

New Zealand Herald

VOL. II.—No. 99.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most, modern principles; customers can, therefore rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertisement.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or, which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

THE SECOND
MONSTER DERBY SWEEP
ON
THE DUNEDIN CUP,
OF A
THOUSAND POUNDS
IS NOW OPEN.

First Horse	...	...	500	Sovs.
Second do	...	...	250	do
Third do	...	...	100	do
Starters divide	...	...	100	do
Non-starters divide	...	...	50	do

£1,000

Tickets, 21s. Early application necessary.
GEO. DODSON, Dunedin.

WILLIAM MELVILLE,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST.

Has always on hand a Large Stock of
SEWING MACHINES,

From the best makers.

All kinds of repairs executed on the shortest notice.

Opposite Gilchrist's,
GEORGE-STREET.

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.

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 Travellers. 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.

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V.



R.

M. FLEMING,
PINK OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-
MAKER,

By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and Lady Bowen.
Next to Birch's Dunedin Dye Works,
GEORGE STREET.

The neatest and most fashionable ladies' and gentlemen's Boots, made in the highest style of the art. One trial will suffice to convince the wearer that M. Fleming is the Prince of Bootmakers.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

J. EDMONDS
WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,

ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Begs to inform the Public that he is 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.

G RIRON 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.

Couches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

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 class workmanship, he hopes to merit patronage.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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

Ex Overland Mail, "City of Vienna," "Gareloch," and "Mallowdale."

- Bossuet and his Contemporaries, cr. 8vo.
 Carpenter (W. B.) Principles of Mental Physiology, illust., 8vo.
 Chatterton: a Story of the Year 1770, by David Masson, post 8vo.
 Clarke (B.) The Land of the Pigtail, cr. 8vo.
 Dog Life: Narratives exhibiting Instinct, Intelligence, Fidelity, Sympathy, Attachment and Sorrow; illust., square 16mo
 Duncan (P. Martin,) Transformations or Metamorphoses of Insects.
 Elze (Karl) Essays on Shakespeare. Translated by Dora Schmitz, 8vo.
 Fawcett (M. G.) Tales on Political Economy, 12mo.
 Fiske (John) Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution, 2vols., 8vo.
 Foster and Balfour's Elements of Embryology, post 8vo.
 Gairdner (J.) The Houses of Lancaster and York, maps, 18mo.
 Gath to the Cedars: Experiences of Travel in the Holy Land, &c., by S.H.R., illust., post 8vo.
 Gilbert (Mrs.) Autobiography and Memorials of, illust., 2 vols., 8vo.
 Greg (W. R.) Rocks Ahead; or Warnings of Cassandra, 2nd ed., post 8vo.
 Hall (S. C.) Boons and Blessings, cr. 8vo.
 Heath (D. D.) Elementary Exposition of Doctrine of Energy, post 8vo.
 Home (The) Circle: A Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
 Jackson (R. W.) The Philosophy of Natural Theology, 8vo.
 Jacox (Francis) Scripture Proverbs Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied, 8vo.
 Jardine (R.) Elements of Physiology of Cognition, post 8vo.
 Jouveaux (Emile) Five Years in East Africa, illust., 12mo.
 Kaufmann (Rev.) Socialism: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies, post 8vo.
 Krummacker (Frederick W.) David, the King of Israel, Trans. by M. G. Mason, post 8vo.
 Lindsay (W. S.) History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, Vol. 1 & 2, 8vo.
 Lux-e-Tenebris; or the Testimony of Consciousness, a Theoretic Essay, post 8vo.
 Lytton (Lord) England and the English, Knebworth edit., post 8vo
 Mackay (A. B.) The Glory of the Cross, as Manifested by the Last Words of Jesus, 12mo.
 McCosh (James) Scottish Philosophy, roy. 8vo.
 Marcey (Paul) Travels in South America, illust., new ed., 2 Vols., large 4to

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.

HOME SHIPMENTS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM MANUFACTURERS IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES,
AND-THE CONTINENT.

MAGNIFICENT NEW WINTER STOCK
For the Season now opening.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,
THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
HAVE NOW OPENED UP

And ready for Sale an enormous Stock of
NEW WINTER GOODS,
which they have marked at the same LOW PRICES as have gained for them a name throughout the Province.

ON INSPECTION the NEW WINTER STOCK will be found of a very superior description, and specially adapted to a New Zealand Winter Trade.

ALL WRITTEN ORDERS will have the most careful and prompt attention, and despatched first conveyance.

NEW WINTER COSTUMES.

Velveteen Costumes—Rich and Choice Goods
Homespun Costumes—Exceedingly Durable
Waterproof Costumes—Latest Styles
Winsey Costumes—Extensive Variety
Fancy Dress Costumes—Immense Choice.

As we have hitherto done a very large trade in Costumes, we have given this part of our trade very particular attention, and feel confident that, with the same moderate scale of charges as heretofore, and producing novelties every month as they appear, we shall this season much increase this branch of our business.

NEW WINTER SKIRTS.

Black Satin Skirts, very rich goods
Colored Satin Skirts, All qualities
Italian Cloth Skirts, richly stitched
New Braided Skirts, beautiful goods
New Batswing Skirts, quite a novelty
New Cloth Skirts, splendid for wear.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

NEW WINTER SHAWLS.

New Wool Shawls—Useful wraps
New Waterproof Shawls—Suited for travelling
New Beaver Shawls—Richly bordered
New Reversible Shawls—Splendid goods
New Winter Shawls—Frosted borders
New Plaid Shawls—Various clans
New Paisley Longs—Splendid value
New French Mosses—Magnificent goods.

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

New Straw Hats—Every New Shape
New Straw Hats—Every Quality
New Velvet Hats—A la Mode
Maid's Black Hats—An Immense Stock
Girls' Black Hats—All New Shapes
Infants' Felt Hats—Newest Goods
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Imported
Millinery Bonnets—French Patterns.

Guided by the very large millinery trade we have done in previous seasons, we have imported 15 cases of Straw Hats, Velvet Hats, Trimmed Hats, Millinery Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Tulle, Blondes, Ornaments, and Millinery Material, and are prepared for the Winter with a selection second to none in the city.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.

New Homespuns—Of all nations
New Mixed Winseys—At low prices
New Super Winseys—Of all shades
New Crisp Winseys—At moderate prices
New Aberdeen Winseys—The real article
French Diagonal Cloth—Novel material
French Satin Cloth—New and choice
New French Rep—Yarn-dyed
New Silk Rep—Choice colors
Italian Costume Cloths—Rich material.

The Largest and Cheapest

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY
is in the Cutting, at

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.'S,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

PRINCESS THEATRE.
LESSEE ... MESSRS. STEELE & KEOGH.

Change of Programme Nightly during the Race Week.

THE SISTERS HELOISE AND ROSALIE DUVALLI.

ARTHUR VIVIAN,

The Great London and Australian Artists Comique,

AND

MISS NELLY MELVILLE,

AND

The Gorgeous Burlesque

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

Blondinette ... MISS ADELAIDE STONEHAM

Colin ... MISS MARION WILLIS

MESSRS. MUSGRAVE, CLINTON, MRS. STONEHAM and COMPANY.

New Scenery and Panorama of the Lakes of Killarney, by

M. R. J. S. WILLIS.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's, Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT

Will be given in the
TEMPERANCE HALL,

ON

TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH,

In Aid of the

HIBERNIAN BAND FUND.

On which occasion the members of the Hibernicon Company have kindly consented to assist.

ROBERT CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

RACE WEEK! RACE WEEK! RACE WEEK!

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

Will perform at

DUNEDIN ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

The 19th and 20th inst.

MARQUEE will be erected on South Dunedin Market Reserve. Entire change of Programme each evening.

For further particulars see bills of the day.

MISS CHRISTIAN,
TEMPERANCE HALL.

MISS CHRISTIAN (Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, London), the most Popular VOCALIST that ever visited the Colonies, will make her first appearance in Dunedin on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

The plan of seats will be opened on Monday morning at West's Musical Repository.
For further particulars see daily papers.

REV. CHARLES CLARK.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) AND TOMORROW.

LAST TWO ENTERTAINMENTS

Of the celebrated Lecturer, Elocutionist, and Humorist, the
REV. CHARLES CLARK.

TO-NIGHT—"Charles Dickens."

TOMORROW (SATURDAY)—"Oliver Goldsmith."

DRESS CIRCLE, 4s; STALLS, 2s; PIT, 1s. Commence at 8; Carriages at 10.

TEACHER WANTED for the Arrowtown Catholic School. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

RACE WEEK.

NOTICE.

BAKER'S HIBERNICON
will appear in an
ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE
AT THE
QUEEN'S THEATRE,
ONE WEEK ONLY.

RACE WEEK!

REFRESHMENTS! REFRESHMENTS! REFRESHMENTS!

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

(Two minutes walk from Racecourse.)

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.

Persons visiting the Course can procure first-class Refreshments at the above Hotel.

All whiskies, brandies, and wines are of the very best quality, and can be had in small flasks suitable for the pocket.

WANTED, Catholic Teacher for Cromwell School. For particulars apply to Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET.

THE following SUMS have been received since our last issue as Subscriptions to the TABLET:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Lynch, Hawera ...	1	0	0
" M. Mahoney, Wanganui, sub. to August 25, 1875 ...	1	0	0
" Charles Canning, Auckland, sub. to May 2, 1875 ...	1	5	0
Mrs Sherlock, Charleston, sub. to May 1, 1875 ...	0	12	6
Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Coromandel, sub. to August 7 ...	2	4	0
Mr. Thomas Fox, Switzers, sub. to August 24, 1875 ...	0	12	6
" Pritchard, Arrowtown, account sales ...	3	2	4
" Lynch, Pararikinki, sub. to January 17 ...	0	12	6
" M'Guirk, Hull, January 30 ...	0	6	6
" Kennedy, Wellington, sub. to April 24 ...	0	12	6
" Kernnersley Alexandra, sub. to December, 1875 ...	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Golden, sub. to June 26, 1875 ...	1	10	0
Mr. Patrick Breeman, Reefton, sub. to November 22, 1875 ...	0	12	6
" William O'Meara, Auckland, sub. to December 26, 1874 ...	0	12	6
" Rodgers, Invercargill, sales, to February 27 ...	1	7	0
" Carter, Grahamstown ...	5	11	7
" Finlay Murchison, Riverton, sub. to March 19, 1875 ...	1	0	0
" John Kelly, Wellington, sub. to July 19, 1875 ...	0	12	0
" Sheridan, Wellington, June 5, 1875 ...	0	12	6
" Edmond Roche, Westport, sub. to December 5, 1874 ...	0	12	6
" James, Nelson, account, sales, ending February ...	3	1	0
" Hawkins, Taradale, sub. to February 7, 1875 ...	0	12	6
" John Anderson, Taradale, sub. to September 13, 1873 ...	0	12	6
" John Barry, Taradale, sub. to February 7 ...	0	12	6
" F. J. Bunny, sub. to January 23 ...	0	12	6

DEATH.

HARRIS.—At her residence, Campbellton street, Lawrence, New Zealand, on the 3rd of March, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. James Harris, storekeeper, &c. Deeply regretted by a large number of friends. New York and Castlemaine papers please copy.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1875.

CATHOLIC AND SECULAR EDUCATION IN VICTORIA.

