunities to give effect to the promptings of their national and religious prejudices. If it be true that Sir ALFRED PAGET has been withdrawn from Rome, all British Catholics will rejoice exceedingly. It is always better to have to contend against an open foe than an insidious enemy, particularly when that enemy is in the garb of a friend, who is in reality at once false and treacherous.

We shall rejoice, therefore, on hearing for certain that the Holy See has at last been spared the humiliation of being compelled to endure the presence of a man secretly sent by England for the purpose of protecting the interests of British subjects, but who has ever been in reality, if not the chief, one of the chief agents in forwarding projects against both the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church. Our joy would, however, be still more complete were it announced to us that the British Minister accredited to the usurping Italian Government was withdrawn from Rome. This official is supposed to be there for the purpose of seeing justice done to such of Her Majesty's subjects as may be sojourning, or may have interests, in Italy. But so far as the interests of British Catholics as such are concerned, this supposition is a mere supposition destitute of almost every particle of reality. For example—and this is only one of hundreds of similar instances—the other day, the usurping Italian Government, in defiance of the protest of the owners, sold property belonging to Propaganda. The property of Propaganda belongs to British Catholics in common with the Catholics of the United States and other foreign countries. Even we here in New Zealand have a personal and pecuniary interest in that property; and yet what protection did Her Majesty's Ambassador to VICTOR EMMANUEL give to our interests? Did he protest against their being sacrificed? Did he adopt any measures whatever to prevent our being plundered? No; but on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that he even went so far in the opposite direction as even to encourage the Italian Government to plunder his Catholic fellow-subjects.

For the honor of British diplomacy and the British name, it is to be lamented that the representatives of our country at foreign Courts should be so generally found in league with the enemies of British Catholics, and conspiring with the revolutionists and communists of Europe in undermining even the pecuniary interests of their Catholic fellow-subjects, for the ostensible protection of which they have been accredited to foreign nations, and paid out of the taxes to which Catholics have contributed their share. Catholics are compelled to pay men whose chief business and highest ambition it seems to be to insult and ignore their pay-masters and employers, albeit unwilling pay-masters and employers. We are glad that the hypocritical

British agent who so long played the spy on the Papal Government, and who never did anything we know or ever heard of, except mischief, has ceased to exist, if indeed such be the case. The residence of this British agent at Rome has, ever since 1830, been the centre of conspiracy against the Church and her temporal sovereignty, and the rendezvous of the enemies of both. The telegram spoken of above is, nevertheless, an absurdity, inasmuch as a British representative at the Vatican, who had no existence, could not be withdrawn.

RESULTS OF SECULAR EDUCATION.

SOME of these have been well described in a speech recently made by the Coadjutor Archbishop in Sydney, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of St. Benedict's School, Paramatta street, in that city. We shall borrow our figures entirely from His Grace, and take the liberty of prefixing to them some passages from the speech. In the course of his eloquent discourse, the Archbishop spoke of the policy of various States and peoples, whose great object is the destruction of the influence of the Church, and said:—

They would find that those who had no belief in religion at all had been very glad to make use of all this argument to keep religion out of the schools altogether. If they went to Russia, they would find that the Government, in order that they might convert or pervert the poor down-trodden Polish people, introduced their Rationalism into the schools. There was also a party in the States of Germany, who were only too glad, as far as they were able, to introduce a school system which upset belief in religion altogether. And if they went to Belgium they would find the *solidaires*, or men professing to believe in no religion, who had endeavored to expunge every vestige of Christianity out of the schools; and the same thing had occurred in Austria, where men, tramping on the Concordat, tried to remove the principles of Christ out of the minds of the people. Coming back to our own country, it was very natural that they should look at the cause of this movement. It was said by those engaged in it "We do love religion, our religion is the right one." But they did not seek to establish it. They did not say, Let us expunge the other creeds, and let us have our own religion taught. They said, Let us do away with religion, let us have secular instruction, let us fit men for this world, let us do what we can to make them good citizens; but as for heaven and hell, God and Christ—let us leave that to the priest. The great International Society had endeavored to bring these principles to bear upon the populations of the world. The cardinal points of the international or socialistic party in Switzerland were contained in these words, and their echo was found here—compulsory and gratuitous education up to the completion of the fourteenth year of the child's age, separation of the Church from the State, and also of the schools from the Church. An education league had been introduced into France by the *solidaires*. The principle object of these men was to prevent men and women, either in life or at death, from receiving the sacraments of religion. The third article of their statute was, that neither politics nor religion should have any part in education. They sought to build up a new society, based solely upon learning and instruction. One of the prizes given by a society belonging to this association of men for the spread of education was a prize for good conduct awarded to a daughter of a free-thinker, who had never attended any place of worship. Coming to America, so much talked about, it was the same as in other parts of the world. The commencement of the system of secular education there could be traced to a woman, Fanny Wright, who flourished about the year 1825. She married a Frenchman, and she and he endeavored to introduce into America a society something like the Italian Carbonari—a society formed in order that they might undermine religion—in order that they might do away with the indissolubility of the marriage tie—in order that they might do away with the belief in God and the immortality of the soul—in order that men's and women's earthly happiness might be promoted without let or hindrance—and they might be able so far to forget the other world as to throw themselves away on this. The three great enemies to their system, they considered, were—religion first, marriage second, and private property third; and in place of them they were going to substitute for religion, science; for private property, community of goods; and for marriage, community of wives. This lady, with her husband, introduced a secret society into the United States of America, which at last got a great hold upon a good many men, and they worked this principle of secular education in order to introduce the dissolubility of marriage, the abolition of private property, and the upsetting of all religion, and the consequence of this is that we read there are 25,000,000 of people in America who do not profess any distinct religion whatever; and the secular public system has so degraded and debased the population, that men of thought, and men of purity, men who desire the good of the people, do not know on which side to turn to remedy the almost universal system of corruption. The 'Boston Pilot' of April 6, 1872, says:—"That the devil is in the public schools, raging and rampant there among the pupils, as well as among the teachers, no one can well doubt who has sent a child into them as guiltless of evil, of unclean thoughts, as pure as a newly-fallen snow flake, and had him come home in a short time contaminated, almost beyond belief, by the villainous and filth which he has seen and heard and learnt there." A distinguished Frenchman, Professor Agassiz, says:—"A large proportion of the prostitutes of Boston trace their fall to the influences that they met with in public schools." He was ashamed, as a Catholic Bishop, to bring before them the words that are made use of in

that book with regard to the most frightful vices that seem to grow with a growth irresistible where there is no religion to place its foot upon that vile monster—the passion of man. Governor Brown, addressing not long ago the National Teachers' Convention in St. Louis, said:—"It is a very customary declaration to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of republics against the decay of virtue and the reign of immorality, yet the fact can scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilizations, both ancient and modern, have sometimes been the most flagitious. Now-a-days, certainly, your prime rascals have been educated rascals." In order that their good friends might not imagine that he was against enlightenment—for he wished to open the door as wide as possible—in order that he might not be misunderstood—he was going to bring forward an argument to show that he was not against instruction, when it was directed by religion. But he would no more think of imparting mere secular instruction without religion, than he would place a minie rifle in the hands of a boy who did not know how to use it, and trust himself in his presence. It was not possible for a mere secular instruction, in what was called the three R's, to fit persons to fight the great battle with the passions of man; but it was possible with the combination of instruction with religion to fit them for that battle, and to prove this he would bring forward a few figures—only a few, for he would not go into statistics, which nobody ever read. In France the men and women both were educated—the men in the public schools, and without religion, where the priests have not been allowed to bring in their influence; and the women are educated principally under the influence of religious persons, and religion is brought into their schools. If they compared the record of crime committed by men and women they would find very curious results. The men were far more criminal than the women, and what was most striking and curious was that they were more depraved in proportion as they were more highly educated without religion, while the women, the more highly they were educated with religion, became the more pure and holy. These returns were made up for eighteen years, from the year 1829 to 1846, and criminals were divided into three classes—persons who were called ignorant—that is, who could neither read nor write; the instructed formed the second class—that is, those who could read and write more or less well; and the third class, the better instructed, who had received a higher education than the primary education. This record shows that amongst the ignorant, who could neither read nor write, there were before the courts, out of every 100,000, not less than 751 persons. Of the instructed, in the second place, out of every 100,000, there were more before the courts—there were 942; and of the better instructed, out of every 100,000 there were 1289 before the courts. So they saw that this instruction without religion was putting dangerous weapons into the hands of men without teaching them how to use them, and resulted in their doing damage to themselves and others; and if we could only find out how much evil they did, we should find out the consequence of keeping God's influence and power out of the minds and hearts of the young. Now, for the women under religious instruction, and under the influence of the pure lives and holy teaching of women who dedicate themselves to the service of Jesus Christ. Among the ignorant, out of every 100,000, instead of 751 there were only 193 brought before the courts; of the slightly instructed, instead of 942 there were only 152 out of every 100,000 brought before the courts; and out of the better instructed, out of every 100,000, instead of 1289, there were only 66 brought before the courts. So they found that in proportion as they received instruction combined with the teachings of holy religion they had been pure and holy, while the more they received mere secular instruction so they became more and more depraved. He did not speak against secular instruction, but he said, "Bring in more religion. If your tea is not sweet enough, put more sugar into it."

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

THREE eminent men in different spheres of life have uttered their belief that Europe is on the eve of a great religious conflict, which bids fair to outstrip any that the world has yet seen. Mr. DISRAELI, Archbishop MANNING, and Dr. CUMMING, have each predicted that a terrible struggle will take place ere long, and religion will be the cause. To any observer of the movements of European Governments, or the aims of the vast organisation in existence on the Continent of Europe as elsewhere, which has been anathematised by the Head of the Church, the prediction will not sound strange. On the contrary, the stand taken by the Civil Governments within the last few years against the Catholic Church, their open avowals of their intention to crush her, and the means taken to carry out their designs, have portended a great conflict for religious freedom. The temporary prostration of one of the most ancient and Catholic countries, has been taken advantage of by the enemies of the Church for the accomplishment of their designs, and from all quarters she has been attacked. It is not untrue to say that the Catholic Church is now being persecuted as fiercely and as universally as at any previous period of her existence. Not a solitary country to which we can look is there in which she is not attacked in some form or other. Her authority is denied, and attempts are unceasingly made to rob her of her privileges, to weaken her influence, to sap her foundation. Her ministers are imprisoned, exiled, and robbed of the means to obtain the necessities of life; and her churches and

religious institutions are ruthlessly plundered. And all these things are applauded, nay considered lawful and praiseworthy by men even in our own community, who profess to hold liberal opinions, and who would indignantly repudiate the accusation of bigotry and injustice. The voice of the whole Catholic world has been raised in defence of the rights and privileges of the Church, and Governments have taken no heed thereof, but continue to plunder, despoil, and persecute her in the name of "law!" A powerful effort—probably the most powerful that has ever been made—will ere long be made by the united enemies of the Church against her; signs of its approach are visible, but it will be as futile as all others have been. The great struggle between Church and State will, as Mr DISRAELI says: "shake many thrones of Europe, and will shortly be raging on the Continent like a moaning wind." It will be a terrible struggle, but one from which the Church will come forth with new vitality and vigor.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

THE Rev. T. Crowley has been appointed assistant priest at Lawrence, the Rev. P. D. Moore, assistant priest at Queenstown, and the Rev. M. Walsh and the Rev. P. O'Leary to the Mission of Dunedin.

