

New Zealand Times

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 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.

P. B. Y. R. N. E.

FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders daily.

MICHAEL DUNDON
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,
(SOUTH DUNEDIN.)
GENERAL STOREKEEPER

All goods kept are of the best description. Bought from the best house, and sold for the smallest remunerative profit.

MICHAEL DUNDON,
PROPRIETOR.

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.

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD,

Firewood of every description now landing on Stuart street Jetty, to be sold cheap, wholesale or retail. Brickmakers supplied with any quantity at the shortest notice. The very best mixed firewood at 9s per half-cord on jetty, or 12s delivered to any part of the City. Guaranteed thoroughly dry. Cut Wood, 2s extra. Apply P. Forester, Coal and Firewood Yard, Stuart street, opposite the Gaol.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travelers. 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, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,

Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V. R.



M. FLEMING,

PINK OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-

MAKER,

By special appointment to his Excellency Sir

George Fergusson 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.

WALKER STREET GENERAL

STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,

FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURE,

AND FRUIT DEALER.

All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

M. R. JOHN MOYAT,

(Late of Lawrence),

SOLICITOR,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

pinus, &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.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

Princes-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR

FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the

choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best

description, and an experienced groom is

always in attendance.

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 first-

class workmanship, he hopes to merit their

patronage.

AL.
Painters, and the
have removed
Street South,
entirely new, and
ings (100,000 pieces),
and turpentine in large quantities, plate,
sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, var-
nishes, brushes, and every article in the
trade.

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

JOHN HISLOP
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER.

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princess St.
Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all Work entrusted to his
care will receive his utmost attention.

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

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.

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY,
Filleul Street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.

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

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

ALBANY STREET BUTCHERY.
JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon, and Orders delivered
all over the City.
— ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Street, Mary Place, Tund
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.

SUSSEX HOTEL,
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
Colonies.

SCOTT AND SMITH,
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.

CYRUS DAVIES,
GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,
Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN MELICAN,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.
All goods kept are of the best quality and
sold at the lowest prices.

CRITERION LETTING AND LIVERY
STABLES.
W. H. TAGGART,
(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

M'DONNELL'S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.
WALKER STREET.
DUNEDIN.

H. QUIGLEY & SONS,
GENERAL COOPERAGE,
QUEEN-ST., WHARF,
AUCKLAND.
All kinds of Casks bought and sold. Orders
promptly attended to.

NOTICE.
SOUTH DUNEDIN TIMBER YARD
AND GENERAL STORE.
Orders punctually attended to and deli-
vered all over the City. Prices strictly
moderate.
A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.
C. SAMSON, Abbotsford 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 1s additional.

HANOVER STREET COAL DEPOT.
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. WOODS,
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.

WANTED KNOWN, 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.

F. BEISSEL
(By Appointment)
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.

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
resumé:—

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 ingredi-
ent 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.

PETER CAIRNS
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets.
All Orders intrusted to my care are executed
in first-class style.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

GREAT KING STREET COAL DEPOT.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Timber delivered all over the City and
Suburbs.
All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.
ROBERT BROWN ... PROPRIETOR.

SOUTH DUNEDIN COAL YARD,
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 punc-
tually attended

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND POTTERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
(Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.)

Capital£30,000

In 12,000 Shares of £2 10s each, of which 800 Shares are already paid up, representing portions of the present capital of the Company.

Five shillings per share to be paid on application, and 5s on allotment. A call of 5s per share to be made three months after allotment, and no further call to exceed 5s per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

W. A. MURRAY, M.H.R., Glenore
HENRY CLARKE, M.P.C., Tokomairiro
JAMES GOODALL, Mayor of Milton
ANDREW McLAREN, Stock-dealer
GEORGE COOMBE, Settler
JAMES ELDER BROWN, Settler
JOSEPH MACKAY, Publisher
R. W. CAPSTICK, Auctioneer
J. M. WATSON, Contractor
W. L. PHILP, of Philp, Henderson and Co.
JOHN A. DUTHIE, of Capstick, Duthie and Co.
GEORGE WILSON, Timber Merchant
JAMES FINCH, Farmer
J. L. SOUTTER, Merchant
JOHN M'EARLANE, Farmer, Wangaloa
THOMAS MURRAY, Farmer, Glenore
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS:

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SOLICITOR:

DONALD REID, ESQ.

MANAGER:

Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM.

AGENT FOR DUNEDIN:

M. W. HAWKINS.

The name of the Company is the New Zealand Royal Pottery Company.