THE Catholics of Victoria are determined to save their children from the dangers to Faith and Morals inherent in the godless system of education lately established in that colony. They are taking means to erect Catholic schools in every locality where it is possible to do so. This is their answer, and an emphatic one it is, to the calumny so frequently repeated by the Secular Press of Melbourne,—that the majority of intelligent Catholics are in favour of the Secular system, and that none are advocates of purely Catholic schools, except the clergy and the ignorant laity. Facts notorious to all prove that this falsehood is absolutely baseless, even apparently. Every where throughout the colony, Catholics, whilst paying taxes which the Government squanders in endeavouring to undermine their Faith, are contributing generously to the maintenance of Catholic schools, both male and female, and refusing to send their children to the Government schools. But what does the Secular Press care for facts which it does not like? It ignores them, and, not only that, but asserts, that that is which is not.

In this battle for Faith and Morality, for Truth and Justice, the Victorian Catholics are ably led by their Bishops. In his Lenten Pastoral, Archbishop GOULD writes as follows: "They meet our opposition to the intolerance and unscrupulousness with which they endeavour to degrade public education, with abuse, vituperation, and misrepresentation. This, however, is characteristic of the opponents of religion. The course of public instruction carried out in our schools could only be objected to on one ground—namely, that the young were taught to believe in God, and to love and serve Him. This is the only objection made in public by the Secularists against the system of Denominational Education as carried out in Catholic schools. The Secular instruction therein imparted more than satisfied all reasonable expectations. It stood successfully the severe test of Governmental inspection and examination. This is evident from the reports of Inspectors not favorable to Denominational education, and from absence of all complaint on the part of parents. . . Religion and Secular instruction ought not be separated. . . Man must know more than how to make money and intrigue for power. To be a loyal and good citizen, he needs a knowledge of God—of right and wrong."

The new Bishop of Ballarat, the Most Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR, in a letter in answer to a leader in the 'Courier' of that city, very ably defends parental rights against the encroachment and tyranny of the State, and refutes the arguments of Secularists in reference to their fundamental principles. The first claim made for the State by Secularists is that the duty of educating children belongs inherently to the State. This Doctor O'CONNOR denies. "I affirm," he says, "that the duty of the educating of children does not belong inherently to the State; but that it primarily and directly falls on the parent. Here, then, he continues, we are fundamentally at issue. I assign the duty of education to the parent as his undoubted obligation, and his alone." This is true doctrine, for both by the Natural and Divine law, the duty of providing for the corporal, moral, and religious wants of the child belongs to the parent alone, and he alone is responsible for the discharge of the duty confided to him. Having stated this principle, which is undoubted, the Bishop of Ballarat argues thus, "The superstructure of legislation on this point should be based on parental commission and delegation. If the State commission proceed on any other basis, it assumes an authority which it does not rightfully possess, and by the violence it inflicts on the parents' rights, it loses all binding force in conscience."

His reasoning is logically unassailable, and it is also, as Dr. O'CONNOR clearly shows from the authority of BLACKSTONE, in accordance with the primary principles of English law. "BLACKSTONE," in his 'Commentary,' speaking of Municipal law, says, "that if it be opposed to Natural and Divine law it is so far invalid." We cannot do better than give the conclusion of the Bishop's reasoning on this point in his own words. "The relations of parent to child, and of child to parent, come directly from the Natural and Divine law, and, as such, directly are the object of these laws; and, therefore, to avoid collision and contradiction, cannot be referred to the category of the 'things which are Caesar's,' and that directly and properly belong to his domain. Since, then, as we say, the responsibility of education devolves, as of right, upon the parent, if the State legislate on the subject at all, it should do so from the presumed consent of the parents who are unable to provide by themselves, out of their scanty means, that education which their conscience tells them their children should receive. Hence, it follows that only incidentally, that is in cases of defect or inability of parents, the State can rightfully come in with a scheme of education at the public expense. Hence, also, the State should not open and equip schools at the public expense, meeting the educational requirements of all classes of society, rich as well as poor, and giving to all education gratuitously. Such arrangements would press unfairly on the poor who would justly complain that by taxation they had to pay for what the rich man was well able himself to pay for. The poor equitably depend, in legislation, upon the richer members of the community, but not vice versa. Hence, too, it follows that when the State takes up the duty of education for parents who are badly able to discharge the duty themselves, it shall provide such an education as the parents conscientiously approve of."

To the answer of Secularists who reply that the State legislates for temporal interests, and leaves to representatives of religion the task of providing for the spiritual interest, the Bishop says, "To this argument I answer that it fails to justify the action of the State, because it assumes that it is

quite practicable to separate the two elements without either suffering by the process. As well (I shall just now show) might SHYLOCK expect to extract the pound of flesh from the body of the debtor, without further injury to his person, as the State could separate in education the temporal from the religious interests without the latter being injured by the operation."

Secularists never tire of repeating a stock argument to this effect—that if the Governments aid Denominational schools, they are, *ipso facto*, endowing religion. This argument the Bishop of Ballarat designates as foolish, and indeed it is so. It hardly deserves a serious answer. But we may be permitted to set down here His Lordship's words: "If the Government acted as you wish, it would be endowing the Catholic religion again. This is a foolish observation. The Government would be only endowing and paying for the fruits of Secular knowledge, that would be produced in our schools. It might as well be argued that the State is endowing the Catholic Church because it pays some Catholic civil servants, whose money goes in part to the support of that church."

From the above it will be seen that the agitation for justice in the matter of education, is vigorously carried on in Victoria. Catholics are providing schools for themselves as rapidly as possible. Public writers and speakers of position and great ability, are contributing to enlighten and inform public opinion. Catholics are steadily holding aloof from Secular schools—will have none of them—and a burning sense of injustice and of the affront put upon them by a rampant majority, insolent in the mere superiority of numbers, is sinking deep into the souls of tens of thousands of intelligent, brave, and determined men. Everything promises well for the success of the agitation. Even the opponents of the Catholics must soon come to see that it is sheer persecution to force them to pay for what they will not have, and for what they not only abhor because it is the fruit of injustice and tyranny, but also because they believe it to be most injurious to the well-being of the community. We, here in New Zealand, whilst taking courage from beholding the attitude of Victorian Catholics, may learn a lesson as to tactics, which will be useful.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

We would remind our readers that the time within which they can register their claims to be placed upon the electoral rolls of the colony is fast drawing to a close. The 31st of the present month is the last day on which claims can be received. The vital importance to Catholics of being able to vote for the representatives of the people in Parliament must be felt by everyone, and we sincerely trust that those among our readers who have not yet sent in their claims will lose no more time in doing so. A general election must of necessity take place after the next session of the Assembly, and as many most important questions—chief among them the great question of education—are sure to occupy the attention of the new Parliament, any Catholic would be culpable in the highest degree if through laziness or carelessness he rendered himself incapable of influencing the decisions of the Legislature upon matters affecting so seriously the interests of himself, his children, and his fellow-colonists.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE CHAPMAN will retire at the end of the present month from the Supreme Court Bench to enjoy a well-earned pension and dignified repose. Towards the end of last week His Honor stated in Court that he had some time ago intimated to the Government that he was desirous of retiring from the Bench, and had sent in his official resignation on the 22nd February last. He had just received a reply from the Government, the following portion of which he would read:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, March 6th, 1875.—Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that your Honor's letter of the 22nd February, intimating your desire to resign your office as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand as from the 31st of March inst., has been laid before His Excellency the Governor, and that His Excellency will be prepared to accept your resignation at the date indicated by yourself."

MESSES W. J. M. LARNACH, J. Scoular, and G. F. Reid were elected local directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company at a meeting of the Otago shareholders held on Monday last.

THE Committee formed in Auckland for the purpose of raising a testimonial to the late Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of the Province, has issued lists inviting subscriptions to be invested as follows:—1. To provide an income for Mrs. Williamson for life, and after her decease for Miss Williamson, if she should survive. 2. After the de-

cease of the survivor, to establish a school in Auckland, or a scholarship in the Auckland Grammar School, to be called the Williamson Memorial School or Scholarship. Any subscriber to the amount of £45 directing that his subscription be treated as a loan for the benefit of Mrs. Williamson only, will be entitled to have his money returned at her decease, or the loan may be expended for the benefit of Miss Williamson for life, and also be returned at the death of the survivor if so desired.

There appears to be quite an exodus of miners from the Queenstown district. It is stated that forty miners are about to leave there for the Palmer and other new rushes, and that others are prepared to follow.

The amount of money, in round numbers, at present deposited in the Savings Banks of the Colony, is as follows:—Auckland, £86,661; Thames, £21,543; New Plymouth, £13,414; Napier, £26,930; Wellington, £102,401; Blenheim, £12,762; Greymouth, £19,308; Hokitika, £13,699; Christchurch, £155,547; Dunedin, £190,325; Invercargill, £27,226.

The Princess Theatre is now in the hands of Messrs. Steele and Keogh. These gentlemen have promised to present a succession of novelties during the season that will be worthy of the patronage of the public. During the week special attractions are announced, the management evidently being determined to command fair attention amidst the perfect sea of amusements now in preparation for the holidays.

The first stone of the Port Chalmers Waterworks was laid by His Honor the Superintendent on Monday last, in the presence of the Mayors of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, and a large number of Portonians and Dunedinites. The event was celebrated by a dinner in the evening. The site of the reservoir is close to Mr. Watson's saw mill, on Sawyer's Bay Creek—a commanding position, situated some 280 feet above the level of high water mark, or about 50 feet higher than the summit of Flagstaff Hill at the Port.

The Wellington correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times,' who is generally well posted up in rumours political, furnishes the following gossip:—"In political circles here, some speculation is already taking place as to the probabilities of next session. The general idea seems to be that the General Government will not seek to do anything in the shape of Constitution-making or mongering, but will plead the Premier's absence, Mr. Prendergast's resignation of the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. Travers's refusal to accept office, as reasons for not fulfilling the pledges given last session. They will try to make the session as short as possible, and get the new elections over before the end of the year, and as soon as the new electoral rolls can be got ready. A very general impression also exists that Mr. Vogel will not put in appearance until just on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, so as to strengthen the claim for indulgence."

The admirers of feats of horsemanship will be glad to learn that the American Circus has returned, and will, during the race week, give a series of performances. The circus is a most enjoyable species of entertainment and is to the Dunedin public a speciality in the way of amusement, so we have no doubt that they will be as successful as on previous visits.

The stonework of the Auckland Supreme Court, erected only eight years ago at a cost of £23,000, is crumbling to decay. A contract has been let to endeavor to renovate it.

Mr. J. L. GILLIES, Secretary to the Otago Harbor Board, has resigned his seat in the General Assembly as member for Waikouaiti. It is thought that Mr. George McLean (who was once a member of the firm of Cargills and McLean, and who represented an Otago constituency in the General Assembly some years ago) will be elected to the vacant seat without opposition.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, who represents the Kaikōrā District in the Otago Provincial Council, is about to visit the Home country, and will consequently be absent during the next session of the Council. In accordance with a request made by a meeting of his constituents at Green Island, Mr. Roberts does not intend to resign. There is some dissatisfaction expressed with reference to this course, but the dissatisfied ones appear to be in a minority.

The 'Daily Times' states that the General Government has made a large reserve at Preservation Inlet, including an island, as a site for a penal establishment for long-sentenced prisoners. This is done in accordance with a recommendation of the Prison Commission of 1867, and Dr. Hector's report showing prisoners could be employed working the granite.