On the Feast of All Saints there was High Mass in St. Joseph's Pro-Cathedral, Most Rev. Dr. Moran was celebrant, assisted by Revs. P. O'Leary, Deacon; M. Walsh, Sub-deacon; T. Crowley, assistant priest; and Rev. P. D. Moore, Master of the Ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. Crowley, who has been since appointed to the Lawrence Mission.

On the following day—the commemorative of All Saints—there was office of the Dead and Solemn Mass in St. Joseph's. The Bishop was celebrant, assisted by all the clergymen above named, and the Rev. Father Foran.

On Feast of All Saint, the choir as usual was under the direction of the organist, Mr Sykes, and gave the *Kyrie, Gloria, Credo* and other parts of the Mass generally sung by choir, in excellent style. It is needless to eulogise the playing of the organ, every one who knows Mr Sykes is aware of his mastery over that instrument.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A FIRE resulting in the destruction of a four-roomed cottage, belonging to Mr Haulon, of Cumberland street, took place on Wednesday night, close on to midnight. The accident appears to have been caused by a safety lamp which had been left burning in the bedroom, and so quickly did the flames spread that it was with difficulty that the family could be rescued before the destruction of the premises. The Fire Brigade with their usual promptitude shortly arrived on the spot, and by their exertions prevented the spread of the flames to the adjacent cottages. The building was insured for £130 in the National Insurance Company.

As the May Queen, on board of which are two clergymen for the Diocese of Dunedin, is now 91 days out from her date of sailing, her arrival may be looked for at any hour. We are also glad to hear that our venerated and indefatigable Vicar-General, Father Coleman, may be confidently expected during the middle of next month. We have been informed that it is intended to celebrate his return by inviting him to a dinner, to be followed by a musical entertainment. As the matter is but still in embryo, we are not yet in a position to give particulars, but from the high esteem in which Father Coleman is held by all classes, and in appreciation of his indefatigable and untiring exertions for the progress and welfare of the diocese, we rest satisfied that his reception will be one worthy of himself, and worthy of the flock for which he has so ardently and strenuously labored.

GEORGE AMOS, an engine-driver in the employment of the Provincial Government, was charged at the District Court on Tuesday, with negligently placing some trucks on the line at Hill Side, Caversham, on the 27th ult., thereby endangering the lives of passengers. Prisoner was defended by Mr Barton; Mr Stout prosecuting on the part of the Government. Evidence of a very lengthy character was heard, and the highest testimony as to stendiness of the prisoner was given, he having been an engine-driver of twenty years' experience. It having been proved in evidence that the train on which accused was, had been despatched in the face of an incoming train, and that no guard accompanied it, his worship held there had been no culpability on the part of accused, and dismissed the charge.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr Henry Wise, of a pamphlet entitled "The Coming Crisis," being a sketch of the financial and political condition of New Zealand, with the causes and results of that condition. Its author is Mr W. L. Rees, a barrister of Victoria and New Zealand. Mr Rees certainly takes a somewhat gloomy view of the future of New Zealand, and attributes all its ills to the arch-traitor Julius Vogel. Indeed the whole work is occupied in denunciations of the Premier, and in revilings of the Legislature. Of the latter he says: "In other colonies the Houses of Parliament have been growing in ability, in uprightness and popular favor. In New Zealand, however, this is not the case; and although we started with the best of all Colonial Assemblies, we have sunk in twenty years to the very lowest depth. There is not now throughout all the Empire a Parliament so venal, so selfish, or so unfit to govern a people, and perhaps there never was." This is strong language, but those who do not admire Julius Vogel, and those who possess no admiration for our legislators, should purchase Mr Rees' pamphlet, for he certainly agrees with them.

THE steamship Otago, with Inter Australian news, arrived in Port Chalmers on Thursday morning, but the items of intelligence she brings possess no importance. From them we learn that Count Armin, who had been imprisoned by Bismarck for detaining documents belonging to the Paris Embassy, had been released. The Imperial Government had telegraphed to the Victorian Premier that Fiji is not to be an appendage of any of the Colonies, but has been annexed as a distinct Colony of the British Empire. This will cause some disappointment to some of the Australian Colonies, a spirit of rivalry having existed for some time, and efforts being made with a view of ultimately securing the coveted prize. Of the Australian items, the most noticeable is one which states that of the million and a-half of the Victorian Loan placed on the London market, only £900,000 had been subscribed; but the remainder, however, had been taken up by the Associated Banks at the London minimum.

A CORRESPONDENT has written to us inquiring in what spot the remains of the Terence Bellow McManus repose? In answer to the above, we would state that when McManus died in exile, in California, he was an unpardoned convict of the British Crown. So much was he beloved by the citizens of that far-off land in which his last breath was drawn, that, knowing that his last wish was that his bones should be buried in the land so dear to his heart, application was made to the British Government to allow of their transportation to Ireland for that purpose. To the request the Government graciously and generously acceded. On the arrival of the body at Dublin from San Francisco, it was conveyed to the Music Hall, Abbey street, and after lying in state for three days, was finally deposited in Glasnevin Cemetery, not far from the remains of the immortal O'Connell.

We do not know whether the following fact has been derived from the same source from which our High street contemporary is usually supplied, but at all events it is worthy of quotation:—"Cremation has its advocates even in Dunedin. A certain medico, whose winter residence is not many miles distant from the Flagstaff Hill, is a strong supporter of the proposed innovation, and a rival practitioner has been heard to aver that, although the medico in question cannot earn his living by the profession, he would have plenty of practice if he commenced to burn his dead. It is a burning shame to make such remarks as these about votaries of the noble science of cremation."

THE people of Coromandel have a grievance, but one which to most people would appear to be a rather equivocal one—they are not favored with a lawyer amongst their residents. The 'News' says:—"There is seldom a court held, but some plaintiff or defendant, as the case may, loses his suit for want of legal assistance." It would appear to have never struck this sapient community, that were they possessed of the valuable acquisition for which they pine, it is somewhat more than probable that either "plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be," would possess but small advantage, and the result be somewhat as at present. Beside, the 'News' seems to be ignorant of the fact that one lawyer in a community could not possibly get an existence, and that it is only by the importation of a brace that any business is to be done—and then possibly to an amount to more than satisfy even the Coromandelians. We know of a community that would gladly change places with a people so bereaved.

A MEETING of the committee of the Working Men's Club was held on Saturday evening at the Athenæum: His Worship the Mayor being in the chair. The meeting had been convened with a view of conferring with delegates from the various Trades and Friendly Societies, representatives of the following being present: Bricklayers, tailors, plasterers, carpenters, and joiners; as also of the Foresters and Oddfellows. After the chairman had explained the objects of the proposed institution, and stated the principles upon which it was to be based, a warm discussion ensued, the prevailing opinion seeming to be that it would be impolitic to accept the donations of Messrs Larnach and Clarke, considering the conditions attached thereto. A motion was ultimately carried, respectfully declining the donations of those gentlemen, exception being taken by the committee to the conditions with which the money had been offered, but intimating that when rules have been drafted if favorably received by those gentlemen, their offer would be thankfully received.

We notice by proclamation in the 'New Zealand Gazette,' of October 29, His Excellency the Governor appoints that the seal or badge to be worn in the Union Jack used by the Governor of New Zealand, when embarked in any boat or other vessel, shall be the Southern Cross as represented by four five-pointed red stars emblazoned on the white shield aforesaid, and the monogram N.Z. in red letters in the centre of the Southern Cross.

THE Queensland papers announce that His Excellency the Governor's preparations for leaving Queensland for his appointment in New Zealand are nearly completed, and that his stay in the colony will not be later than the middle of November. It is not known at what time his successor will reach Queensland, but between the departure of the Marquis of Normanby and the arrival of Mr Cairns, the Government of the colony will be administered as on former occasions, by the President of the Legislative Council.

It may not be generally known that much of the deafness with which persons are afflicted, has been the result of their having been rudely struck on the ear at one time or other. The following melancholy circumstances should act as a warning as to what manner persons in authority inflict punishment on juveniles:—"The 'Southland Times' says that "a son of Mr W. Grant, settler at Waikiwi, died at one o'clock in the morning, after an illness of nearly three weeks. The deceased was a pupil attending the district school at Waikiwi, and on the 16th of October he complained when he came home of pain in his head. He said that Mr Macdonald, the teacher, had taken him and another boy named M'Ilwrick and knocked their heads together for misbehaviour at school that day. He continued to complain of his head, and on Saturday, the 24th, Dr Cotterell attended him, and Drs Grigor and M'Clure were subsequently called in, but without avail."

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Post' suggests that amongst other schemes Mr Vogel may, when in England, revive his famous project for paying off the national debt. Some twelve years ago he published a pamphlet on this question, and now he may perhaps commend it to the consideration of the Conservative Government. His scheme was that the mother country should borrow money at a low rate of interest, and lend it to the colonies at an advance, the difference going to the reduction of the national debt. Mr Vogel now as Premier would be able to give the cordial co-operation of at least one colony in that patriotic scheme. He would doubtless be quite willing to borrow any amount of money for New Zealand in order to relieve England of its load of debt. He could begin with six millions by way of experiment.

It is whispered that there is a great deal more truth in the report circulated concerning the probable appointment of Sir Donald McLean to the Governorship of Fiji, than many are willing to suppose, says the 'Daily Telegraph.' It has been said that the report originated at a festive gathering, and was circulated for fun. At all events, the Wellington 'Post' first publicly gave currency to it, and that journal is usually pretty correct in what it says. We now learn that Sir D. McLean will very shortly visit Hawke's Bay to put his house in order, preparatory to leaving the colony for Fiji.

THE London correspondent of the Auckland 'Evening Star' writes as follows:—"We are somewhat curious here as to the reasons which have led to the resignation on the part of Sir James Fergusson of the Governorship of New Zealand. We have noticed both in the New Zealand and Australian Press comments on him and his ways which are by no means complimentary, and have been a little surprised. As a sporting and yachting man I should have thought he would have liked your Colony immensely. Has his wife anything to do with it? I have understood that she did not care about the society, which she thought rather mixed. Still she could hardly have expected anything else in a new country. As regards the Native question Sir James seems to have got his name up wonderfully, and to have impressed the Maori mind more favorably than his predecessor, but then Sir George was the incarnation of soft-sawder and boah."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

"Carnival" is derived from the Latin words *caro*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, meaning "Farewell to butchers' meat."

A Mrs Van Henrich is 1868 bequeathed all her property to her husband, adding:—"It is also my earnest wish that my darling husband should marry, ere long, a nice, pretty girl, who is a good housewife; and, above all, to be careful that she is of a good temper."

A volcanic eruption on a range near Lambo, in Queensland, is reported; but the truth of the report is very much questioned.

The population of New South Wales has increased 10,000 during the last half-year.

The colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner weighs 40 tons, and is nearly 30 feet high.

To promote sleep, put sixpenny-worth of clean and fresh hops in your pillow-case.

There are more than 500 noblemen and gentlemen in the United Kingdom worth the capitalized sum of £1,000,000 sterling at 3 per cent. interest.

The luxury of a glass of pure water is denied to the wealthiest community the world has ever known. There is no "constant supply" in any part of London, and the moving organisms and the sediment from sewage are retained in all cisterns for weeks and months.

The German empire contains 530,000 square miles, and a population of 38,000,000; France, without Alsace and Lorraine, 520,000 square miles, and a population of 36,000,000.

A locomotive consumes, on the average, forty-five gallons of water for every mile that it runs.

The first European decoration conferred upon H.M. the Mikado of Japan, has been presented by the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The Mikado has been enrolled in the Order of the Ernestine House, because of the welcome he accorded Prince Philip of Coburg.

The Government intend publishing during the recess an official history of their land purchases in the North Island.