ANOTHER accident occurred at Port Chalmers on Thursday week last. One of the victims had an almost miraculous escape. From the report given by the 'Times' it appears that a large slip of over 100 tons of earth came down in a cutting at the back of the Railway Hotel, where the formation of the Northern Trunk line is in progress. The falling earth buried two men, respectively named James Crowley and Patrick Lean. Several other men were working in the cutting, but managed to escape the fall, whilst Lean who was a little behind his less fortunate companion, darted under a cart standing near the face, and so escaped with a slightly bruised leg. Crowley who was right in the way of the slip, was caught by the falling earth and completely buried. Willing eager hands were soon at work digging him out, but with slight hopes of recovering him alive, and yet singular to relate, when a portion of the superincumbent mass of earth had been removed, Crowley was found lying in a cavity just large enough to contain him. The slip, composed mostly of stiff clay, had, in fact, arched over him, and hence his life was preserved. He was quite conscious when released, and after a short time was able to walk home with the aid of a little assistance. Mr. Wylie, the contractors' agent, was in immediate attendance with restoratives, and medical aid also very promptly forthcoming, the man's injuries were looked to and found to be confined to severe bruises about the back.

IN our last issue we reported that news had been received from Australia of the total wreck of an old New Zealand trader, the steamship Gothenburg. At that time there were no details given as to the manner in which the disaster occurred, and it was hoped that all the boats which put off from the wrecked vessel would reach the mainland safely. By the Melbourne steamer Albion we have received full particulars of the sad event, from which it appears that none of the missing boats has survived, and no less than 99 lives have been lost. The Gothenburg was on a voyage from Port Darwin to Melbourne, and left the port of Palmerston on the 16th February with 85 passengers, 36 of a crew, and 300 ozs. of gold. The place where the Gothenburg met her fate is considerably south of Flinders Reef, and close to Holborn Island, on the Great Barrier Reef. All went well with her until the 24th February, when a heavy gale set in, with rain. At 7 p.m., the vessel struck with such force that there was only two feet of water forward and five fathoms astern. The captain had a quantity of empty casks brought aft and filled, and he then tried to back off the reef, but failed; at high tide he tried and failed again. The gale at this time was increasing, and the sea was making the ship thump heavily. She commenced leaking about midnight. The water put out the fires, and the boats were got ready for lowering—biscuits and water being placed in each. At 3 a.m. the weather had become worse, and the two port boats were lowered, but, failing to keep off the steamers side, the mate ordered the boats to round to on the starboard side. The gale was so heavy that the rescued men say that they failed to regain the ship. They heard the captain call to them, but as two cars alone were left, they were helpless, and drifted ashore. The next afternoon they tried for hours to effect a landing, but failed until 9 p.m., when they got under the lee of the land, and sighted the Leichardt next morning and were rescued. On returning to the wreck they found that the steamer had slipped into deep water, and that the main-mast was just awash. The wreck lay about fifty miles from the mainland, and was submerged to the lower mast-head. When all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned, the boats were ordered to be got ready, then there was a rush, and in the heavy sea they capsized. A few men got away in the lifeboat, which was damaged. Three men were taken off Holborn Island, where they had been subsisting on sea-birds and shell-fish. The drowned include Judge Wearing, his Associate, the Crown Solicitor, the Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Dr. Milner, Mr. Wells (editor of the Northern Territory Times) and a number of women and children. The captain and officers are all drowned, with the engineers.

We would again draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the close of this month is the limit to which they can defer registering their votes. It behoves one and all, then, to lose no time in being possessed of this important privilege. A committee of gentlemen have kindly volunteered to attend at St. Joseph's School on Monday, and every evening during the week, from half-past seven, for the purpose of enabling those persons to register their names who may wish to do so.

The celebrated libel case of Macassey v. Bell, which was the means of setting nearly all the lawyers of Dunedin by the ears, and which has provided the Supreme Court in the Otago district with abundance of work for many months past, has only been "scotch'd, not killed." It is still likely to trouble the souls of unfortunate jurymen; to rouse the bad blood of our irascible local lawyers, and at the same time to fill with hard cash the pockets of the said lawyers. At the first trial the jury gave a verdict for the defendant; but Mr. Macassey at once moved for a new trial. His Honor gave his decision upon the plaintiff's application last Friday, and granted a new trial. An attempt will probably be made to upset his Honor's decision in the Appeal Court at Wellington.

St. PATRICK'S DAY was observed as a holiday in Dunedin—the Government offices, banks, and some places of business being closed. During the last hours of St. Patrick's Eve, the Artillery Band, under the leadership of Mr. Hume, played an excellent selection of Irish airs in the Friendly Societies' Hall, and at midnight sallied forth into Princes street to rouse the echoes with the inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning." As was previously announced, no public demonstration was made by the Irish residents. Masses and vespers were celebrated during the day at St. Joseph's Church, as on Sunday.

The Hibernicon Panorama and Concerts are to be resumed during the race week. We hear, as we expected, that crowded houses has been the order of the day down South, and have no doubt but that during the company's week they will, now that they have obtained the Queen's theatre, do such a business as to send them away in the best of spirits.

MISS CHRISTIAN, the accomplished vocalist, who, during the last three months has been charming the people of Auckland, will arrive in Dunedin in a few days, and is announced to make her first appearance at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday next. The lady, who is an associate of the Royal Academy of Music, is spoken of in the highest terms, by all the leading Australian journals; and the Melbourne 'Argus,' declaring that of Madame Arabella Goddard's Concerts, the gifted contralto "fairly divided the laurels with the eminent pianiste, if, indeed, she did not secure the lion's share of them."

AMONGST the great novelties in the world of amusement that claim the attention of the public of Dunedin at the present are the lectures of the Rev. Mr. Charles Clark. We have often heard it asserted that had this gentleman's life been given to the arts of the stage he would have attained to the highest reputation as an actor, and judging from the masterly lectures that he has treated the people of Dunedin to we may fully endorse the numerous testimonies given of his great dramatic power. We see by advertisement that Saturday evening will be the last of his entertainments here. The overflowing patronage that has been accorded to him here as elsewhere must be most gratifying both to Mr. Clark and to all those who would like to see really intellectual entertainments properly appreciated.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir John Arnott, the proprietor of the 'Irish Times,' sometime since purchased the 'Cork Constitution,' and his latest venture has been the Belfast 'Northern Whig.'

Germany has fully determined to eliminate everything French from her midst, and has now ordered that certain words derived from the French shall no longer be officially used.

Archbishop Manning granted an indulgence of forty days for each day to all in his diocese who abstained from drinking in a public-house on Christmas, Christmas-eve, or St. Stephen's day.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that Liverpool, England, is not an incorporated city. It is merely a town, and a movement is proposed in the direction of obtaining a city charter.

A petrified fragment of what was once a redwood tree was lately found in Napa county, Cal. It is eleven feet in diameter and sixty-seven feet long, and is supposed to have been originally 200 feet in length.

The revolution in Peru is not yet ended, and an effort was being made at last accounts to prevent the union of the insurgents with the Montoneros or Bandits. The leading Ultramontane papers favor the revolution.

The theory has been started that since the usefulness of whales has largely diminished through the discovery of mineral oils for illuminating purposes, the animals might be domesticated and employed for towing ships.

In England, there is one lawyer to every 1,240 of the population; in France, one for every 1,970; in Belgium, one for every 2,700, and in Prussia, one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 34,970 lawyers, 25,483 clergymen, and 35,995 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4,809 physicians to only 1,862.

The Bolognese have decided to erect a monument to Galvani, the discoverer of animal electricity.

The 'Tasmanian Tribune' speaking of the Governor's levee, says that there was a great variety in form and fashion of the cards that were used, but the most striking instance of an impromptu in that direction was the half of a bottle label on which the name of the worthy citizen who presented it was printed.

Fanny Ellsler, once a famous danseuse, is now a most devout Catholic.

Two hundred and thirty members of the British Parliament are now in favor of woman's suffrage.

Dr. Ball has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

An old Irish veteran, named Dennis Tooney, who fought with Wellington at Waterloo, died a short time since, at the respectable age of 108.

Madame Nilsson, the opera singer, refuses to sing in German, because she has a Frenchman for a husband.

A California farmer claims to have grown 90 bushels of wheat to the acre from 60 pounds of clean white Australian seed.

A large archipelago of islands has been discovered in the neighborhood of New Guinea, and two mountains on them, each about 11,000 feet high.

A car hung on elastic springs by which all jolting is made nearly imperceptible to the passengers, is being tried on one of the French railroads.

There are 189 journals published in the Republic of France.

A decree has been issued in Spain suspending the jury system.

Two great hotels, the United States at Saratoga and the Pacific at Chicago, have gone into bankruptcy. Both have done a profitable business, but complications arising out of debts contracted in their construction have proved disastrous.

A little canal of twenty-three miles was wanted in China in 1825. Time must be precious there though life is so cheap. Only six weeks were given in which to dig it, though it went through great forests and over extensive marshes; twenty thousand men worked upon it night and day, and over seven thousand died of fatigue.

It is not generally known that among many towns in Europe no work is done on Mondays. Dr. Boyd, preaching on behalf of the hospitals of Devonshire, in Exeter, England, lately, calculated that the loss to the work-people engaged in the woollen manufactures, the cotton trade, and the bricklaying trade alone by "Idle Monday" amounted to £7,000,000 per annum.

Of the ten provincial mayors in Ireland during the present year but five are Catholics.

Ex Marshal Bazaine intends writing a book on "The Second Empire." The result must be bad for himself as well as the Empire.

It has been again currently reported that Mr. Disraeli intends entering the bonds of matrimony.

An American Senator on his road to Congress travelled 1529 miles in a buggy drawn by one horse. The time being 59 days.

An Irish prima donna is charming the Italians with her vocalism.

By a late decree the Japanese Government undertake to provide for all aged and incapacitated paupers.

It is stated that Bishop Ricards will visit Europe on matters connected with his diocese—the South African.

Paris has 791 periodicals, of which 113 are political, 99 scientific, 78 religious, 58 devoted to fashion, 42 legal, 39 financial, 14 military, 9 naval, and eight architectural.

There are at present 50 cardinals of whom 42 were created by the present Pontiff, and eight by Gregory XVI.

The great-grandson of Daniel Boone, the pioneer, has been elected speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Mrs. Yelverton is living in Edinburgh and is engaged in writing a second volume of her travels.

James Gordon Bennett is one of the committee from the National Rifle Association to arrange for the coming Irish-American Rifle contest.