A Paisley manufacturer got by some accident a severe cut across the nose, and having no court plaster at hand, stuck on his unfortunate organ one of his gun tickets, on which was the usual intimation—"Warranted 350 yards long."

There are at present 9101 Jesuits in the world. The largest number—2303—is in France; the missionary service occupies 1588; 1527 are in Italy; 1080 are in Great Britain and her Colonies, and the rest distributed in the various countries.

Mr G. M. O'Rourke has joined the Auckland Provincial Executive, taking the office of Provincial Solicitor, vacant by the death of Mr Beveridge. Mr O'Rourke has not taken the title, but it is understood that he will do so.

Mr John Gleeson, solicitor, Limerick, has just died at the ripe age of 82 years. He was the "Father" of the legal profession in Limerick—indeed, in Munster, having begun practice as a solicitor at so remote a date as the year 1815.

The Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D.C., received last year Bertha Gorolt, the daughter of the late Prussian Minister to the United States, as a/o one of the Emperor Iurvide, and a daughter of General Scott. A few weeks since, the daughter of Admiral Sands took the white veil in the same convent.

There are forty-seven public libraries in Rome, and they are to be consolidated into three.

The doctors of Naples have discovered a liquid preparation which instantly stops the flow of blood from wounds of every description.

Twelve thousand of the inhabitants of Fez, Morocco, have risen in rebellion in consequence of the reimposition of gîte-tax.

Commodore Ryan, U.S.N., is the chief astronomer at Keryueien Island, Pacific Ocean, for the observation of the transit of Venus.

Dr. Kuttner, a German scholar and writer, lectured on "Ireland—Its never-dying Faith," in Liverpool, England, recently.

William North, the English writer, said "he would rather see the whole world drunk from choice, than one man sober from compulsion."

Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Illinois, was opened on the 6th July, to allow his remains to be viewed by a number of prominent gentlemen. The body, according to the report, is as it was the day it was interred, with the exception that the upper lip is somewhat swollen.

The right of engraving Miss Thomson's new battle piece has been sold for £200.

The fortune of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild is estimated (according to 'Galignani') at more than a thousand millions of francs, equal to £40,000,000 sterling.

In the parish of Termon, near Letterkenney, there is at present living the oldest woman in Ireland. She was born in the year 1763, and is, consequently, now in the 111th year of her age. Her sight is yet good, and she rises and dresses every morning without assistance. She has got her third set of teeth, and can eat the hardest description of food.

The King of Denmark recently paid a visit to Thorshaven (Faroe Islands). During his stay the following melancholy incident occurred: While the president of the municipality was reading an address of welcome to His Majesty, the mayor dropped dead at his feet. The King was greatly affected, and has endowed the widow with a pension.

We hear of the death of Mr E. A. Moriarty, who translated 'Pickwick' and some other of Dickens' novels into German. He was for some time teacher of English at a Government College at Berlin.

It is alleged, with respect to a railroad in Arkansas, that, in order to realise the State aid, the company built a section of 10 miles, drew the bonds thereon, took up the rails and relaid them on the next section, and drew another instalments of bonds, and so on, till its whole quota of bonds had been drawn, and no road built.

The negroes at Trenton, Tennessee, having come to the determination to exterminate the white population, have organised an armed force for that purpose. A number of them have, however, been arrested by the whites, and 16 of the ringleaders have been "lynched."

A drug store at Fort Wayne, Ind., recently sold 1900 dols. worth of quinine in a week.

About 17,000 poor children have been taken out on free excursions in New York.

The Marquis of Londonderry is, it is understood, to be the new Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, and will probably be installed by the Lord Lieutenant.

John G. Whittier, who received one vote in the Senatorial election in Massachusetts, congratulates himself that his party did not split, but voted like one man to the last.

According to a rumor current in political circles in London, the real purpose of Mr Disraeli's promised visit to Ireland is to satisfy himself on the long pending question of a royal residence in that country. The Prime Minister is said to have set his heart upon giving to Ireland a royal residence and a real court, presided over by a son and a daughter of the Queen, and the Duke of Connaught and his bride are designated as the victims.—'Cork Examiner.'

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Auckland, Nov. 3.

THE Auckland newspapers are now full of Sir George Grey's protest for upholding the Provinces and securing Federal Government to this Colony. By a curious coincidence, the same number of our Herald which gave Sir George Grey's "State document," so highly lauding Federal Governments, contained the announcement that General Grant was about to retire from the Presidency of the United States—grieved and disgusted at the universal prevalence of corruption which he had no power to check. But the United States constitute an old and model Federal Government. Therefore Federal Government, on the score of public virtue cannot be very desirable, whatever other recommendations they may have. When I read the windy war, the old couplet comes to my memory:

For forms of Government let fools contest,—
That which is best administered is best.

PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.

WHATEVER be the cause of our prosperity, there can be no question of the fact of its existence. We have many prophets of evil among us who predict that a crash or "crisis" is impending. Be that as it may, Mr Vogel and his supporters deserve no small amount of credit for the peace and prosperity we now enjoy, and the evil prophets may prove false prophets. God grant they may. As yet the people have no good reason to question either the judgment or integrity of Mr Vogel and those associated with him in the public business of the country. A good share of Solomon's wisdom has fallen to him obviously, and the colony has been fortunate in the benefit of it. The art of ruling is a very difficult one, whether the ruler be a parent, a schoolmaster, or a Prime Minister, and many allowances should be made for mistakes and shortcomings. The mass of the people cannot judge well of the soundness of any "policy" except by its fruits. Under ordinary circumstances, the people should confide much in the wisdom and knowledge of those in whose hand, by the providence of God, the Government is placed. My impression is, Providence sends the people of New Zealand much better rulers than we deserve. Provincial institutions I hope will be continued. They will—as an English M.P. who advocates Home Rule for Ireland well remarked—relieve the central Government of much troublesome work, which can be much better done by a local legislature—big parish work in short.

AUCKLAND.

THE 'OTAGO TIMES,' THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND THE 'TABLET.'

"You shall be hated by all nations for my sake" was the warning which the founder of the Christian Church addressed to those who were to rule it or belong to it. This prediction has often been fulfilled by the treatment which the Catholic Church, her ministers, and people have received at the hands of the Civil Government and popular factions from age to age. Never, probably, was it more notably fulfilled than at the present time, by such men as Bismarck and the 'Otago Times,' if we may compare the tiger and tom cat. The writer in the 'Times,' and many besides, who repeat the cuckoo accusations against the Church, may be excused on the ground of their ignorance. They know not what they say, nor whereof they affirm; yet they cannot be held innocent in writing on a subject of which they have not taken sufficient means fully to inform themselves. A perusal of the English Protestant journals, especially the impartial London 'Spectator,' would have convinced your 'Times' that the Protestant feeling of England is largely and strongly against Bismarck's iniquitous persecuting laws. They argue that such laws strike at the very root of religious, and, therefore, of civil liberty. If the one go down, the other cannot stand. Such laws, if introduced into England, would deprive Protestant Non-Conformists, no less than Catholics, of all those rights they now enjoy, and which they struggled so manfully to secure, up to a recent date. It is to be hoped that the Otago 'Times' does not speak the sentiments of any considerable portion of its readers when it says that "The Catholic Church only exists in this colony by the grace and favor of the Governor and General Assembly, and that it could claim no inherent right to continue its ministrations were the Civil Government to suppress it by law." Anything more outrageous than this can hardly be conceived. It is a sentiment more befitting a Nero than a journalist addressing a community of free-born men. The 'Times,' in saying this, must surely be joking and poking his fun at his Catholic neighbours. It is easy to conceive why men like him should be irritated, annoyed, and alarmed at the progress which the Catholic religion is everywhere making among devout and learned Protestants. The long list of clerical and titled converts given in a late issue might well cause him and others to ponder. But, surely, he cannot for a second imagine that the spirit of the English, Scotch, and Irish people would ever permit such laws as Bismarck is now trying to enforce to be placed on our Statute Books.

The British people and Parliament have had quite enough of such laws, and the last of them disappeared for ever when Lord Russell's "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" was repealed. Bismarck is provoking a contest of a very serious kind, the upshot of which will be still further to prove the irrepressible power of the Roman Catholic Church. Catholics will bide their time, and offer nothing but a passive resistance. God can do more to direct the current of human affairs than Bismarck or the Otago 'Times.' Anything the 'Times' can say against the Catholic Church, or in favor of Bismarck's policy, must be very harmless to us. He may grin and show his teeth—bite he cannot. Your province is pre-eminently Scotch, and the 'Times' must needs write to please the Scotch people. It is a remarkable fact that the Catholic religion is now making great and unlooked-for progress among Scotch families of distinction. The noble houses of Argyll, Buccleugh, Douglas, Lothian, Hamilton, and Gordon took a leading part in establishing the Reformed faith in Scotland, and they got hold of the lion's share of the Church lands, greatly to the disgust of Knox and his friends. Yet these same houses are now becoming the very nurseries of Catholic children, in consequence of their female heads having embraced the Catholic faith. A mother's influence is like the influence of the Church herself—irresistible in the long run, and no effort to keep the children out of the Catholic Church will be long successful when once the mother has joined its communion. Her prayers alone, not to speak of any other influence, would, as a rule, lead to their conversion. We see instances of this daily almost. When fervent Protestants do enter the Catholic Church, they "pray without ceasing" for the conversion of their relatives, more especially their children, and their prayers are often answered in a wonderful and unlooked-for manner. Not all the power of Bismarck or the Otago 'Times,' or even the London 'Times' himself can prevent this. That is an "influence" which defies their power. Will the 'Times' call it an undue influence? Scotland, if not so rich and populous and luxurious in Catholic ages as she is now, was more virtuous then by a great deal. When virtue and piety declined, then the "Reformation" came. In our day virtue and piety are beginning to revive in Scotland, and the natural outcome of this is the return of her people to the Catholic Church. When the Church has rich children, she will never be poor. The pious munificence of the late Duchess Dowager of Argyll is a proof of this. There are other instances in point. Indeed, it was recently suggested by the Scotch Press that some law should be passed to restrain the liberality of Catholics to the Church in their testamentary bequests. The Otago 'Times,' no doubt, would be ready to frame and support such a law, with all the power at his command. Poor man! As yet, unfortunately, such a restraining law is but little wanted in New Zealand. We have no rich ladies, like the Duchess of Argyll and other gentles, to bequeath their thousands to the Church; but we support it out of our poverty. By the way, I do not see the name of the late Duchess of Kent—the Queen's mother—in your published list of converts. It is given in the Catholic Almanac, published "by authority." Treat the 'Times' tenderly. We at a distance look upon him as a benefactor to the Church. Like Bismarck, he is doing what will show her beauty, and her power, and her usefulness more plainly than ever. He is giving you the opportunity to remove from the public mind prejudices and misapprehensions against the Church such as you would not otherwise have. Therefore, treat him gently, and do not overwhelm him with harsh epithets, however much his presumption or malevolence may deserve them. A soft answer is the best answer, whether to ignorance, folly, or malice. It would be difficult to say of which of these three the 'Times' shows the most. Let us not boast of such triumphs. We have enough of causes of sorrow and humiliation when we look at our own shortcomings.—LAIC.

CHANGES INDEED.

OLD MANNERS REVIVE.

A GRUFF, reserved, and morose disposition is the characteristic of modern Englishmen. In Catholic or ancient times it was different. Then England was "merrie England," and, of course, the English were a merrie people. It was the Lutheran heresy which changed the English from a merry to a morose race. The Puritan meeting-house, and the "Union," or Poor Laws, produced a sad change for the worse in the manners and habits of the English nation, and, consequently, exerted a most injurious influence on the temper of the people. They did much to alienate the rich from the poor. The revival of the Catholic religion among the noble and wealthy in England is bringing back those manners and feelings which tended so much to promote a good understanding between the rich and the poor in ancient times, ere the diabolical and selfish spirit of the Lutheran heresy had infected the hearts of the English people. A writer in a recent number of a widely-circulated American journal describes what he saw during the extensive and innocent festivities carried on for several days to celebrate "the coming of age" of the heir of one of the noblest and most ancient families among the aristocracy of England. The head of this noble house some years ago renounced the Anglican heresy, and returned to the faith of his ancestors—to the faith of St. Augustine and Alfred the Great. After describing at great length the various "merrie" doings in which the rich and the poor took part during this festive occasion, the writer comes to the principal event—the High Mass offered in the family chapel to implore the blessing of God on the young heir. "Here," he says, "we are reminded that we are among those who have returned to the faith of Old England. Many not of our faith were there, joining reverently, and as far as they could, in the beautiful Service. The domestic chapel, almost in size a church, looked very fair in the pale morning light that streamed through its pointed windows." He winds up his description with the following reflection in allusion to the great numbers of the wealthy, noble, and titled among the guests, united with the farmers and humbler classes, who joined in these princely festivities on this auspicious domestic occasion:—"What strikes us even more is the beautiful picture here displayed of the revived spirit of the olden faith, quickening the pulses, guiding the lives, and hallowing the pleasures of a new generation of Englishmen. Here are the senators, the law-givers, and soldiers of the future, assembled under the auspices of the Old Church, putting into practice her ideas of ample hospitality and unquestioning charity. The Catholic Church now stands in a high and proud position in England. A social conqueror, on the same soil she conquered once already, by the splendour of her learning and the resources of her material energy. The land which her monks reclaimed from barrenness—the universities her friars adorned with their matchless genius—after having been torn from her by violence, are virtually now holding out their arms to her again; and the Gothic chapels that crown the abbey demesnes, of new and wealthy converts, are but the practical translation of that better wealth poured back into her bosom by the converts of the schools and universities."

In presence of such conquests as these, we need not break our hearts for grief when we witness the puny efforts of such men as Mr Barton, and the editors of the New Zealand newspapers, to "run down" the Catholic Church, by representing her clergy as the enemies of liberal studies, of every kind and of all manner of social and scientific improvements. For three centuries the Catholic Church has been under a cloud; her glories have suffered an eclipse; wealth and power have been in the hands of her enemies. But a change has come, and she is now putting forth her ancient energy and power everywhere, even in New Zealand. In vain do her enemies or false friends seek to arrest her progress or cripple her energies by establishing godless or secular schools, or by any other means whatever. They are but kicking against the goad.

NORTH ISLAND.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL AMONG THE PRESBYTERIANS IN EDINBURGH.

THIS appears to be a rather important and extensive movement; a violent religious commotion, in fact. It has, however, all the appearance of a wild and barren fanaticism at present, though it may issue in something good in the end. Even religious fanaticism is preferable to religious indifference or actual impiety. If men be honestly bent on being good Christians, and if they pray for light and direction, with humility and perseverance, as they ought, we may be sure that God will be with them and guide them into the right path—that he will conduct them into the Catholic Church. Any religious "revival" therefore among Protestants, more especially educated and intelligent Protestants such as most Scotch Presbyterians are, promises well for the Catholic Church in those times. We know that the Catholic Church is working strongly in Scotland, and has long been doing so. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that two men from America set this Protestant religious "revival" on foot in Scotland. One of these men is a convert from Unitarianism, and is now a Congregationalist. The other, his fellow-labourer, it is said, "sings the Gospel." It is a pity we have not a religious "revival" among the Presbyterians in Dundee and other parts of the Colony. It might stir them up to examine the most of them, are at present in a state of utter ignorance; or rather is worse, they are very imperfectly acquainted with it. At the same time they fancy they know all about it, and that it is a system of rank idolatry. Such a thing as a religious "revival" among Catholics is not unknown, and is often much needed. But then it cannot well degenerate into fanaticism. It must be sober and rational, however fervent. The confessional secures that. Such a revival is usually the fruit of "missions" among Catholics. Many instances of it are to be seen in Ireland and America. On such occasions many Catholics of both sexes are often brought back to the Church, and their duty, after years of irreligious and vicious living, and who, but

for such missions would in all human probability have continued to lead a reprobate life, and die in their sins. Religion is usually the grand lever which moves the feelings and directs the actions of men, in every relation of life private or public. When this lever is in the hands of those who know how to use it well, and who have authority to use it, great and good results, and visible results, must follow. Yet they who have no authority to use it, may get hold of it and abuse it, to the injury of many. How often is this seen, and the present "revival" in Edinburgh is an illustration of it. It was when the princes and people of Europe were under the influence and direction of the Catholic Church, that the foundation of modern civilization and the British Constitution were laid, so favorable to true liberty. Then progress was safe and salutary. Europe has progress now, but progress detached almost entirely from any connection with the Church. We have seen to what hurtful consequences, in a moral and religious sense, such modern progress is tending. But we have not seen the end, and men are now instinctively returning to the Catholic Church as to the only safe harbour from the political storm that they see impending. Those outside the Church are merely struggling against each other for supremacy. Parties the most incongruous, such as Continental Infidels and English Nonconformists, are uniting their forces if only they can destroy the Catholic Church—the foe at once of heresy and infidelity. Well may Lord Salisbury call this a "monstrous" confederacy. Both in America and England, the two most progressive countries in the world, it is universally admitted that Infidelity and Catholicism are the two great powers which now divide Christendom; and that Protestantism is a power utterly inadequate to cope with either. The temporal power of the Pope is not yet destroyed. The root of it still remains in the Vatican, and ere another generation pass, it will again spring up and extend its branches as of yore, no doubt.

THE IRISH IN SCOTLAND.

I MAY relate an incident which, many years ago, fell under my notice in my native town in the south of Scotland. I was one day present in the Circuit Court, at a certain trial for murder. A party of poor Irishmen were quietly making their way back to Ireland, after the reaping season, with their little savings. They were assailed, as they were crossing the river, by some malicious Scotchman. He began to pelt them with stones, as the 'Otago Times' is now pelting poor Biddy with his types and printing press. On their remonstrating, this Scotch ruffian struck one of the party to the ground, and killed him with a heavy stake. At the trial, an attempt was made by the prisoner's counsel to shake the evidence of the chief witness, the comrade of the murdered man, by some broad insinuations that Irishmen in general had little respect for truth. On this the Judge—Scotchman though he was—indignantly remarked, addressing the counsel, that he would not sit there to listen to any such unjustifiable reflections upon the character of any class of H.M. subjects. After the witness had finished his evidence, and before he left the court, the Judge said to him: "An attempt has been made to throw suspicion on your evidence by the counsel for the prisoner in a very unjustifiable manner, and I cannot allow you to go without saying I never, in the course of my judicial experience, heard testimony given with more fairness and evident honesty and truthfulness than you have given in this case. Notwithstanding the provocation you had received from the prisoner you have not shown the slightest animosity against him, nor any attempt to exaggerate the circumstances of the atrocious crime which he has committed, in depriving one of your comrades of his life in the cold-blooded manner he did." An attempt was made to prove the prisoner insane, but that would not avail him, and he met the doom he justly deserved, and he was hanged. The only excuse the ruffian had for his crime was, that some one had told him, as it appeared truly, that the Irishmen had been ill-using his nephew, a young lad. It is much to be feared he was prompted to the infernal deed chiefly because his victim was Irish, one of the natives of that country against whom Scotchmen, and Englishmen too, are led almost from their cradle to cherish an ungenerous antipathy. The bigotted, the prejudiced low-bred and low-born Scotch and English may indulge in such feelings against Irishmen, yet there are many among them who, like the Scotch Judge referred to, are superior to such prejudices, and judge and treat Irish men and women with justice. The Government and those in high station, as a rule, are now well-disposed to them. Not so the Press. Strange that any ill blood should exist between the Irish and Scotch. They are of the same stock—Celtic in their origin, and possessed of many fine virtues in common.

Had it not been for that foul revolt from the Church in the sixteenth century, the people of the two countries might have lived in peace and friendship at this day. But good and evil, justice and injustice, truth and error, will ever remain in conflict till the end comes. What we Catholics of all nationalities have to do is to look well to our own ways; to see that we are faithful and loving to our Holy Mother the Church; obedient to the voice of her pastors. Then we may bid our bitterest enemies—the 'Otago Times' included—do their worst. To use the words of Archbishop Manning, "We fear them not."

Of this we may be certain, that the more faithful we are to our own creed, and the more we practise its duties, the more will Protestants of all kinds respect and trust us. No small amount of the prejudice existing against Catholics arises from some being practically unfaithful to their Church.

SCOTCH CELT.

P.S.—I should have said that when an attempt was made to prove the murderer in the above case insane, the Judge resented it as something like an affront to the majesty of the law, so barefaced was it. The man was, no doubt, insane in a certain sense, his mind being possessed with national and religious prejudice to an insane degree. The 'Otago Times' shows a similar insanity, though in a milder form, when he attempts to destroy poor Biddy's prospects, if not her life, by a savage attack on her in its paper.

THE TARA BROOCH.

AMONGST the various objects of Ancient Irish Art in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, besides those to which we have already referred, we shall confine ourselves to one of special interest. It is of world-wide fame, and is better known as the Tara Brooch. The title is suggested by the principle "*Lucus a non-lucendo*." It has no connection with Tara. It was found in 1850 by the children of a poor woman, whilst they were at play on a strand near Drogheda. It was sold by her for a trifle to a watchmaker in Drogheda, from whom it passed by purchase into the possession of Messrs Waterhouse of Dublin. It bears no inscription, so that its date must be fixed by a comparison with similar remains of Celtic art. O'Neill and Petrie are here at variance. The former holds that "The Tara Brooch belongs, at the latest, to the early part of the Christian era, if—which is more probable—it be not a relic of heathen times." For Mr O'Neill as a mere artist we entertain the highest respect, and therefore we take, with fullest confidence, his estimate of the artistic excellence of the brooch. But his knowledge of the history of Irish art is not to be compared to Petrie's; hence we incline much more to the date assigned by the latter, who says:—"The form and general character of this brooch are Celtic, and, perhaps, Moorish; while they may belong to the most remote antiquity, yet the arts shown in the workmanship of the details are those which belong to that period when such arts were carried to the greatest artistic perfection in Ireland—namely, the eleventh century." The minuteness of elaboration in the tracery of the Tara brooch is amazingly beautiful. O'Neill tells us that—"The brooch is formed of white bronze as a basis, which is covered with a variety of ornaments in gold, silver, niello, variously-coloured glass, and enamel. . . . No language can convey an idea of the wonderful delicacy of the workmanship of this relic." It is now (1863) being exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, and a writer in the 'Times' has said that it is "more like the work of fairies than of human beings." We have ourselves heard the most practised and able jewellers say, "that so wonderful is the workmanship, that they cannot be imitated exactly at the present day. They have been executed in a peculiar manner, unknown to modern times.—'Irish Ecclesiastical Record.'

THE NUNS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MELBOURNE, AND THEIR MISSION.