TUAPEKA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It may be considered unnecessary on my part to pass any higher eulogium on the late Mrs. James Harris than that contained in the appended lines taken from the 'Tuapeka Times.' But from one who had known her since her arrival amongst us in the Tuapeka district, and witnessed her many acts of kindness among those with whom it was her lot to be associated, will be my excuse. Mrs. Harris's mild disposition and unassuming character in the sphere of life in which her lot was cast had endeared her to a large number of friends, who will deeply deplore her loss; and, as wife, mother, and a friend in need, she had few equals. For years past she had taken a leading part in collecting funds for the St. Patrick's sports, and helped in her adopted land to keep alive that enthusiastic spirit of nationality which has ever been the characteristic of the sons and daughters of her own dear native Erin. This week we miss her on the approach of St. Patrick's Day; her smile and greeting and fond pleading for assistance, from which there was no refusal. And no higher mark could be shown of the esteem she was held in than her funeral, the largest ever witnessed in Tuapeka; old and young friends and neighbours, and many from a distance, joined in the solemn procession that conveyed her remains to their last resting place in the Lawrence Cemetery. The Revs. Fathers Larkins and Crowley were in attendance, and read the grand and solemn burial service of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Harris was apprehensive for some time past that her stay here would not be long, and consequently was fully prepared according to the rules of the Catholic Church. Her friends will be glad to hear that the Rev. Father Larkins, her parish priest, was at her bedside during her last moments, administering consolation and the rites of the Church. Mr. James Harris has lost a good, prudent wife, and his children a tender and affectionate mother.—"It is not often we have to record the decease of any of our adult population, although occasionally one passes away from our midst. We regret to chronicle in this issue the death of Mrs. James Harris, the wife of one of our old and respected citizens. Mrs. Harris has been a resident in the Tuapeka district for upwards of twelve years, and was well known for her self-sacrificing disposition. She has been cut down in the midst of her years, and will be missed not only by her family, but by many who have experienced her uniform kindness." May she rest in peace.

ST. BATHANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Rev. Father Walsh preached a very impressive sermon here on Sunday 28th February. His subject was on "Death and Sin," and he was listened to with the most ardent attention by the congregation. During his continuance in this portion of the parish he celebrates the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass every morning—on Sundays at 11 a.m., on working-days at 8 a.m., and Rosary every evening at 7.30 p.m. It is a great blessing for the Catholics of this parish to have a priest who will keep fuel to their holy Faith in this remote region, and enkindle it in the hearts of their descendants. He visits St. Patrick's school daily whilst here and devotes the most of the school-hours instructing the children. The number of children on the roll in this school is 33; of this number only 27 have been present this week. In regard to the proficiency of the children in their several studies I will say nothing, but I will give a copy of the Rev. Father Walsh's report on his first visit to the school—"Visited St. Patrick's School and was much pleased with the answering of the children in all the departments in which I examined them."—The Catholics of this locality are making great sacrifices to give a Christian education to their children.—Yours &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Bathans, March 16, 1875.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

GRAHAMSTOWN BRANCH, NO. 35.

THE Eighteenth quarterly Meeting of this Branch was held on Monday, March 1st, at the Hibernian Hall, Shortland; Bro. Foy, President, in the chair.

In consequence of the rush to Ohinemuri, the meeting was the most poorly attended since the opening of the Branch.

Roll of officers called. Bro. Clarke, V.P., absent—apology received. Members roll called, about 40 present. Fines received against absent members that sent no apologies. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. The committee who were appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the celebration of the approaching festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland, gave an account of their stewardship. Motion by Bro. McIlhone: Whereas circumstances have arisen which render it prudent to rescind a resolution which was passed last meeting with regard to holding a Ball on St. Patrick's Day. Now the part referred to in said resolution, is hereby rescinded; the other part of it, namely, marching to Church in the morning, if sufficient members are left on the Th. mes to be acted on; carried. The only correspondence received was the report of the January meeting of the E.D., and the amendment's to the existing rules to be moved by them and by the Melbourne District at the annual meeting held last month. The sick report showed six members on the list, and the sum of £10 15s 10d, sick allowance, was granted them.

The following resolution was moved and carried—"That the gentlemen who were nominated and appointed at last meeting, in reference to Dr. Lethbridge, be requested to take such steps, as they may think fit, to carry out the spirit of the resolution on the subject."

Some accounts were passed for payment. The Rev. Father Simpson, at present on a visit here from Auckland, attended the meeting, and remained to its close. After disposing of some business of a routine character, the meeting closed in the usual manner by prayer. Cash received £20 10s.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE REV. FATHER TRESALLET.

A MEETING of the Catholics of Wanganui was held in St. Mary's Schoolroom recently, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Father Tresallet, on his departure for Sydney, an address, a watch, and a purse of sovereigns. The address was elegantly illuminated by Mr. G. F. Allen, and was much admired for the chasteness of its design. At a few minutes after eight o'clock, the Rev. Father Tresallet, accompanied by the Rev. Father Kirk, and some of the members of the congregation, entered the room, which was well filled. The Rev. Father Kirk being voted to the chair, he addressed the meeting, stating the object for which it had been convened. Then Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the congregation, read the address, which conveyed in beautiful language testimony to the sterling virtues of the beloved Pastor, and to the high esteem and sincere affection of his people for him, as well as their grateful appreciation of his zeal and generous exertions in the cause of Religion and Education. Father Tresallet, on receiving the address and its handsome accompaniment, returned thanks in most feeling and affectionate terms. He said he could not find words to express his deep and heartfelt gratitude for this, another to be added to the many proofs they had already given him of their loving attachment. Although now about to realize his cherished idea of going to Sydney, he would not help feeling deep sorrow at parting from so many dear friends. He was, however, happy to leave them in the hands of one so eminently qualified by his virtue, learning, and experience to guide them along the path that leads to Heaven.

At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's reply, the Rev. Father Kirk addressed the meeting, congratulating the parishioners of St. Mary's on the excellent spirit of faith and charity which they had evinced in coming forward so spontaneously and generously to comfort the heart of their pastor by showing that his zeal and charity were not lost upon them, and that their hearts were gained by his unpretending, irresistible virtue. He depicted in lively colors the clouds and bright spots of the priest's life, in which the consolations he experiences abundantly atone for his troubles and his crosses, even if a greater and nobler reward did not await him in Paradise. He concluded an eloquent address by expressing his delight at the consoling doings of the evening, which were for him an index of the excellent qualities of the people with whom he would henceforth have to deal.

A vote of thanks being passed to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

We learn that the purse, which contained over fifty sovereigns, was made and embroidered by Mrs. Cordoza. We learn, also, that a presentation to have been made by the school children to the rev. gentleman, was, owing to the races, unavoidably postponed until Tuesday next.—'Evening Herald.'

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AT ROME.

The following is an interesting account of an interview which took place between the 'Pilot's' correspondent and his Grace of Westminster.

ROME, Dec 2, 1874.

This morning about eleven o'clock I directed my steps towards the English College. At the Campo de Fiori a market was being held, and one of the most curious out-door gatherings it has ever been my lot to see was assembled in that square. In the time of Julius Caesar the space, now covered by booths and stalls at which you might purchase anything from a latchkey to a suit of clothes, was employed as a lake on which naval battles were fought, simulating the warfare of the Tyrians and Egyptians. Here I purchased a copy of the celebrated Commentaries of Caesar printed 313 years ago—the Commentaries which Caesar is reported to have saved from destruction in a ship-wreck by holding them up in his hand while he swam ashore—for the small price of two cents! Such is the monetary value of fame! Having reached the Farnese Palace where the genius of Michael Angelo has added its glory to the most magnificent specimen of palatial architecture in Rome, I turned to right into the Via Monserrato in which the English College is situated. Attached to the College is the church of St. Thomas, now in course of reconstruction.

On entering the college I asked for the Very Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, the Rector; and after a short conversation asked him could I see the Archbishop. The hour for receiving visits was over, the Rector told me. "The Archbishop's residence in Rome," said he, "has been likened unto a railway station, so numerous are the persons who call upon him; and since his arrival here the college has resembled that from the numbers that have been visiting his Grace." I asked the Rector was the number of English people in Rome so great as that would seem to convey. "Oh, dear, no!" he replied, every class of people, Italians, and English, cardinals, prelates, bishops, clergy, nobility, and poor people come to see him."

"What can the poor want with him?" I asked.

"They come for alms," said the Rector; and this answer revealed another side of the Archbishop's character—his charity.

"You have come," said the Rector, "to interview his Grace, as you call it?"

"Well, yes; although I greatly dislike both the word and the process—that is, what it means in plain English. I know that the American Catholics hold Archbishop Manning in the highest esteem, and I should be glad to tell the readers of the paper for which I

write anything that his Grace may be pleased to say concerning the matter now in the mouths of all men—that is to say, the pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone and the discussion it has awakened in England."

The Rector then said: "I will speak to his Grace and tell him about your purpose, and the journal for which you write." Here Dr. Callaghan said some very kind things both of the 'Pilot' and its correspondent, which it is not necessary to mention here, and went to ask his Grace would he see me.

In a few minutes he returned and conducting me to the room in which the Archbishop was, presented me to his Grace and withdrew. After I had performed the customary homage, the Archbishop signed me to be seated and sat down.

I had heard much of his gracious manner, but all that I had heard fell far short of the reality which I experienced in his presence. His low, gentle voice and slow, thoughtful utterance are indescribably impressive. Each sentence he utters, each word he says, has a value and a weight beyond that of other men.

While this does not attempt to be a verbatim report of what he said, for I did not write one note during the whole time of the conversation, it will, I think, convey a complete idea of the subject discussed, and of the spirit in which it was treated. It was written down almost immediately after I left the college, when the memory of what was said was still fresh and clear.

ARCHBISHOP—"Have you been long in Rome, Mr. Connellan?"

CORRESPONDENT—"Yes, your Grace; I came here on the eve of the Vatican Council, and with the exception of a few months in America, I have been here since then."

ARCHBISHOP—"These years have been filled with many events and changes."

CORRESPONDENT—"During my time here, your Grace, I have witnessed the siege of Rome and what immediately followed, as well as the many events which have taken place since then."

Here there was a pause. It was necessary now to approach the subject which was uppermost in my mind, and which has occupied the attention of Europe for the last month.

CORRESPONDENT—"Your Grace has recently been drawn into a discussion in England, which has been much talked of in the world. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has given some surprise."

ARCHBISHOP—"Yes, it was an unexpected event."

CORRESPONDENT—"Does your Grace think it is likely to do harm or good?"

ARCHBISHOP—"I think it will do more good than harm. When the assumptions upon which it is founded will be destroyed, as they are in process of being destroyed, it will open the eyes of Englishmen to the fact that there was no cause for alarm. Mr. Gladstone's assumption, that the Vatican Council has changed the position of Catholics with regard to allegiance, has no basis to rest upon. In my answer to his pamphlet I only felt called upon to insist upon the falsity of this assumption; for if it be shown to be false the whole fabric that he has raised falls to the ground, as that is the key-stone of his argument."

"With regard to Lord Acton's Letter, the statements made therein are being picked to pieces. The 'Tablet,' has refuted his charge against Pope Pius V. His charge against Fenelon has also been thoroughly refuted; and his charge against Pope Urban II, with regard to the destroying of ex-communicated princes, will soon receive a refutation."

"The attempt to create a bad feeling amongst the English people towards Catholics has failed. It was a difficult thing to do. The whole spirit of the people of England for the last fifty years has been to remove religious discussion from the Parliament and religious persecution from the legislation. Now Mr. Gladstone has attempted to cast a firebrand into the country. The influence of Dr. Dollinger is clearly perceptible here."

CORRESPONDENT—"Does your Grace think that the refutations published in the 'Tablet' will reach the bulk of the English people?"

ARCHBISHOP—"The 'Tablet' is read for the most part by Catholics and some others, and may not probably affect the English people at large."

CORRESPONDENT—"Are the pamphlets already announced for publication in which Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and Lord Acton's letter are refuted, such as that of Lord Montagu, the pamphlet announced in yesterday evening's telegraph as written by your Grace, and that of Dr. Newman, likely to reach a greater number of the English people?"

ARCHBISHOP—"I cannot answer that question. I have heard that Dr. Newman is about to publish a pamphlet on the subject but I do not know."

CORRESPONDENT—"Will the pamphlet of your grace be published by Longmans, as has been the case with former works written by your Grace?"

ARCHBISHOP—"Yes."

CORRESPONDENT—"Will not that fact be likely to increase its spread and its influence among those who may not see the refutations already published in the 'Tablet' and other Catholic journals?"

ARCHBISHOP—"I cannot say."

CORRESPONDENT—"The late Pastoral Letter of Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, suggests that the thought of Mr. Gladstone is not a new one; as it appears from that Pastoral that Mr. Gladstone had, during the Vatican Council, and before the decrees were published, the idea of interfering with those Decrees."

ARCHBISHOP—"Yes, he seems then to have had such but no sign was given of it until now."

CORRESPONDENT—"The ordinary methods by which the English people testify their sympathy with any new movement, that is to say, by public meetings, have not followed the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet."

ARCHBISHOP—"No, such meetings have not taken place, and the English people frequently express their sympathy by such proceedings."

It is a pity," continued his Grace, "that a great statesman like Mr. Gladstone should, in his last days, attempt to divide the people of England, and to leave behind him a warfare which should cause his name to be held in odium for many years to come. You know that the Revolution has made great strides over all the countries of continental Europe. It is now making every effort to gain a footing in England, but on account of the good sense of the English people it is not likely to be successful there."

CORRESPONDENT—"Mr. Gladstone has just been offered the freedom of the town of Haddington; may not that be taken as a sympathetic recognition of the question set forth in his pamphlet?"

ARCHBISHOP—"I do not think so. I think it has nothing to do with his pamphlet; Mr. Gladstone is a Scotchman."

CORRESPONDENT—"Indeed! that is explanatory in some degree of his work."

ARCHBISHOP—"Yes, he was born in Liverpool of Scotch parents settled there; and he has a residence in Scotland, at which he spends his time occasionally. Fettercairn is the name of the place. It is very natural that the people of Haddington should desire to show him respect; but I do not think such respect has anything to do with his late production."

"What," said his Grace, with a smile, "have the American papers said on the question?"

CORRESPONDENT—"I am not yet aware, your Grace, as I have not seen anything on the subject up to the present time. It takes such a long time for the news to reach America and come here that the papers I saw yesterday have nothing on the subject. I did not write anything on this question, as I knew they would have news from England sooner than from Rome. I only sent the denial of what was published in the 'London Daily News' concerning a speech said to have been delivered by the Holy Father on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet."

ARCHBISHOP—"That was false, was it not? I saw the denial of it."

CORRESPONDENT—"Yes, your Grace; no such speech was delivered, and the Holy Father spoke to no English visitor on that day. Since then I have but quoted the opinions of the Catholic Press in Italy. I waited until your Grace came to Rome in the hope of being enabled to tell the readers of the journal for which I write what you might be good enough to say to me on the subject."

There was nothing further to be asked on the question on which I had sought information. All had been said. The results and refutations of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and Lord Acton's letter had been spoken of. I therefore rose to depart, paid the customary homage to his Grace, thanked him for his great kindness and withdrew.

In the corridor as I passed I noticed upon the wall three portraits—the end of a series which surrounded the corridor—those of Cardinals Acton, Wiseman, and Cullen. The first, who died at the age of 44, was created Cardinal by Pope Gregory XVI., in 1839, and proclaimed in 1842, and was remarkable for "an inexhaustible fund of innocent cheerfulness," and distinguished for his knowledge especially that of law; who was the only witness of the celebrated interview which took place between the Emperor of Russia and the Sovereign Pontiff Gregory XVI., and who interpreted for the Pontiff and the Emperor on this solemn occasion. The second, Cardinal Wiseman, is still living in the hearts and minds of millions in England and America. His great learning in every branch of science and art, in literature, theology, language and music, has made his name dear to a vast number of people, and his memory glorious to posterity. Of Cardinal Cullen it becomes not me to speak. His Excellence is well appreciated both at home and abroad; his able defence of Catholic interests has been shown on many occasions, and his position as defender of the Catholic faith against the insidious assaults of false science has recently been manifested to the eyes of the people of Ireland and England. I thought as I left the English College how admirably might the illustrious Prelate whom I had just visited, whose name and whose words are matters of the greatest importance wherever the English language is spoken, form the fourth in this grand group. The rumors that are afloat in Rome at present may be well or ill founded, as there is no doubt whatever that the creation of Cardinal Manning would be hailed with joy all the world over.

LUCKY MICHAEL HOGAN.

THE 'Troy Times' (N.Y.), of the 12th inst., stated, on the authority of a street rumor, that an uncle of Michael Hogan, of West Troy, died recently in Pennsylvania, leaving coal lands valued at 5,000,000 dollars, to a portion of which Michael is heir. The rumor was correct. Forty years ago Michael Hogan, then 21 years of age, and an uncle, the only survivors of a once numerous family, came to this country and adopted it as their own. Michael, a hardworking, industrious young man, finally took up his residence in West Troy. The uncle went to Pottsville, Pa., or that vicinity, and after laboring a number of years, purchased with his earnings a large tract of land. Michael also saved money, and in the course of time laid by enough to start him in the grocery business, in which it can be truthfully said he has prospered. The venture of his uncle turned out to be a most profitable one. The lands purchased by him were found to contain abundance of coal, and by judicious management he gradually increased his earthly store until at the time of his death, which occurred a few days ago, he was worth about 5,000,000 dollars. Last week Michael received information from an attorney that his uncle, with whom he had not communicated for 46 years, had died, and that he was his only surviving heir. Michael was not at all elated at this announcement, and appeared rather sorry in fact that such good fortune had come to him. He was getting old, he said, and would not want so much money, besides he had enough for himself, wife, and daughter, and the possession of the immense amount mentioned above would only bring trouble and disgrace upon his family eventually, as young people now-a-days did not know how to spend

money. As we have stated, Michael is a sober, industrious man, and is every way worthy of his fortune, which he intends to claim next week. If he is sorry about this little matter, he can turn it over to us and we'll cheerfully bear the burden for him.

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It will be seen from the following statement, made by a Protestant writer, that the Catholics of Nova Scotia have to contend with an unusually violent bigotry. The Halifax correspondent to the 'Toronto Globe,' writing on the elections in that Province, says:—

There is another question which will have some influence upon the elections, but probably not altogether a one-sided influence. It is the education question. The Nova Scotia school system is secular. When the school law was passed by the Tupper Government, the support of the Catholics in Halifax was secured—or perhaps I should rather say their hostility prevented—by certain concessions which enabled them to have Catholic teachers in schools attended by Catholic children, and to use some books not prescribed by law. *In reality this did no harm, as these schools were attended wholly by Catholic children, and there were numerous other schools for the Protestants, or for Catholics, if they wished to attend them.* These concessions were continued under the present Government. During the past year or two some of the Protestants have agitated for the enforcement of the law to its extreme point. These have condemned the Government, and in too many instances have made the matter an excuse to array themselves with the Opposition, though there was less to be hoped for on that side, so far as enforcing the law was concerned. The Presbyterian Synod, a number of the Wesleyan Ministers, and some others have issued addresses to the electors calling upon them to insist on candidates pledging themselves to the withdrawal of all concessions to the Catholics in Halifax. Meanwhile, the Catholics yielded up some of the advantages they had, though they say they were secured to them by a binding agreement. The Government papers say the law is not now violated in any respect. This does not meet the views of the extremists. In the country of Pictou, where the Reform party is strong and chiefly Presbyterian, the difficulty has broken up the Government ticket. The Catholics declared they would not support a party whose members chiefly comprised Presbyterians, whose Synod had issued such an extreme address. The extremists on the Protestant side declared that they would not support the party unless the candidates pledged themselves against concessions to the Catholics. Between the two, moderate men who were desirous of seeing justice done and good will promoted, had to go to the wall, and the Opposition candidates, who do not appear to have been troubled about the matter, were elected by acclamation.

Looking over the whole Province I am led to think that the Government will be sustained by a small majority of pronounced men which will subsequently be increased by the aid of Independents.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

THE suggestions contained in the following article, taken from the Melbourne 'Advocate,' may prove useful to the colonists of New Zealand, as well as to those of Victoria:—

"When the Catholics of England were threatened with an Educational Law that would be hurtful to their conscience and oppressive in its operation, they resolved to resist its enactment by all legal and constitutional means. They were admonished by their ecclesiastical superiors that it was their duty to take that course, and both by argument and persuasion they were urged to adopt it. They were numerous, but their votes were few; and the small number who had secured the franchise, and usually exercised it wasted the political influence they should have used in defence of the Church. They had no common object of the kind in view whilst Episcopalians and Dissenters invariably studied their own interests at the ballot-box. On political subjects in no way connected with denominational interests there was no combination amongst them; but in their case there was an exception to that rule, whilst there was no exception amongst the Catholic body. To remedy that state of things the Catholic laity were instructed in the duty they owed their religion, themselves, and their children on the education question, and the Catholic Registration Societies were established wherever there was a Catholic population at all considerable in number. It was the duty of these societies to see that every Catholic entitled to a vote had secured it, and the good effects of that organisation were very perceptible in the results of the last general election. Here, in Victoria, our position is somewhat similar to, but much worse than, that occupied by co-religionists in England, and therefore there is greater reason why we should have recourse to constitutional weapons of defence. The advice on the subject offered by Archbishop Manning in England, the Bishop of Ballarat has given to the subjects of his diocese, and we hope to hear that it is being carried out systematically and energetically. It is impressed on Catholics by the defenders of the Godless system that the division list is the criterion of right or wrong. This is rather an uncertain and changeable standard of morals, but as the Secularists govern us by it, we must try by every legitimate means to make an impression on it. And if Catholics are of one mind, as they should be, and as we believe they are, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, they will succeed in their laudable purpose. They will not be without allies, though they may be few in number, but they must depend upon themselves for deliverance from the persecution to which they are subject. If they will issue a programme stating plainly and concisely their objections to the system of public education now in force, and defining strictly the nature of the relief they seek, it will not fail to make a favorable impression on the intelligent and honest Protestant mind of the country.

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.

(From the London Tablet.)

THE end of the "Reformed Church of France" appears to be at hand. The effort of the late General Synod to secure the acceptance of even such a fundamental dogma of Christianity as the Divinity of the Saviour has so completely failed that 350,000 out of the total of 600,000 French Protestants have petitioned the Government, by their delegates, to authorise the formation of a fresh Protestant community on the basis of pure negation of all dogmas whatever, a sort of super-rationalized Unitarianism in fact. Our contemporary, the 'Spectator,' observes with truth that "when more than 300,000 of the descendants of the Huguenots refuse to make even the most general declaration of belief in the Divinity of Christ, the resurrection and the ascension, a fundamental change has indeed come over French Protestantism. The change was always contained in the very principles of French as of every other kind of Protestantism. However, from heresy to infidelity the descent is logical and certain. Protestant Christianity may now be said to have practically disappeared from every country of the world except the United Kingdom and some sections of society in North America. Even in England Christianity is fast fading away outside the inviolable bounds of the infallible Church.

THE SEVEN SACRED METALS.