THE sanctity of the Catholic Church has always been manifest in the multiplicity and variety of its good works. These are fruits which in all ages have borne witness to its Divine origin. That charity which in the Church is a vital principle of its existence, is an active one in every clime and among every people. In its dispensations it knows no distinction of race, creed, or class; it adapts itself to every unhappy circumstance in which the human being may be placed, and there is no vice or disease, however odious or repellant, from which it withdraws its helping hand. Of these facts there are illustrations innumerable in the Church, but for the purpose we have in view it is only necessary for us to refer to one or two bright examples of the kind. Some eleven years since a band of the Good Shepherd Nuns arrived in this Colony, and settled down at Abbotsford, where their convent is. Their mission, more especially, was to rescue from the streets those fallen creatures who lead a life of sin, shame, and wretchedness, and to that work the good Sisters have since devoted themselves with unflinching earnestness. They have made a sacrifice of their lives to the services of the Good Shepherd, and their only reward is, that they have brought to His knees many—very many, penitent Magdalens. They have brought peace to many souls distracted by remorse, and hope to many hearts weighed down with shame and despair. The co-operation which was indispensable to them has been generously rendered, not alone by the Catholic community, but also by members of other creeds, who held in just and liberal appreciation the great Christian work accomplished at the Abbotsford Convent. With the help of a generous public, the good Nuns have been enlarging their premises, and extending the benefits of their institutions to vastly-increased numbers. They have never been deterred by the ordinary embarrassments from throwing open their door to an applicant for admission, and they have never yet missed an opportunity of drying a penitent tear and pouring balm on a wounded heart. Ministers of grace they have ever been when the fallen sister wished to return to the fold of the Good Shepherd. Their confidence in the Divine help has never been disappointed, and they do not fear that it will be now. Relying upon it, they have largely extended their accommodation for those erring children who are committed to their care, and whom they reform and train up on sound religious and moral principles. For that purpose they have just erected a large, substantial brick building, at a cost of £5000. It forms three sides of a square, at two sides of which it is two storeys high, and on the third three storeys, the highest floor in the latter case being used for storage purposes. The second floor is employed for dormitories, and being spacious, lofty, and well ventilated, is admirably fitted for that purpose. On the ground floor are two large school-rooms, a work-room, and refectory, besides other smaller apartments, such as infirmary, laundry, dressing and bath-rooms, the fittings in all being so arranged as to contribute to the health and comfort of the inmates, and to facilitate an observance of the system of management that prevails in the office—a system which is as mild as it is strict, as anyone must perceive from the cheerfulness of the children who are so well trained under it. The erection of this fine building has heavily involved the community, as they are now in debt about £4000. On Tuesday, the 27th instant, a bazaar will be opened at St. George's Hall, the proceeds of which will be applied to a reduction of the amount, and it is with the object of urging the public to come generously to the assistance of the good Nuns in this undertaking that we refer to the large amount of good they are effecting. It is now two years since a bazaar has been held on their behalf, and if they could possibly avoid it, they would now refrain from appealing to the public. But the appeal is absolutely unavoidable.

Although the community have expended many thousands on the erection of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and children from all parts of the Colony are sent to them by the magistrates, the only grant for building purposes they have ever received from Government was one for £1000. They are allowed 6s. per head for each child, and they are obliged to show an expenditure of 7s. 6d., whilst for each child in the other Industrial Schools of the Colony the expenditure is at the rate of about 13s. per head. In Ireland the cost is 6s. per head, and the Abbotsford Nuns do not receive a penny more. A child cannot be supported here as cheaply, and the Nuns are obliged to find the additional amount necessary. It is idle, as an excuse for this injustice, to say that the children taken by the Nuns will be received into the other Industrial Schools, if desired. They are at least as well treated at Abbotsford, and why should they not be paid for on the scale of cost elsewhere? Under an arrangement illiberal, but not so flagrantly unjust as that in force, their allowance should be equal to the cost of maintenance in the other schools, and it is below it. Then, again, they are not paid for teaching the children; and why this should be so, no just or impartial person can explain. Several of the thirty Nuns in community devote their whole time and attention to the care of the 217 children in their Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and surely some allowance should be made for the services of these ladies. The number of inmates in the Magdalen Asylum is about 130, and so the bazaar will be an appeal of 347 persons who are much in need of Christian sympathy and charitable assistance. For it is in the interest of these people the Nuns labor, and it is for their support and protection the bazaar will be held. If the object is kept in view, the result will be satisfactory; and the Nuns of the Good Shepherd will be considerably relieved from the pecuniary embarrassment which they have encountered from the highest and most disinterested motives.—'Advocate.'

SPURGEON ON THE QUACKERY OF CEREMONIALISM.

THE writer of the following letter has requested us to publish it in the TABLET—ED. N.Z. TABLET.

(To the Editor of the 'Ross Guardian'.)

SIR—As your extract from Mr Spurgeon is going all the round of the papers, I think, as a subscriber of yours, I have one right, to at least your columns, which Mr Spurgeon has not. I claim then to be allowed to say a word on this popular cutting from his letters.

If Mr Spurgeon is a Mason, he must have received a severe castigation from his Worshipful Master long before this, for speaking disparagingly and contemptuously of a matter which intimately concerns a noble craft that deeply reveres their ceremonies as a sacred and integral part of their institution; if he is not a Mason, he, no doubt, deprecates the loss of the Marquis of Ripon, late Grand Master of English Masons, to the ranks of Protestantism, as a sad consequence of being too proficient in the ceremonies of the lodge. Dr. Ceremonial must, indeed, be a mighty clever fellow to catch such a large and knowledgeable fish as a Grand Master of English Masons must be. But Mr Spurgeon, I suppose, pronounces the Marquis a fool. What a fool, too, must that Russian Prince be, William Radzinel, who has of late joined the flock of Dr. Ceremonial, with the certain penalty of forfeiting all his property. Mr Spurgeon wonders at the defection of a host of others, lay and cleric, willing dupes to the magic rites of the same fascinating doctor. "This quack, facing the East, drives a good trade," Mr Spurgeon says, addressing himself to the West London folk. I don't know whether the doctor is very particular about East or West but I know that Mr Spurgeon will not think of looking East, as it is too poor and too filthy. He knows better than to think of coming to Whitechapel or Bethnal Green. He drives a first-class trade in the West, and does not envy Dr. Ceremonial, in his courts, lanes, and alleys.

Mr Spurgeon calls himself a Christian, and quotes scripture by the yard, and yet his conclusions are lamentably in contradiction with whole chapters of the Bible. Now, Mr Spurgeon, I want you to swallow one of the doctor's large pills. Give me your Bible. Look here; I find in it that God commanded Moses to take the shoes from off his feet, in respect for Mount Horeb, which He solemnly pronounced to be holy ground; I find Jacob trembling at Bethel, whilst he declared the spot, where he had seen the vision of the ladder, to be the House of God and the Gate of Heaven; I find that God allowed no one within the Holy of Holies except the high priest, and even him but once a year; I find God visiting the Bethsamarites with a plague for daring to look at the Ark of the Covenant, and a Prince of Judah struck dead for merely touching it, &c., &c.; and now tell me, Mr Spurgeon, how could you be so blasphemous as to laugh at the possibility of one place or thing being holier than another; and how are you justified in putting the religion of the chosen people of God on a low footing with the idolatry of Western Africa, called fetishism? I read in the same Bible, in the twenty-fifth and following chapters of Exodus, &c., minute details entered on by God Himself, for the decoration of the Tabernacle, and the clothing of its ministers:—"Ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue and purple and scarlet; and then the ephod, with its gold and purple; and the robe of the ephod, with its seventy-two golden bells, and as many artificial pomegranates, &c., &c.; all according to the dictation of God Himself? Does Mr Spurgeon laugh? God sets apart certain days of the year, reckoned by the moons, as times of special prayer; and Mr Spurgeon keeps holy the seventh day, although it is not the real Sabbath mentioned in Holy Writ. What say you, Mr Spurgeon? I read that Christ *breathed* upon His disciples, and said to them: "Receive the Holy Ghost: whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them;" and that He cured a deaf and dumb man, employing such ceremonies as taking him aside, putting His fingers into his ears, touching his tongue with His spittle, looking up to Heaven and groaning, and, in fine, using the word *Ephphetha*. Well, Mr Spurgeon don't you think Dr. Ceremonial has got some reason on his side? Again, in the garden, Christ *fell on His face* when He prayed, and He said the self-same prayer *three*

times. Now, Mr Spurgeon, why do you find fault with postures in praying, and with "uttering over the same words?" St. Paul knelt down to pray, as we read in the Acts; and are you too proud to bend your knee. As Mr Spurgeon talks of a nibbling mouse, &c., he can not believe in the sacredness of Christ's Body and Blood, which had been scourged and trampled on respectively; and as he makes so light of the water of regeneration, he bids fair, I am sorry to say, of never entering "into the kingdom of God," since I must believe the words of One Who ought to know, and Who speaks expressly of the necessity of that water united to the Holy Spirit, in the very pages of the Gospel.

If there is one thing more than another that should expose a public preacher to contempt, it is inconsistency. It is not without reason then, that "I have no patience with such" people as Mr Spurgeon, lacking the first essential to public speaking. He points to the Bible as his great authority, yet he readily abandons it to feed popular prejudice. He well knows that low abuse, by a strange perversion, is argument with many; and he, therefore, does not fail to try the strength of an arch-scoffer's axiom: "Throw plenty of mud and some of it is sure to stick." I am, &c.,

REASON AND NO PREJUDICE.

P.S.—Mr Spurgeon asks: "What is any worship unless the reason and heart enter into it?" And I answer, it is of no value.—R.

CUT OUT.

(FROM JOHN MITCHELL'S 'JAIL JOURNAL'.)

ONE main feature in convict life I have ascertained to be a deep and heartfelt respect for atrocious villainy—respect the more profound as the villainy is more outrageous. If anything can add to the esteem which a man in the felon-world secures by the reckless brutality of his language and manners, the extent of his present thievings, and ingenuity of his daily lyings, it is the enormity of the original offence for which he is supposed to be suffering. Several instances of this fact, which have been told me since I came on board the Neptune, remind me of a whimsical illustration of the same which I saw last year, while I passed a few days in the Tenedos, hospital ship. On my arrival there I had hardly been left alone in my cabin before a convict softly entered. He was servant to the assistant-surgeon, and came with a pine apple which his master had sent me. The man was about fifty years of age, but very stout and active-looking, and highly consequential in his manner, as it soon turned out he had a good right to be—"I trust, sir," said he, "you will find every thing as you wish here—if I can do anything for you I'm sure I shall be most happy—I'm Garrett." "Well Garrett?" quoth I. Garrett, sir, Garrett; you must know all about me; it was in all the papers; Garrett, you know." "Never heard of you before Garrett." Oh! dear, yes sir, you must be quite well aware of it—the great railway affair you remember." "No I do not." "Oh! then I am Mr Garrett who was connected with the ——— railway. (I forgot the name of the railway). It was a matter of £40,000 I realised. Forty thousand pounds, sir—left it behind me, sir, with Mrs Garrett; she is living in England in very handsome style. I have been here now two years and I like it very well—I am very highly thought of—created a great sensation when I came here. In fact, until you came I was reckoned the first man in the colony. Forty thousand pounds, sir—not a farthing less. But now you have cut me out." I rose and bowed to this sublime rascal. The overwhelming idea—that I should supersede a swindler of forty thousand-pounds-power was too much for me. So I said, graciously bowing, "Oh, sir you do me too much honor: I am sure you are far more worthy the post of distinction. For me, I never saw so much money in all my life as forty thousand pounds." My dear sir," said my friend, bowing back again—"My dear sir! but then you are a prisoner of State, patriotic martyr, and all that. Indeed, for my part, my little affair was made a concern of State too. Lord John Russell, since I came out here, had a private application made to me, offering to remit my whole sentence if I would disclose my method—the way I had done it, you know; they want to guard against similar things on other lines, you understand." I trust, sir, quoth I, respectfully, "you treated the man's application with the contempt it deserved." The miscreant winked with one eye. I tried to wink, but failing, bowed again. "You may be sure of that, sir," said he—"his very little I care for any of them: I enjoy myself here very much—have never had a day's illness—very often go across to the nearest island to look after Dr. Beck's ducks; then I sometimes correspond with the newspapers—have a private way of getting anything I please sent out without these people knowing anything about it—should be most happy to have any document sent for you in a quiet way, you know—of course you will want to show up those rascals now and then." "No, Garrett," said I, getting tired—"there, that will do you may leave the room." The old monster looked a little blank, but walked off at once, and as I requested to be protected from such intrusion for the future, Dr. Hall took order with him, and I saw him no more.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF A SHEPHERD'S DOG.—The sagacity of a shepherd's dog was lately exemplified on the farm of Higham, near Newburgh, belonging to John Ballingall, Esq. The shepherd happened to lose a one pound note, and after many hours' fruitless search on the part of himself and the guide wife, the valuable "picture" was given up as lost for ever. A collie pup, four months old, made its appearance in the field where the note was supposed to be lost, and with much importunity sought to make itself noticeable. The wife could not be bothered with its caressing, so intent was she in looking for the lost "treasure." After being ordered off some half-dozen times, the dog eventually stood up on its hind legs, opened its mouth, and there was the note, folded just as when it went amissing. With much wagging of its tail, the animal laid the note at the woman's feet. This animal was originally despised by Mrs Harvey, but it is needless to say that now it is the most valued pet in the household.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THERE does not exist a nobler monument of Irish Catholic zeal and piety than the Catholic University of Ireland. Erected and maintained by the exertions of a people, poor in this world's goods but rich in faith, it is the fruit of a determination to give a Catholic education in its higher branches to those who are about to start in the race of life, and who need all the intellectual and moral training so necessary in the present day, when, as was lately remarked with great truth, the edifice of faith in God and in religion is more malignantly, perseveringly, and yet artfully assailed, than was ever before seen.