In the discovery of the metals men first asserted their mastery over Nature; yet the discovery is still progressing. Before the fifteenth century only seven were positively known. They were each held sacred, among the ancients, to some ruling deity. Gold—indestructible, malleable, the richest in coloring, the most precious of decorations—was consecrated to Jupiter, or the sun, and had already assumed the supremacy which it has never lost. It was coined into the heavy darics of Persia and the aureus of Imperial Rome. It was used to gild temples and statues, was wrought into rich jewellery, and woven into delicate threads that enlivened the flowered stuffs of Babylon.

Gold mines and gold-bearing streams were found in Arabia, Syria, Greece, Italy and Spain, and the pursuit of the precious metal was carried on with various success by countless throngs of miners. The richest mines, at least in later ages, were those in Spain; and the enormous productiveness of the Spanish soil was slowly exhausted by the successive labors of the Carthaginians and the Romans. So successful was their industry, that but little gold or silver can now be found in a territory where the precious metal once lay scattered in boundless profusion on the surface of the earth.

Silver ranked next to gold, and was named from the soft light of the moon. The richest silver mines were those of Spain. It was wrought into cups, vases, lamps; adorned the helmets and shields of warriors; and formed the costly mirrors with which the Roman ladies shocked the austerity of Lactantius or Jerome. The beautiful silver coins of the Greek and Roman cities fill modern collections. Five other metals—iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin—were employed by the ancients for various purposes; they made steel by a rude process, and brass without discovering zinc.

For many ages no addition was made to the sacred seven. Three thousand years passed away before it was suspected that the number could be increased—a memorable example of the slowness of human apprehension. At length, in 1490, antimony was added to the metallic family; and not far off from the period of the discovery of a new world, the chemists were about to enter upon fresh fields of science, scarcely less boundless or inviting.

A second metal, bismuth, came in almost with the Reformation. Zinc, perhaps the most important of the new family, may have preceded the others! it was certainly described long before. It is, indeed, quite curious to notice how the bright metal has been constantly forcing itself upon the attention of careful observers, and had yet been wholly overlooked, had been used by the ancients, in the form of an earth, to color copper into brass, and give it a shining surface like gold, was seen dropping from the furnaces of the Middle Ages, or melted in rich flakes from their walls.

Two Magicians, or philosophers, at last detected the error of ages! and Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus probably both discovered that zinc was as indestructible and as free from foreign substances as gold. It seemed a pure element. Paracelsus, who was fond of penetrating to the source of things, admits that he could not tell how the bright metal grew; nor in the height of their magic renown was it ever foreseen that the rare substance the sorcerers had discovered would one day shed knowledge, in tongues of fire, from London to Japan.

Two centuries followed, during which no metallic substance was discovered. Paracelsus found no successor; Albertus, almost the first man of science in Europe, was remembered only as a sorcerer. It was not until 1733 that the vast field of metallic discovery began to open upon man. Two valuable and well-known metals—platinum and nickel—among several others, first appeared about the middle of the 18th century. The number of the metals now rapidly enlarged; galvanism lent its aid to dissolve the hardest earths; and at length, in the opening of the 19th century, a cluster of brilliant discoveries aroused the curiosity of science.

Each eminent philosopher seemed to produce new metals. Berzelius discovered three; Davy, the Paracelsus of his age, is the scientific parent of five—potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium. The numbers advanced, until already more than 50 metals, of various importance, have been given to the arts. The new experiments in light have added cesium and rubidium; and no limit can now be fixed for the metallic family, which for so many ages embrace only seven members, the emblems of the ruling gods.—'Once a Week.'

FORTUNATE IRISHMEN.

"DAY after day," says the 'San Francisco Chronicle' of Dec. 20, "the advices from the Big Bonanza mine show increased values by more extensive development, proving riches before which the treasures of Alladin's palace and Monte Christo's fabulous island pale. The operators who all along have had faith in the developments of the Comstock are in a position to-day to reap rich rewards, while those who sold their stock securities curse not loud but very deep. The discovery of this immense body of ore has already spread far and wide, and before many days roll around there will be representatives of the whole world's wealth knocking at the door of Consolidated Virginia, exporting the bonanza for the benefit of science."

On Dec. 19 Consolidated Virginia stocks sold at the enormous price of 400dol. per share, and California at 360dol. The fortunate owners of these stocks have become wealthy at a stroke. Some men who held large quantities have cleared millions of dollars. The Irish firm of Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, owns 60,000 shares of each kind of stock in these mines, which is worth 45,600,000dol. and a trifle over. As there are four members of the firm, this gives them over eleven million dollars apiece!

In the midst of their vast increase of wealth, these men have not forgotten their poor friends, and the 'San Francisco Chronicle' says:—"There are scores of men, and women too, in San Francisco who have been suddenly lifted out of poverty's iron grip by a timely hint from Flood and O'Brien."

May they live to enjoy their wealth, will be the wish of every poor man who hears it.

We are able to give the names of a few of those who have profited by this shower of gold. From a general list of about 60 names, we select those of fortunate Irishmen:—

Flood and O'Brien	...	...	...	\$45,000,000
P. A. Finnigan	...	...	...	750,000
J. R. Keene	...	...	...	500,000
J. C. Morrison, junr.	...	...	...	500,000
P. J. Hickey	...	...	...	350,000
C. D. O'Sullivan	...	...	...	350,000
Mark L. McDonald	...	...	...	150,000
P. Crowley	...	...	...	100,000
Con. O'Connor	...	...	...	100,000
W. T. Higgins	...	...	...	100,000
T. B. Shannon	...	...	...	100,000
James Gannon	...	...	...	80,000
Edward Cahill	...	...	...	50,000
Lewis Cohen	...	...	...	45,000
P. McGovern	...	...	...	40,000
G. P. Buckley	...	...	...	30,000
T. Brennan	...	...	...	25,000
J. Martin	...	...	...	16,000
N. Reynolds	...	...	...	10,000
Pat. Connor	...	...	...	10,000
P. Finnegan	...	...	...	10,000

These are large figures, and we are glad to find them tacked to Irish names. May the fortunate owners of "Big Bonanza" make a good use of their money. For our own part, we only wish to be moderately rich, but we should like to be intimately acquainted with Flood & O'Brien, in case of another windfall.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A HAIR REPAIRER.—An establishment for the "repair" of the human hair has lately been started by a hair-dresser in Rampart-street, New Louisiana. The proprietor does not boast that he can restore hair which has gone, but he simply offers to plant a new crop. Hair, he says, being a vegetable, can be planted anywhere, and if the soil be fruitful, will grow luxuriantly. The operation, however, of grafting hair is rather painful. It is necessary to sew the new hair into the head with needles. The most astonishing results are, it is stated, produced by this system of hair-planting. Any coloured hair may be grafted on anybody's head. Brunettes may have red, blondes, black hair; old persons black, and young, grey hair, or a person may, if he likes, have his head "terraced," that is, laid out in patches of various coloured hair—red, white, black, or brown, and in almost any sort of pattern or design. This style has been adopted rather largely in New Orleans, and seldom fails to produce a profound sensation. To those who cannot afford human hair, the professor supplies, at a reduced rate, horsehair, which is found quite as useful as a covering, and able to stand an immense amount of wear and tear, with the additional advantage that it never requires combing or brushing. Many of the coloured citizens of New Orleans will, it is confidently anticipated, take advantage of the hair-grafting art into that city to get rid of the wool that disfigures their heads and replace it by more becoming locks, thus fitting themselves for the duties of American citizens.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

FAIR PLAY.—An Irishman, who was very near sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the latter did to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time.

THE SEA MOUSE.—The sea mouse is one of the prettiest creatures that live under the water. It sparkles like a diamond, and is radiant with all the colors of the rainbow, although it lives in the bottom of the ocean. It should not have been called a mouse, for it is larger than a big rat. It is covered with scales that move up and down as it breathes, and glitters like gold shining through a flocky down, from which fine silky bristles wave that constantly change from one brilliant tint to another, so that, as Currier, the great naturalist, says, the plumage of the humming-bird is not more beautiful. Sea mice are sometimes thrown up on the beach by storms.

Poets' Corner.

HOURS.

In the morning of life with what pleasure we gaze
On the prospect which opens itself to our view,
In the evening we look back with fear and amaze
At the hours which we lost while the day quickly flew.

But, the night cold and drear which succeeds to the eve,
Shall approach without warning—in vain shall we try
The dark figure which comes with it then, to deceive,
Or, to shun the lot fated to mortals—to die.

Oh! gladly we'll greet that night tho' it be dreary,
Oh! gladly we'll enter upon that vague shore,
Where the poor travellers never again shall be weary,
And sorrow and care shall be for him no more.

O'B.

THE DARK LADY OF SUNNINGDALE.

A LEGEND OF READING ABBEY.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"THE steward escaped, Master Mayor!" exclaimed the monk. "That is an unlucky chance, for surely if this woman is guilty, he was her aider and abettor."

Lettice smiled, as she was led from the chamber, and muttered to herself, "a lucky chance rather, my pious Father Hugh, for if he has escaped he has gone to summon help for me."

The awful investigation at Sunningdale was over. A skilled mediciner from London had been summoned to assist Master Wilson. The result of the inquiry was that large quantities of arsenic had been found in the body.

It must have been administered for a long time, and in infinitesimal doses; for it had pervaded every tissue.

The murderers had, however, been too impatient at the last. The strength of the last doses had caused death to supervene so suddenly that suspicion was converted into certainty. Both suspicion and certainty culminated on the head of Lettice Miller.

The ungrateful dependent whom Lady Gabrielle had cherished to her own undoing; who had stolen the affections of the husband who, despite her beauty and goodness, had doubtless wedded her only for her wealth.

It was, indeed, much suspected that the lord of Sunningdale was a sharer in the crime which left him sole possessor of the splendid property of his murdered wife.

He was, however, absent in Calais when the inquiry respecting his wife's death took place, nor did he return to England either to be present at her funeral or for a period long subsequent.

Humphry Miller, too, had escaped. The miserable Lettice alone was called upon to pay the dreadful penalty for the crime in which, it could not be doubted, there were some participators.

The guilt of Lettice was proved before the coroner, inasmuch as a quantity of the noxious drug which had been administered to the Lady Gabrielle, was found, not only in the cabinet in the lady's own chamber, which the mayor had prevented her from examining, but also in a small silken bag sewn into the bosom of her corset.

The coroner's jury hesitated not a moment, and ere the leaves which were beginning to sear when the lady of Sunningdale died, had ceased falling, Lettice Miller was lying in Reading Gaol, awaiting her trial for wilful murder.

It was a gloomy and chill evening, all unlike the glorious closing of that summer day on which Father Hugh had been summoned by the little handmaiden Gillian to Sunningdale. The skies close darkly overhead; the rain is beginning to patter down; and the wind rushes with a hollow moaning sound through the streets of the ancient town of Reading.

Those streets, despite the unpleasant weather, have been busy throughout the day; for on the morrow is the first day's sitting of the autumn assizes.

Now, however, they are comparatively deserted; the evening is closing in; the burghesses and craftsmen are, as usual, in their comfortable dwellings; the strangers betake themselves to the various hostelries, in the casement windows of which the ruddy light of fire and lamp glows, and flickers, and leaps out into the street, and with its cheering radiance seems inviting the wayfarer to enter.

The trial of Mistress Lettice Miller for poisoning her mistress is the first on the rolls.

There is much gossip about her in the various hostelries that night, and even at the domestic fireside.

No one doubts her guilt. Heaven help her, if she is innocent, for she has been prejudged.

"Heaven help her,—heaven pardon her! unhappy woman as she is—Innocent, I dare not hope—yet grace may have been vouchsafed her to confess, else why has she sent this summons to me?"

Thus soliloquised Father Hugh Farringdon, as drawing his habit close about him, he hurried through the dim twilight to the county gaol, where Lettice Miller was a prisoner.

It was almost dark when he reached the building. He was received by the head jailor, and immediately ushered into the cell occupied by Lettice.

"Kindle the lamps!" said a hollow voice as the monk entered. The turnkey set that which he held on a small stone table, which, with a bench morticed to the floor, and a straw pallet, was the sole furniture of the place.

Beside the table, with her head leaning on her arms, sat Lettice.

"You have come, then!" she exclaimed, looking up; and the compassionate, though firm, heart of Father Hugh was shocked at the change in her appearance.

Was that the audacious woman—defiant in her guilt, queen-like in her beauty, gorgeous in her attire—whom he had cited to the bar of justice at the deathbed of the Lady of Sunningdale scarce two months before?

This gaunt, wasted, hollow-eyed creature; the brilliant complexion faded to a sallow, sickly tint; the eyes sunk deep in the sockets, full of a sullen, smouldering fire; the hair no longer decked with diamonds, but sweeping over her shoulders and coarse woollen robe, that had displaced the gorgeous velvet, and its silken ebony blackness thickly stripped with grey.

The monk was appalled. Was it remorse for committed crime, or the rebellious anguish of insulted innocence, that had thus changed this woman?

Lettice fixed her eyes on him, and the sullen fire in the sunken orbits seemed to condense.

"I have sent for thee!" she said, in the same cavernous, far-off voice in which she had first spoken. "Art thou content?" "Content?" reiterated Father Hugh. "Little measure of contentment has there yet been in aught concerning thee! Dost thou own thy guilt, or still maintain thy innocence? Oh, Lettice, the evidence stands fearfully arrayed against thee; and yet thou mayst be innocent; may our Lady's grace be showered down upon thee, and prove it, if thou art so!"

"Go to!" exclaimed Lettice, scornfully, "I asked wast thou content! feign not to mis-read my meaning. Art thou content to see me here? Guilty or innocent, here I should not have been but for thee. To thee I owe all my misery;—this silvered hair, this haggard face, these wasted limbs! Aye, to thee I shall owe the dreadful death, the shadow of which loom over me!"

"To thine own evil deeds, woman, thou dost owe thy sorrowful plight, and not to me!" answered Hugh Farringdon. "To thee, and thee only!" replied Lettice. "Sir Priest, I did not pray this visit from thee to fall upon my knees, and cant, and whine, and beseech a cast of thine office. I do not confess; I acknowledge that my hand mixed the potions which cut short the life of the Lady Gabrielle. I was her friend, and not her foe, in that."

"Poisoner!" ejaculated Father Hugh, in an accent of horror, "dost thou vaunt thee of thy horrid deed?"

"I was her friend, and not her foe!" pursued Lettice, "Her life was very miserable; sickness and sorrow were her doleful companions. Poor woman, she tenderly loved her husband, and he had transferred his affections to me. She had been my munificent benefactress, and I betrayed her. Yet such was the tenderness of her heart, that she sought no revenge. She wept and submitted, she was dying of her wounded affections, and that death would have been one of such slow and agonising torture, that I converted myself from her betrayer into her benefactress, when I shortened it. She, doubtless, is in heaven, and I doomed to regions of eternal bale, have been defrauded by thee of this world's brief recompense for my sin."

"Wretched woman!" exclaimed the monk, in an accent of pity, "the more guilty, that thy powerful, but perverted, mind so clearly estimates the horrible hereafter that awaits thee, by what hallucination thou dost persuade thyself that I am the person to whom is owing the failure of your schemes; I am at a loss to understand."

"To thee I owe it all!" cried Lettice, fiercely. "The failure, the prison, the death at the hangman's hands. Know, then, that we had sent for a mediciner from London, skilled practitioner, who had studded long in Italy. He would have made deposition as to the causes of the lady's death, which he would have reported natural. Thou didst bring the man Wilson to her bedside. But he is a coward, a pitiful fool, and I might have baffled him, had he not been supported by thy keenness and determination. Ah, me! ah, me!" and here the wretched creature faltered, her voice choked with tears as she smote her breast. "Ah, me! how different would all have been but for thee, I should have been the Lady of Sunningdale—His wife! What am I now?"

"A guilty and most unhappy woman!" said the monk. "Nevertheless, all late as it is, yet there remains for thee time to repent. Bethink thee—poor, distressed, and sinful woman—that thou art disappointed of the promised reward of the sin, is a token that a ray from the mercy-seat shines on the still! Down then on thy knees; give thanks to God; and offer the bitter trial of thy passage from this world, as some atonement for thy crime."

Lettice burst into a scornful laugh. "Monk, thou dost mistake my character!" she said, "I sent for thee, not to cinge in penitence before, but to speak my hate. Oh, thou marplot! I shall be pronounced a murderess to-morrow, and then in a little space led forth to die. I am, I know, as well as thou canst tell me, a lost and guilty wretch! But there is a faith that tends on wickedness no less than virtue. I shall escape the death—I know I shall. When thou dost hear of my escape, Hugh Farringdon, beware!"

Further, by the dark spirit of prophesy, descending on me at this hour, I foretell the time when thou shalt be the doomed prisoner, and I, even I, the accuser that brings thee to thy doom!"

CHAPTER IV.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

After many years! In what state or condition of this frail life, shall we not find great changes, after many years! The changes in England were terrible and great indeed, between that autumn night when the prisoner, Lettice Miller, awaiting her trial for poisoning her mistress, in the impotent fury and malice of her despair bade the monk, Hugh Farringdon, beware, when he should be a helpless captive.

To be continued.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

SOME plain truth about Protestant Missions is told by the 'Catholic Review' of Brooklyn. The 'Review' takes for its thesis the following:—Protestant teaching never has converted, and never can convert any people. Then the writer goes on to say:—This remark, innocently made, has called upon us some rather severe denunciation, from various quarters. Among others, the 'Congregationalist' remonstrates, but without pointing to any fact which would invalidate the position taken. Nobody doubts that within the present century Protestantism has made efforts of great magnitude in the cause of foreign missions. The various sects have used money enough, Bibles and tracts enough, and men and women enough to have accomplished a great deal in the way of Christianizing pagans, if men, women, books and money had been used in the one way in which alone they could have been of service. Unfortunately the missionaries have been of the kind of whom the Holy Ghost declares that He "has not sent them and yet they run." If their labor when measured by the material used seems barren enough, the fault is not, we suppose, in the intention nor always in the character of the workmen, though a Goble in Japan or a Van Meter in Rome are not calculated to excite admiration in the unprejudiced. The charge we made could hardly be other than irritating to the good people who remain at home to edit journals, preach missionary sermons and collect money for the missionaries. But would it not be more fairly answered, if answered at all, by a reference to some one people which has really been converted to the Protestant imitation of Christianity by Protestant missionaries, than by any other method of reply? They were Papal missionaries who brought all Europe into the Christian fold. And when schism and heresy devastated some of the European nations, does any one pretend that "Protestant preaching" would have availed to pervert them if the Popes would have allowed such unbridled license to the civil rulers as was complacently accorded by the Protestant reformers? Was it Protestant preaching, or was it the rack, the gibbet and the quarterer's block which made England Protestant? Where is the effect of Protestant preaching on Catholic Ireland, or what is it that makes Protestant city missionaries here in New York fly off to Rome, like Van Meter, or up town like most of the others, when Catholicity flourishes so abundantly down town? Why go to "convert the Mikado of Japan" before making one hearty and combined attack upon that more easily accessible dignity, the Archbishop of New York? For our own part, we have never heard of any people Christianized by Protestant preaching. Has the 'Congregationalist'?

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, MELBOURNE.

(From the Melbourne 'Advocate'.)

CATHOLICS who have from day to day watched with interest and pleasure the progress of the extensive works of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be glad to be afforded some details and particulars regarding the operations being carried on. Since the present nave was opened for divine service in 1870, the transepts have been begun, the arches of the large central tower have been set, and the tower is gradually rising to its level above the ridge of the roof. This part of the work is far the heaviest in the building, the walls being four feet in thickness, and the tower forty feet square. The south-eastern transept is now up to the level of the parapet of the clerestory, the height of the walls being 64 feet above the level of the floor of the church. The end of this transept has a large central doorway with deep projecting canopy, and buttresses terminating with richly-carved pinnacles, the canopy being surmounted by a carved floriated cross. At the end of the aisles on each side there are two smaller doorways, enriched with deep ornamental mouldings, and prepared to receive the carving at some later period. Above the central doorway is a large window, divided by mullions of freestone into six lights or compartments, the head being filled with ornamental tracery of beautiful design and excellent workmanship. Over this window is a panelling of quatrefoil tracery corresponding with the parapet of the nave. There are two octagonal turret staircases, one on each side of the gable, for the convenience of getting upon the roof. These turrets will be finished with spirelets, terminated with carved finials. In the centre of the gable will be a large circular window filled with geometrical tracery of rich design, the gable terminating with a carved cross. The aisles and the nave walls will be finished with flying buttresses and carved pinnacles, as in the present building. In addition to the transept and tower, a portion of the chancel is built, and also a portion of the north-western transept, to the height of the clerestory, with retaining walls, so that the other parts may be carried out when this is completed. One of the chapels and a portion of the cloisters leading to the sacristies are nearly built, and will be used as sacristies until the permanent ones can be erected. The foundations for the remaining part of the north-western transept are set to the level of the datum-line, and will be proceeded with when funds are available. The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is begun; the foundations for one of the pillars are laid, and the walls will be proceeded with when funds are available. The extent of the transepts from north to south will be 184 feet, including wall and buttress; and the width across, including the aisles and buttresses, is 96 feet. This comprises the whole of the works now in progress, the details we have furnished will give some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, which can only be carried to a successful issue by the liberality of subscribers.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHINGS,

DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN

KING STREET BAKERY.

JULIUS BAIN, PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon and orders delivered punctually in all parts of the City and Suburbs.

HUGH DEVINE, GREAT KING-ST., DUNEDIN.

Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier. Jobbing work in all its branches attended to. Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention. Charges strictly moderate.

JAMES RUSSELL, SADDLER, (Opposite the Museum), GREAT KING-ST., DUNEDIN.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

BUY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K. McILKEY, Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.

All work guaranteed.

WILLIAM MUDGE, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, GREAT KING-ST., (Opposite Red Lion Brewery), DUNEDIN.

All orders executed in first-class style, with the utmost promptitude. Repairing neatly executed. Charges strictly moderate.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

COSSENS AND BLACK, Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

JOSEPH DYSON HAT & BONNET MANUFACTURER,

STUART-ST.—(Opposite St. Paul's)—OCTAGON.

Ladies Felt Hats cleaned and re-shaped to the latest fashions.

All orders executed in first-class style. Charges strictly moderate.

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 paperhanging (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes street.
Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

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

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
George 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 Carrills and McLean's)
Dunedin.

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

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E,

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

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

Filloul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.