There is a two-fold order of knowledge, one conferred by natural reason, the other by divine faith—one including the things which natural reason can reach, the other the truths of revelation. This is the infallible and positive definition of the Vatican Council, and a Catholic University, being a place of teaching universal knowledge, is the natural home of both, and is, therefore, in a sense most true, the seat of wisdom.

It was the knowledge of this fact, and the desire to impart true "wisdom," that impelled the Irish in past ages to erect their great schools at Armagh, which were practically the universities of their time, teaching all that was then known of the sciences. The same zeal caused the foundation of the universities of Paris, of Salamanca, of Oxford and Cambridge, and of numerous others—the two latter of which, although, alas! long since separated from the Church's guidance, yet still bear ineffaceable traces of the Catholic influences under which they first sprung into existence.

The Catholic University of Ireland has not owed its existence to the munificence of kings or the subsidies of imperial treasuries. No merchant prince endowed it, neither have the spoils of plundered provinces or desolated homes built up its walls, but the poor gave of their mite and the rich contributed a portion of their substance to found a home where knowledge and faith would peacefully reside together.

At the late dedication of the Catholic University to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Lord Bishop of Ardagh preached the sermon. Speaking of the attempts of the English colonists of the "Pale" to found a university in Ireland, and of their failure on account of its anti-Irish character, the reverend speaker went on to describe how Elizabeth, the tigress of Protestantism in Ireland had endeavoured to drive the Irish into the Protestant University, and how the faith of the people rose against the attempt. And why? If the former university was alien to the national spirit, "this time its ornaments were the plunder of God's altars and of the shrines of his saints; its dowry the spoils taken from the weak; its doctrine the condemnation of all that her children revered. It was the daughter of the stranger come back again, flaunting in the face of the Catholic nation the strange creed she had learned during her period of absence. What could Ireland do but close heart and ears against her wiles, and pray for patience to endure her tyranny? Again, a change has come. The power which created that university has risen up against her, and lo! in its turn the Protestant University has disappeared, and in its stead a new university, as unblushingly godless as the worst creations of infidelity, is presented for acceptance by Ireland. And if Ireland turned away from the stranger in the pre-Reformation period, if she rejected the Protestant University because it was the foe of the religion she loved, with what scorn did she not look upon the university that has cast off its baptism to secure for itself a few more years of existence? But at length, another fair and gentle vision of a university meets the gaze of Ireland! No stranger this one, but the bone of our bone, and the flesh of our flesh; no follower of false religions, but beautiful with the beauty of the holiness of the sacraments, keeping amid the fullest treasures of science, the true faith; with the blessing of Peter on her brow, and the sweet name of Mary, the seat of wisdom engraven upon her heart; no slave of infidelity, but with the love of Jesus Christ glowing in her soul, and boldly proclaiming to the world that though now-a-days Christ is to some a stumbling block and to others foolishness, to her He is the power of God and the wisdom of God. Like some royal bride bearing in her bosom the hopes of empires, this Catholic University carries within it the best—I had almost said the only—hopes of Catholic Ireland. It is the visible symbol of principles which are essential to the life of Christianity."

The example of Ireland is now about to be followed by the Catholics of England, who have already laid under the direction of Archbishop Manning, the foundations of a great university in London itself. The Catholics of Belgium have long rejoiced in the University of Louvain whilst our co-religionists in France have the matter of "Higher Instruction" under consideration and will oblige the National Assembly to grant "freedom of Education" to the Church in France. Thus a great and growing movement throughout Catholic countries is evident and visible. Ireland has dedicated its University to the Sacred Heart, improved the regulations by which it is governed, and established it on a firm footing. England is busy in founding one, and France in removing restrictions. How useless are, therefore, the attempts of the Bismarcks and Victor Emmanuels of the age to cripple the Church. Their attacks and persecutions are but petty to those she has outlived, and Catholic Education is one of the most effective of her means of defence. Its improvement, extension and efficiency should be dear to every one who has even the least spark of Catholic faith or religious feeling.—*Philadelphia Standard*.

The 600th anniversary of the death of St. Bonaventure, who was acting in the kitchen of his monastery when the Cardinal's hut was brought him, was recently celebrated in England.

James Corey, an Irish-American, one of the five soldiers who cut the cable across the Mississippi in Farragut's expedition against Port Hudson, has just received £200 prize money for that exploit. Three others were killed at the time, and the fourth has since died.

Two pignons have arrived at Naples from the centre of Africa, under the care of Professor Palmieri. They are said to be descendants from the race of pignons mentioned by Herodotus.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A SINGULAR REMEDY.—Whenever Burke felt himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes as much as four and even five quarts in a morning, without any mixture or infusion, and as hot as he could bear it. His manner was to pour about a pint at a time into a basin, and to drink it with a spoon as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said, would relax and nauseate, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world. He certainly thought it a sovereign remedy; and not only took it himself, but prescribed it with the confidence of a Sangrado to every patient that came in his way.

LONG SUIT.—The longest law suit ever heard of in England was between the heir of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heir of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Watton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. It commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV., and was pending till the reign of James I., when a compromise took place, it having lasted above one hundred and twenty years.

AMERICAN VICISSITUDES.—The rise and fall of Pithole City, in the centre of Pennsylvania oil regions, seems almost like a miracle. In three months after the first house was built, Pithole had two theatres, two newspapers, an opera house, seventy-five hotels and salons—one of 100,000 dols., and a population of 25,000 people. Now the inhabitants have vanished, the theatres are closed, the newspapers removed, the oil wells are dry, and the place is lapsing into its original desolation as rapidly as it was built up. There are scarcely one hundred people left.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON I.—It was in 1796. Josephine, before marrying General Bonaparte, consulted her lawyer, M. Raquideau, as to her union with the young victor of Saint Roch. "It's folly," answered the sage man of law, "perfect folly, to marry a young officer without fortune and without future." But Josephine had more confidence still in the oracles of Mlle. Lenormand, the celebrated fortune-teller; or rather she did as people often do after asking advice, she followed her own mind, and did well. Bonaparte heard of the opinion passed upon him, and made his way in spite of M. Raquideau's doubt, and the young officer became Emperor. But, although he had advanced much, he had forgotten nothing. When he was attired in his coronation robes, and a few minutes before proceeding to Notre Dame, he called out in a voice of thunder, "Let Raquideau be brought!" The poor notary thought he had signed his last contract. "Well," said the Emperor, as soon as he perceived him, "here is the man without fortune and without future!" and then, after a mischievous pause of a few minutes, he turned to the confused lawyer, and said, "I name you lawyer to the family." Josephine did well, they say. Can we think so, if we remember her after suffering, and the agony of that night when, knowing her fate, she drew Bonaparte to the window, and, pointing to the sky, said, prophetically, "Like those two stars, we have risen together, and separated we shall fall."

THE FIRST ENGLISH COPPER COINAGE.—The first copper coinage consisted solely of farthings, and was issued in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Charles II. issued halfpence and farthings. Penny and twopenny pieces were first coined in the early part of the reign of George III. [We have, however, read of the reason of their being so called, which, if true, would upset this assertion. It has been stated that when pennies were first coined, they had two deep incisions, crossing each other, and dividing them into four equal parts. When the smaller sums were required, it could be broken into either two or four pieces—the larger being called half-pence; the smaller four-pennies, afterwards perverted to farthings.]

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—In 1596 the Dutch explorers in Nova Zembla constructed a small wooden hut. Captain Carlsen, in a fishing exhibition between September 9th and November 4th, 1873, made the tour of Nova Zembla, during which he discovered this house fallen to ruins, and completely covered with ice. In it he found 150 objects of interest; amongst other things, books which, after nearly 300 years, are in a good state of preservation. This collection is to be placed in the Museum of Amsterdam.

ABOUT KINGS.—Although the desire to rule has been so often productive of fatal results to princes, there are still men willing to sacrifice almost anything for a crown. It is estimated that out of 2540 emperors or kings who ruled 64 nations, 229 were dethroned, 64 abdicated, 20 committed suicide, 11 went mad, 100 died on the battlefield, 123 were made prisoners, 25 were pronounced martyrs and saints, 151 were assassinated, 62 were poisoned, and 108 sentenced to death. With this gloomy record staring him in the face, Don Carlos is vigorously striving to obtain possession of the Spanish crown, and the Count Chambord would make an equally stubborn effort to secure the French crown if encouraged by the faintest glimmer of hope that the attempt would be successful.

A WISE ENACTMENT.—The New York theatres are obliged to pay a tax of 500 dols. each to the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," on the ground that, as they assist to deprave the mind of youth they must aid in the reform. The managers now intend to test the constitutionality of the law. Their ground is not that the State had not the right to tax and regulate theatres under the general police authority reserved to the State by the Federal Constitution, but that it had no right to impose on theatres in the guise of a license what is already a fine for the benefit of a particular form of organised charity.

THE ROYAL CROWN OF ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria's crown is composed of hoops of gold, inclosing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue velvet, the hoops being completely covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of brilliants on the top of it. This cross has in its centre a splendid sapphire. The rim of the crown is clustered with brilliants, ornamented with *fleur de lis* and Maltese crosses equally rich. In front of the Maltese cross, which is in the front of the crown, is the celebrated heart-shaped ruby, traditionally said to have been worn by the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy, and by

Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt. Beneath, in the circular rim, is an immense, long sapphire. There are many other precious gems,—emeralds, rubies, and sapphires—and several small clusters of drop pearls.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BUDGET."—The word "budget," which is used as synonymous with the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Parliament, seems to have been derived in the following manner:—A French author says, "The word 'budget,' which France has borrowed from England, to express the estimate of national receipts and expenditure, comes originally from the Norman-French word *bouquette*, signifying a leathern purse or wallet. It was the custom of the early parliaments in England to put into a leathern bag, or *bouquette*, the accounts submitted to the Commons, and hence the word passed from the thing containing to the thing contained, and with this new signification returned to France. The word 'budget' is first officially used in the *arrêt* of the consuls, 4th Thermidor, year X, and Germinal year XI, of the Republic."