C E N T R A L R E G I S T R Y O F F I C E.

PROPRIETRIX Miss CANE,
(Late Mrs. Howard),
PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Thomson, Strang and Co's.)

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

A L B A N Y S T R E E T B U T C H E R Y.

JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon, and Orders delivered
all over the City.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

J O H N D R U M M ' S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted
daily.

S U S S E X H O T E L.
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS OLIVER wishes to intimate to
his Country Friends that he has made exten-
sive additions to the above Hotel, and is now
in a position to offer First-class accommodation
to Travellers and others favoring him with a call.
Alcock's prize Billiard Table under the
management of James Clarke, ex-champion of
the Colonies.

S C O T T A N D S M I T H,

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,
No. 5, PRINCES STREET.

(Opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co.).

SCOTT AND SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.

(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).

NEWCASTLE, Kaitangata, Green Island
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over
the Flat.

Orders left at Brickworks will be punctu-
ally attended to.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

THOS. HALL wishes to inform the inhabi-
tants of Dunedin that he has opened
the above shop. All goods are of the very
best description and will be sold at the lowest
prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.
THOS. HALL PROPRIETOR.

C Y R U S D A V I E S,

GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,

Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.

ST. ANDREW STREET,

DUNEDIN.

J O H N M E L I C A N,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

All goods kept are of the best quality and
sold at the lowest prices.

C R I T E R I O N L E T T I N G A N D L I V E R Y

STABLES.

W. H. TAGGART,

(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

M ' D O N N E L L ' S

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

H. Q U I G L E Y & S O N S,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

QUEEN ST., WHARF.

AUCKLAND.

All kinds of Casks bought and sold. Orders
promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

S O U T H D U N E D I N T I M B E R Y A R D
AND GENERAL STORE.

Orders punctually attended to and deli-
vered all over the City. Prices strictly
moderate.

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

C. S A M S O N, Abbotford Colliery.—Best
Green Island Coal.

Apply at the Little Office, Rattray street,
opposite Railway Station.

Rate of Prices—On hills (delivered) 20s per ton.

" " On flats " 18s "

Small Coal—On hills " 16s "

" " On flats " 14s "

All orders sent in from Kensington, supplied
at the above rates. Punctuality and despatch
attended to. N.B.—Terms cash.

N.B.—All outside Toll-bar is additional.

H A N O V E R S T R E E T C O A L D E P O T

ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island, Coal
and Firewood delivered all over the City and
Suburbs at current rates.

Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. W O O D S,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.

Building in all its branches, Carefully Exe-
cuted. Jobbing work attended to.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

W A N T E D K N O W N, Pushing the Trade

LEAR'S Colonial made

Russian Calf Boots ... 0 18 6

Tasmanian Kangaroo " ... 0 18 6

South Sea Porpoise " ... 0 18 6

Victorian Wallabi " ... 0 18 6

French Kid " ... 0 18 6

LEAR'S BOOT STORE

(Next Craig and Gillies),

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,
AHAUUA, GREYMOUTH.

S T. M A R Y ' S Boarding and Day Schools,
conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Convent buildings and extensive
grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the
most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

The course of instruction comprises a good
English education in all its branches; also,
French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.

Further particulars on application to the
Lady Superiores.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DO NOT PURCHASE IMPORTED
SWEETS.

PROFESSOR BLACK reports upon 14 samples
of imported sweets, purchased by Mr. Lumb
from various confectioners in Dunedin for
analysis, and of which the following is a
résumé:—

14 SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS CON-
FECTIONERS IN DUNEDIN.

Nos. 419 to 432 Sweets are all objectionable,
owing to the large quantity of Sulphate of
Lime (Plaster of Paris), or other earthy matter,
they contain. The coloring matter is also
objectionable, being partly Prussian Blue. I
consider those far inferior to those of local
manufacture which I have analysed.

Professor BLACK again reports upon

23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB

from the Manufactory of

MESSRS. R. HUDSON AND CO.,

as follows:

Nos. 395 to 378, Samples of various kinds
of sweets, biscuits, &c., the sweets do not con-
tain Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of Lime, Starch,
Flour, or any objectionable coloring matter,
or any deleterious ingredients. The absence
of Plaster of Paris, or any objectionable color-
ing matter, recommends these sweets strongly.
They are, in my opinion, a very superior
article.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c., &c., contain no ingred-
ient deleterious to health. They are all
skillfully manufactured, well fired, and should
take a good position in the market.

EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.

R. HUDSON AND CO.

Our present extensive premises, combined
with very superior Plant, enables us to offer
advantages beyond any other hours in New
Zealand.

P E T E R C A I R N S,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets.

All Orders entrusted to my care are executed
in first-class style.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T C O A L D E P O T.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Timber delivered all over the City and
Suburbs.

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... RE OR

S O U T H D U N E D I N C O A L Y A R D,
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Firewood, delivered all over the City.

Firewood cut to any length.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

Orders left at Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton's
Sawmills, Cumberland street, will be punctu-
ally attended to.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable term 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.

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.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, COPPERPLATE LITHO-
GRAPHIC, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL PRINTERS,

IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.
Arrangements for publishing entered into with Authors; encouragement will be given to Young Men's Associations wishing to publish Sermons or issue Periodicals

Agents for V. and G. Figgins, Typefounders, and Importers of Inks and Printing Materials.

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	...	Herbert & 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. Coleclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE,

Maclaggan street.

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

Pie and Cup of Coffee ... Sixpence.

JOHN WALLS.

SPECTACLES.

A. H. ROSS AND CO.,
OPTICIANS, &c., PRINCES STREET,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, mounted in gold, tortoise-shell, and steel.

The pebbles or glasses with which the above are fitted have all been carefully tested by Mr Ross, who was for many years sole Optician to the Eye Infirmary, Sunderland, England.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN

DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI

DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH and CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds	...	£4,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than	...	1,000,000
Insurances in Force	...	150,000,000

All kinds of Fire Insurance at

[LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!

J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER

(Late of Stuart street),

Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialities—Cabinet, and large sizes. See the cases, and at rooms

Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

G. R. DAVIE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
OPPOSITE YORK HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairs neatly executed.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON

GEORGE STREET.

M. TAYLOR,

From Truefit's, Bond-street, London, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dunedin that he is prepared to Cut and Dress Hair in the latest London and Paris fashions.

JUST RECEIVED,

Spanish Combs, Plaits, Coils, Frisettes of every description, plaited and coil Chignons.

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

D. R. M. D. MURPHY,

SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Has commenced practice in Dunedin. Temporary residence, Knol House, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

Hours of attendance: 10 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

TO WILLIAM PARKER, STREET Esq.,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.

I, MICHAEL DOMINIC MURPHY, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Licentiate in Midwifery, Glasgow; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London; Licentiate in Midwifery of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; Member of the British Medical Association; formerly Resident Stevens' Hospital and School of Medicine, Dublin; Medical Officer of the Emlagh Dispensary District, Cahirciveen Union; Queen's University, and Peter's street School of Medicine, Dublin, &c., &c., now residing in Dunedin, do Hereby Give Notice that I intend to apply to you, on 2nd April, 1875, to have my name placed on the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony of New Zealand; and I have deposited my Diplomas along with this, in your Office, for public inspection, in terms of the Medical Practitioners Act, 1869.

JAMES KENNEDY

BOOTMAKER, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
Dunedin,

Begs to inform the Public that all orders intrusted to him are executed in first-class style. Perfect fits guaranteed.

Great reduction in prices.

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-street, 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.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Lo 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. McDough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

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.

REVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

And

IMPORTERS OF

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Duke's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curaçoa
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.**

GEORGE YOUNG,

V.



R.

JEWELLER

TO

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

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

GEORGE NG, Princes Street.

M. & J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

George Street, Dunedin.



MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a **Gentle Purgative** as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by **Vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Bolls, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pia, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and alimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

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SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from

MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS

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All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

Rheumatism,
Rheumatic Gout,
Sciatica,

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Lumbago,

Strains and Sprains,

Or pain of any sort from the above affections, none of which have been so successful and effectual as

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

As certified by the Certificates published in the 'Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

PRICE, 7s 6d per bottle, which is sufficient to cure in all cases.

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Hope street,

Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
Stafford street, Dunedin.

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.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** or **HUMBLE**, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
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W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with **SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS**, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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Importer of—
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GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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

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

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

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

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Manager.

A CARD.]

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CORNER OF
CLUB RESERVE.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
Terms strictly moderate.

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Proprietress.

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PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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TIMOTHY HAYES, ... PROPRIETOR.

In the above comfortable and old-established hotel, travellers and others will find every comfort and convenience. Wines, Spirits, and Beers of Choice brands.
TIMOTHY HAYES.

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**PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-
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WALKER-STREET,

Orders punctually attended to.

ALBION HOTEL,
Macloggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES
J. CHAPLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
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MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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Under the Management of Mr. and Mr. **W. S. BURTON**, both of whom have had very considerable experience in similar institutions.

The Medical opinion on the Turkish Bath is that it increases the strength of the strong, invigorates the delicate, and is a great luxury to all. In connection with the establishment there is a fine Tepid Swimming Bath.

The Baths—Turkish and Swimming—are devoted entirely to ladies each Wednesday of the week.

Turkish Bath, 3s., or eight for 20s. Tepid Swimming Bath, 6d.

URQUHART McPHERSON.

Secretary.

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HOPK STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Imperial Hotel.)

Good accommodation for Boarders. Visitors will find the above House second to none in Dunedin, while the scale of Charges will be strictly Moderate.

MICHAEL BUTLER,
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**DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN

or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI**

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

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Begg to announce to the Catholic Public, that he has always on hand a large assortment of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety
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A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY** always in Stock.

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CONDUCTED

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The Course of Instruction comprises a thorough English Education in all its branches, plain and fancy Needlework, for

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The house is pleasantly situated, and every care will be taken to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the pupils. Particular attention is paid to the religious instruction.

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[A CARD.]

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HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER
To H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and his Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.B.
PRINCES STREET.

BEISSEL'S CANTHARIDES FLUID,
The only article in the whole world capable of **REPRODUCING HAIR.**

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ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,
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All goods kept are of the best description. Bought from the best house, and sold for the smallest remunerative profit.

MICHAEL DUNDON,
PROPRIETOR.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,And General Store,
NEVVIS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

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

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

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JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

L. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL.
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WELCOME HOTEL-

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

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Thames street, Oamaru,

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

J. CAHILL'S

BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

This house is in the very centre of Oamaru, within three minutes' walk of the Post Office.
Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.
J. CAHILL,
Proprietor.

SHIP INN HOTEL.

KINGSTON

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND
MODERATE CHARGES

Will be the motto aimed at.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

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MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.
Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

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PATRICK FAGAN begs to inform the public who may favor him with a visit, that they can rely on comfortable and quiet accommodation. Country visitors will meet with first-class quarters.

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN,
PROPRIETOR.

MRS. FORESTER,

GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel).

Begs to intimate to her Friends and Country Visitors that she is now in a position to give First-class Accommodation to Boarders at reasonable prices.

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.

GRANGE HOTEL,

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C. BUNBURY, Proprietor, begs to inform the public that his Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines are second to none in the market.

Ales and Porters, &c., of the best brands.

C. BUNBURY.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-
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PERFUMERY, &c.,

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Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLER, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 20th day of March, 1875.