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—M. Krœping points out the following mode of determining which of two objects seen from a distance is further off than the other: Let the reader suppose two trees, for instance, standing in a line with the eye; if he moves his eye to the right, the tree which is nearer will appear to move to the left, and the other will seem to follow the motion of the eye.

THE OLDEST ROSEBUSH.—It is believed that the oldest rosebush in the world is one which is trained upon one side of the cathedral of Hildesheim in Germany. The root is buried under the crypt below the choir. The stem is a foot thick, and half a dozen branches nearly cover the eastern side of the church, bearing countless flowers in summer. Its age is unknown, but documents exist that prove that the Bishop Hezilo, nearly a thousand years ago protected it by a stone roof, which is still extant.

PETER THE GREAT.—A board bearing the following inscription has been recently put up in the new Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, by order of the City officials:—"Here worked as a ship-carpenter Peter, Czar of all the Russias, afterwards Peter the Great, 1698." That Peter the Great visited England is apparently clear enough, but it has not been satisfactorily proved that he worked as a shipwright in Deptford dockyard. The traditional belief is, however very strong, and the great Czar's title has been given to a street in Deptford—a very wretched and woe-begone one, and quite unworthy of the name.

MENTAL SYSTEM.—The faculty of concentrating the mind on the matter in hand, to the exclusion of all other things, is one of the rarest and most valuable gifts with which a man can be endowed. To commence with a theory, to think it out to its legitimate results to a concrete form, and, if it be in material science, to proceed to experiment and practice, without diverging in any direction from the purpose, is possible to very few men. And we do not think we are over-stating the case when we assert that in proportion as a man is gifted with this faculty he will become a successful investigator of the phenomena of nature. Certain it is, that the most eminent men in the scientific world have been remarkable for this power of self-concentration; and the study of nature and her laws—which go from process to process, and from fact to fact, by strict induction and with inexorable logic—is the pursuit of all others for the employment of this invaluable talent, as well as for the increase of its strength. The study of nature, in other words, science, is the best occupation for the mind, if it be desired to systematize the thinking faculty, and to obtain the greatest result from the exertion of the intellect. It is one phase of the same power, of which thoroughness of work is another; for, if the ability of mental concentration can be acquired, it is by doing most thoroughly and earnestly the work in hand. So the true worker and thinker never wastes time and strength in going back to what he has accomplished; but, having done it once, he is prepared for the next process, and so goes on with the least possible dispersion of mental force.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.—Year by year people are getting more sensible ideas in regard to clothing children, and fewer lives are sacrificed than formerly by the absurd, criminal method of dressing children (or, rather, undressing them) in low-necked and short-sleeved dresses. But still the custom is alarmingly prevalent, and people should be continually warned against it. A distinguished Paris physician says he believes that during the twenty years he has practiced his profession twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. "Need I say," he asks, "when these currents of the blood flow back to the chest, the child's vitality is more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child, with habitual cough or hoarseness, entirely relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm."

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The South Australian census of 1871 shows 50,849 persons—men, women, and children—described as belonging to the Church of England. This number is 27.39 per cent. of the whole population. The Roman Catholics have 28,688, or 15.44 per cent. of the population; the Wesleyan Methodists, 27,075, or 14.59 per cent.; the Lutherans, 15,415, or 8.30 per cent.; the Presbyterians, 13,371, or 7.20 per cent.; the Baptists, 8,731, or 4.70 per cent.; the Primitive Methodists, 8,207, or 4.72 per cent.; the Congregationalists, 7,969, or 4.29 per cent.; the Bible Christians, 7,758, or 4.18 per cent. The remainder of the population comprises some members of the smaller denominations, with 5,436 objecting to answer, and 3,802 whose religion is not stated. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics show the largest numerical increase since 1861. The total population in 1871 was 185,626—males, under 14, 39,936, and above that age, 55,472; females, under 14, 39,192, and above that age, 51,626.

Poets' Corner.

SONGS OF OUR LAND.

BY FRANCES BROWNE, THE BLIND POETESS, OF DONEGAL.

Songs of our land, ye are with us for ever,
The power and the splendour of thrones past away;
But yours is the might of some far flowing river,
Through Summer's bright roses or Autumn's decay.
Ye treasure each voice of the swift passing ages,
And truth which time writeth on leaves or on sand;
Ye bring us the thought of poets and sages,
And keep them among us, old songs of our land.

The bards may go down to the place of their slumbers,
The lyre of the charmer be hushed in the grave,
But far in the future the power of their numbers
Shall kindle the hearts of our faithful and brave.
It will waken an echo in souls deep and lonely,
Like voices of reeds by the summer breeze fanned;
It will call up a spirit for freedom, when only
Her breathings are heard in the songs of our land.

For they keep a record of those, the true-hearted,
Who fell with the cause they had vowed to maintain;
They show us bright shadows of glory departed,
Of love that grew cold and the hope that was vain.
The page may be lost and the pen long forsaken,
And weeds may grow wild o'er the brave heart and hand;
But ye are still left when all else hath been taken,
Like streams in the desert, sweet songs of our land.

Songs of our land, ye have followed the stranger,
With power over ocean and desert afar,
Ye have gone with our wanderers through distance and danger,
And gladdened their path like a home guiding star.
With the breath of our mountains in summers long vanished,
And visions that passed like a wave from the sand,
With hope for their country and joy from her banished
Ye come to us ever, sweet songs of our land.

The spring time may come with the song of our glory,
To bid the green heart of the forest rejoice,
But the pine of the mountain though blasted and hoary,
And the rock in the desert, can send forth a voice.
It was thus in their triumph for deep desolations,
While ocean waves roll or the mountains shall stand,
Still hearts that are bravest and best of the nations,
Shall glory and live in the songs of the land.

THE DISINHERITED SON.

A LEGEND OF FURNESS ABBEY.

CHAPTER II.

LITTLE LORD WALTER DE CONISTON AT THE ABBEY OF FURNESS.

THE evening's refection was over at Furness Abbey, and the bell was chiming for vespers, when a young monk who had but lately finished his novitiate, John Broughton by name, was summoned to the Abbot's parlor.

There, in company with that dignitary, he found the Prior, and the boy whom we have seen in the boat launched for the aid of the rash youth who meditated self-destruction on the Lever Sands.

This boy was the youngest of the three sons of Randolph de Coniston, Earl of Thurston, of whose castle on the banks of the lake not a vestige now remains.

A dour fierce lord was Randolph, a determined Lancastrian, who had fought under the Earl of Richmond at Bosworth, had been among those who proclaimed him Henry the Seventh on that field where the fortunes of the White Rose were quenched in blood, and had remained in high favor with that astute monarch till the time of his death.

Like that of the king, to whom he had been so devoted, the Earl of Thurston was a man of harsh and severe character.

After the death of Henry the Seventh, he withdrew with his lady and their three infant sons to his Castle of Coniston.

The free and joyous mood of Henry the Eighth, in the early part of his reign, little suited the austere nobleman, who would have made an admirable reiving border baron of the middle ages.

The Countess of Thurston, a gentle, timid lady, would fain have remained at court, where she had been most kindly received by the gracious Katherine of Arragon.

But the merrimakes, the pageant, the joustings, and feastings in which the young king delighted, were denounced by the sullen, gloomy earl. From his flat his wife had no appeal, and very sorrowfully she accompanied him to the gloomy solitude of his castle, where she died ere her youngest son Walter had completed his fifth year.

Earl Thurston delighted only in war and the chase.

The deep forest of High Furness, in those days abounded with game of every description, afforded the earl ample sport in the comparatively peaceable pursuit of the chase. The proximity of the Scottish border afforded him the still more exciting gratification of an occasional foray.

Of his sons, the two elder, both in person and disposition, resembled himself.

Had their mother lived, it is possible that her wise and loving care might have softened the turbulent temper of these boys, the second of whom, Oswald, the same wild youth whom we have seen on the Lever Sands, was perhaps even more fierce and obdurate than his brother.

With all his faults, however, Oswald de Coniston was gifted with strong natural affections.

Fiercer and prouder, but less hard and wholly selfish than Randolph, the Earl's eldest son, he was capable both of inspiring and feeling strong attachments.

Thus, there were various of the retainers who would have laid down their lives for him. To his younger brother, little Walter, a fragile, delicate child, he half supplied the place of the mother whom the little fellow had so early lost.

His devotion to the child was touching. He would climb the steepest rocks, and hang midway between earth and sky to procure for little Walter a wild flower or a bird's nest. He would fish, hunt, shoot, to furnish the most delicate trout, the most delicate venison, the daintiest birds, to tempt the sickly appetite of his young brother.

To harder tasks than these he sentenced himself for love of little Walter.

In sooth, to a boy of his hardy frame and active habits, it was a very hard task to devote himself to the clerical arts of penmanship and illuminating MSS.

But then the supreme delight of Walter was in transcribing the wonderful stories of cruel enchanters, fiery dragons, distressed ladies, and valorous knights, with which the pages of the ancient romancers teem. Still better did the child love to play on the pure, smooth, shining parchment the gorgeous tints of purple, azure, and vermillion, brightening and enriching all with the burnished gold leaf.

Half his pleasure was, however, destroyed if Oswald was not at his elbow to assist him in the task. Many a time had Oswald chafed at the taunts of his elder brother, when with his hawk upon his wrist he sneered at the lad who, instead of roaming by the mere or the forest, sat poring over books or dabbling with inks and pigments to please a sick child. The rough Earl would sometimes join Randolph in his scoffing speech; but Joslyn Brathwaite, the chief huntsman, swore that his lord did not, after all, love his second son the less for his devotion to little Walter.

He knew indeed that Oswald was as light of foot, drew as keen an arrow, and wielded as stout a sword as Randolph.

On one occasion, when the child Walter was ill of an infectious fever, Oswald watched three nights and days without the door of the sick chamber, which the leech had prohibited him to enter.

When the boy recovered, Randolph, who scrupulously avoided approaching him during his illness, scoffingly bade Oswald assume the cap and pinnars of a nurse, for that lance he must be unfit to level, or bow to draw.

Then came a great outburst of Oswald's fierce temper. He sprang at his brother, and shook him till he swayed like an aspen in a northern gale.

Heaven knows in what the fray between the lads might have ended, for the sullen Randolph essayed to draw his dagger from the sheath. The shrieks of little Walter, however, alarmed the household; and the Earl, who was within, having arrived in time only to receive the still invalid boy in his arms in a dead swoon, he interposed his authority between his elder sons.

He took part with Oswald, and uttering a sentiment but little in accordance with his customary rough manner, he bade Randolph remember that it was characteristic of a true knight to be bold as a lion, yet gentle as a lamb.

He bade both the boys to a trial of skill with the lance and the longbow, promising a jewelled baldric to the victor. That rich prize was won by Oswald, and ever afterwards the sneering Randolph termed him his father's favorite; but he never ventured to dispute his prowess in warlike sports again.

In a sort of fashion Oswald was indeed a favorite of his father; but the affection of the Earl for his other sons did not incline him to swerve a jot in his design of accumulating wealth for his heir.

Still matters might have had a quiet ending, and Randolph de Coniston might have succeeded his father as Earl of Thurston, and left sons to inherit his name, and Oswald might have accepted the portion of a younger son, the lance and the sword, wherewith to hew his way to fortune, and this woeful story, as it must needs prove in the end, might never have been to be told, but for that fair and fatal source of nine-tenths of the troubles of mortal life—a woman!

There was one Sir Richard Egremont, a stern old knight, a friend of the Earl of Thurston from his youth, and a man after his own heart.

Like the Earl, Sir Richard was a widower; but instead of being the father of three brave boys, the knight's only child was a daughter.

Much had the brutal and stupid knight grumbled at the child's sex, and so often reproached the poor Evelina that she was not a bold hearty boy, that the poor girl was quite ashamed of her unwilling fault, and passed her time in fruitless wishes that she could inherit her father's sword as well as his land.

Sir Richard died when his daughter was about fourteen years of age, and little loss had she by his death, which would indeed have been her gain had the knight been possessed of the good sense to leave her under the guardianship of some matron.

That, however, he considered by no means necessary, and he nominated as her sole guardian his friend the Earl Thurston, adding thereto a proviso that she was to wed the Lord Randolph de Coniston when of suitable age.

Should she refuse to be bartered thus, as if she were a hound or a horse, then the whole estate—a very rich one—was to lapse to Earl Randolph, with the exception of a small dowry to secure her maintenance in a convent.

If, on the other hand, the young noble should ungallantly refuse the lady, the offer of her hand and fortune was to be made on the same terms to his brother, Lord Oswald.

Little chance was there, however, that Evelina Egremont would have to endure such an affront. She was a fair, beautiful girl, timid and yielding to a fault; who, had she detested Randolph de Coniston, would never have summoned courage to dispute her father's will and refuse to be his wife. Happily, as it at the time appeared for the poor girl, her inclinations in this respect were not at variance with her duty. Haughty and overbearing at all times, morose and sullen as Randolph

de Coniston occasionally was, this timid, tender creature loved him. It was a singular instance of the attraction which exists between natures the most opposite.

The rough and overbearing Randolph loved her in turn, but he loved her lands better than herself, and it would have been well if her gentleness and beauty had been regarded by Oswald de Coniston with that friendly indifference which was meet towards the promised bride of his brother. But for that unfortunate clause in the will of Sir Richard Egremont which offered the hand of his daughter to the second of the Coniston brothers in the event of it being refused by the first, it is possible Oswald would have regarded her only with fraternal love.

But Sir Richard's will made a supposition of Evelina becoming the bride of the younger rather than the elder brother; and fierce, passionate Oswald suffered himself to love her with a love which, like a swollen torrent, overleaped all obstacles.

Now the personal resemblance between these two brothers was so strong that they were sometimes mistaken for each other, though Oswald was the handsomer of the two. Unquestionably he was the better tempered of the two. He deemed not that though Evelina seemed happier in his society than that of Randolph, that she loved the morose youth to whom she was affianced. Neither did he doubt that the noble estates of Thurston and Coniston must descend to Randolph, that their father, to whose decision the will of Sir Richard Egremont had left everything, would hesitate to bestow Evelina and her fortune on his second son.

Bitterly self-deceived throughout was Oswald de Coniston. Evelina coldly rejected his suit, and avowed her attachment to his brother. Worse than that, she made Randolph acquainted with his declaration, and he, exasperated at what he called the presumption of his brother, loaded him with such contumely that the exasperated Oswald drew his sword, and was perhaps only saved from the crime of fratricide by the interference of his father. The Earl himself in separating his sons received a flesh wound in his right arm. His own fierce and domineering temper was roused. He demanded of Oswald how it was that he had dared to lift his eyes to the bride of his brother, a lady of wealth, and he a penniless younger son. He demanded of Oswald that he should sue humbly to his brother for pardon, and on his refusal bade the lacqueys and pages turn him from the castle.

The unfortunate youth waited not for that indignity, but fled forthwith; and in his distracted mood took his way to the Lever Sands, where he near found the grave of a suicide in the rising waters.

B R A Z I L.

(From an occasional correspondent of the 'London Tablet'.)

I SEND the following extracts from the speech of the Deputy, Senhor Diogo de Vasconcellos, translated from the 'Journal de Commercio' of July 10th, 1874, on the tribunal that condemned the Bishop of Pernambuco:—

"Who henceforward can place the slightest confidence in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, 'the tabernacle of the law,' after seeing the Bishop of Olinda condemned?"

"This tribunal is by its position the first in the land; if it is brought into disrepute, that is the result of its own acts, not of anything I or others may say against it. I allude to its decree of December 30th 1873, which is approved and defended by its present chief judge. The following facts will show in what manner it is accustomed to administer justice.

"When Presidents of Provinces and agents of the Executive appear at its bar, then not only the laws of the land but the honor of the nation are thrown into the shade. Every one knows how many Presidents of Provinces have been accused at its bar, for there is no crime in the statute-book that they do not deem themselves entitled to commit. One of them has already been denounced by the Crown Advocate himself for the crime of false coinage. Another, quite lately, annulled a *habeas corpus*, legally granted. In the meanwhile the Supreme Tribunal, the invincible bulwark of the law, has never found one of those criminals fit to be made an example of. The law, it seems, is not for this privileged class, who are sent forth like Persian satraps to bless the Provinces of the Brazilian Empire. Out of 162 criminal cases brought before the Supreme Tribunal, prior to that of the excellent Bishop of Olinda, only one terminated in a conviction of the accused. This was the case of a Vice-President of Piahy. The penalty imposed was a month's suspension from his employment, a ridiculous sentence, as the culprit had already been dismissed."

After reading the sentence, the speaker continued:—

"It is not my intention to annoy, or say anything to, the ex-Vice-President of Piahy. I have read the sentence simply as a document proving the character of the Tribunal which passed it. 'Political passion'—that horrible passion, the evil motive of the crimes and violence charged against the accused—was put on the list of 'extenuating circumstances!' What jurisprudence is this, which is unable to define the circumstances of an internal act, and confound them with the internal propensity to guilt, as if that were an excuse for the crime?"

"On one hand, then, we see criminal leniency and scandalous perversion of law and miscarriage of justice; while on the side of the bishops—men sacred by their dignity and Apostolic office, men never blinded by 'party passions,' but guided by the noblest principles—on the side of the Bishop of Olinda and of that Prince of the Church who laboured to revive religion in Pernambuco, we behold arbitrary power and illegal as well as unjust severity.

"Allow me to describe some of the scenes which took place on the day when this successor of the Apostles was dragged before the Tribunal. The population of Rio de Janeiro were eye-witnesses of those scenes, and the generous souls must remember with disgust and grief the disorders which took place. The Bishop of Olinda, on entering the Tribunal, might have exclaimed with Malesherbes, the illustrious advocate of Louis XVI., 'I look for judges, but see only accusers.'"

"On the eve of the trial the Tribunal acceded to the request of the advocates who spontaneously offered their services; next day the

permission given was called in question, and an attempt was made to annul it.

"The public prosecutor challenged one honourable judge because he was known to be a Catholic, and the defenders were allowed to challenge no one, not even men notorious as enemies of the Church! The speakers were interrupted at every moment, and for the first time in a Brazilian court of justice the spectacle was exhibited of a president cutting short the argument for the defence with the coarse and unseemly words, 'We have got other business to attend to.'

"Where was the judicial calmness of those judges, when they could tell the counsel for the defence that they had more important matters to attend to than to hear the argument on behalf of the accused; denying him a natural right, one granted to a prisoner even among savages!

"So great was the levity and indecorum displayed by the judges that some of them actually rose from their seats during the defence, and were heard talking against the Bishop of Olinda in the midst of the crowd—talking with the notorious writer of abusive articles against the Church—the Grand Master of the Freemasons.

"On the day on which the Bishop of Olinda was condemned, but prior to the publication of the sentence, that same Masonic chief and public writer received at his house the chief luminaries of the different Lodges, and they applauded with champagne and enthusiastic cheers the condemnation of a venerated prelate to imprisonment with hard labour.

"The juridical value of this monstrous sentence has been duly appreciated in this House and in the Senate. Happily the opinion of educated persons in the country has already swept aside sophistry and prejudice; and there are not two opinions amongst honest men with regard to this great outrage.

"These are the facts which provoke and develop angry passions. It is not our protests nor our stifled clamours! There is no security left us: our lives, our property, our station in society, are no longer safe in our country; nor can we any more place faith or hope in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

"After the condemnation of the Bishop of Olinda, the Lodges assembled, and presented a golden pen with jewels to the learned gentleman who had acted the part of public prosecutor. The same Lodges had previously augmented his salary as a Minister of the Empire for the important services he had done them in the Government.

"In conclusion, I would call your attention to the future of our institutions, which have lost much in the good opinion of Catholics. The country only sees in the Bishop of Olinda a victim of the abuse of power, a true martyr. The same is about to happen to that distinguished man, the Bishop of Pará. He is already in prison, and will of course be condemned. The drama is prepared; the indecent actors have rehearsed their parts; they have only to repeat them now before the public, on the stage of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

"Let the Government be aware that all they will get by the proceeding will be the enshrining of another martyr in the hearts of the people. I must tell them that these two names, illustrious for the most distinguished gifts of piety, will survive to future ages, and overpower by their renown the misrepresentations of history. A day will come when of those who were Cabinet Ministers on the 7th of March, the very names will be forgotten; but the names of the Bishops of Pará and Olinda will shed glory on Brazil as that of St. Clement does on Alexandria, now in ruins; as that of St. Augustine on Hippo—now known to us by no other vestige save that of having been the see from whence the great Doctor of the Church filled the world with the renown of his learning and sanctity."

SISTERS OF MERCY AT PARRAMATTA.

WE have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that a branch of the good Sisters of Mercy was established lately at Parramatta. The special object of the Sisters is to establish an infant school in connection with the church. They have secured an admirable site, immediately opposite the main entrance to St. Patrick's Church.

The Sisters opened their little school on Monday, the 5th of October, with thirty-two infants, and on that day week (October 12th) the number was increased to sixty-nine. We understand that the Sisters are making arrangements for the education of one hundred infants; and we see no reason to doubt that that number will attend their school before many weeks, when the results of their admirable system of training infants becomes better known to the parents and guardians of children in Parramatta.

The Sisters of Mercy also conduct the devotions and hymns of the children at the children's Mass on Sundays and festivals.

An expense of £350 has been incurred in effecting the establishment of this branch of the Order of Mercy at Parramatta, and the Conductor, Archbishop, to help in meeting this expense, kindly preached in behalf of the Parramatta Infant School on Sunday evening, the 25th October, at 7 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta. A large and attentive congregation were present, attracted both by the good object of promoting infant education of a high order, and by the desire to hear Archbishop Vaughan enforcing the claims of the infants and of the religious teachers from the pulpit of St. Patrick's.

We cordially felicitate the Catholics of Parramatta on the priceless advantage of possessing the Sisters of Mercy amongst them, and we wish the good self-sacrificing sisters God-speed.—'Freeman's Journal.'

Carrier pigeons are largely used by Parisian periodicals for carrying latest intelligence. They start from Versailles from two o'clock in the afternoon till three. The average number is thirty pairs, and the charge 4s. each pair. The journey is accomplished in twelve minutes when fogs are not frequent. It is not legal for newspaper editors to hire a wire for their private use, hence they resort to pigeons.

Cincinnati amuses itself over the performances of an armless violinist who is sufficiently bow-legged to play the instrument with his toes.

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BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over
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Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock
as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to
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Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosperous mining district will find the above house replete with every comfort. The Proprietor has spared no expense to make the Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

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

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

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

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