The Registered Office of the Company is to be established in the township of Milton, in the Province of Otago.

The objects for which the Company is established are for the purposes of manufacturing and selling all kinds of Stone, China, Printed, Painted, and Enamel Earthenware; also, every description of Salt Glaze Stone Pipes, Chimney Tops, Sewer Pans, Fire Bricks, Tesselated Pavements, and Telegraph Insulators, and to do all things the Company, from time to time, consider to be incidental or conducive to the attainment of its objects, or otherwise for its benefit.

The liabilities of Shareholders are Limited.

The Nominal Capital of the Company is £30,000, divided into 12,000 Shares at £2 10s each.

The success which has attended the establishment of the Mosgiel Woollen Factory under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and the greater facilities and extent to which such undertakings can be conducted by a Company as compared with a private individual, has led to the project of the formation of a company, with a view to the purchase of the Tokomairiro Pottery Works, now owned by Mr. W. White, and conducting the Manufacture of Pottery and Earthenware upon a scale somewhat commensurate with the large market presented in New Zealand and other Australian Colonies, this being the only Pottery Work established in the Southern Hemisphere.

The present works were commenced by Mr. W. M. White about a year ago, since which time he has disposed of over £3000 worth of Salt Glaze Pipes alone, the market for which is steadily on the increase, and beyond the present producing powers of the establishment. During this period Mr. White has also devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to the preparation of the necessary buildings and plant for the manufacture of all classes of Staffordshire Pottery Ware upon the most approved principles and latest improvements in machinery used in

Staffordshire, and recognised as the best and most economical in the world. The property is situated in the centre of Milton.

Mr. W. M. White has now ready for market large supplies of saleable articles for general and domestic purposes. The present time is, therefore, considered by the projectors of this Company the most favorable opportunity of entering upon the possession of the works, and pushing the manufacture and sale of potteryware in this and the adjoining colonies. An estimate of the nature and extent of the available market may be arrived at from the fact that the value of such imports into New Zealand alone for the year ending December last amounted to £70,000, of which Otago alone imported £22,000 worth of potteryware.

The Projectors have every confidence that they will be enabled to supply the whole Colonial Market with any article in Potteryware, at a figure sufficiently low to compete successfully with the Home article, while securing a large margin of profit to the Company, who have secured the services, as Manager of Mr. Chetham, for 30 years proprietor of one of the largest English Potteries, and practically acquainted with the various processes adopted in every branch of the trade. The services of the present staff—of over 30 thoroughly experienced hands—brought from the Staffordshire Potteries direct, and now engaged upon the Works, have also been obtained.

The projectors have agreed with Mr. W. M. White to take over the Freehold Property, consisting of Three Acres of Land surrounding the present centrally situated Works (secured with a view to their future development), and the large and substantial buildings, with plant and stock, at a valuation estimated at, or about £7000, including General Government bonus of £300. The amount of goodwill, estimated at £2000, Mr. White has resolved to invest in the Company in paid-up shares to that amount, so confident is he in the *bona fides* of the undertaking in the hands of a public Company. The projectors have also secured from Mr. White his right obtained from the General Government to remove clay from the lands adjoining the railway, between Tokomairiro and the Clutha, which clay is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any found in England for manufacturing purposes. The Government are now forming a siding to these clay pits, which are inexhaustible. The projected branch line to the Tokomairiro coal fields has also been surveyed to pass in front of the premises, so that the works will be in railway communication with the raw material, with unlimited and cheap coal supplies, and with a port of shipment; as also with the metropolis and the large townships of the Province likely to form good markets for supplies.

The projectors appeal for support with every confidence to the residents of Tokomairiro and the settlers of the County of Bruce generally, as the establishment of this industry has already tended greatly to develop the resources of the district in opening up clay and coal mines, employing a large amount of outside labor in procuring and carting timber, coal, and clay supplies; while the recent unexampled prosperity of the township of Milton has been greatly advanced by the presence in its midst of the large number of employees—men, women, and children—engaged upon the works, and which would be greatly increased by a larger proprietary possessed of increased capital to carry on the works to every advantage.

The promoters also confidently bring the enterprise under the notice of the general public of Otago, as it is a well-known fact that nothing so tends to advance the prosperity of a country as the establishment of local industries within its borders, thus preventing the export of capital from the Colony for supplies of everyday requirements. Apart from these considerations, the enterprise of itself promises to be an amply remunerative and successful one. The projectors, having the matter in all its aspects every consideration, have great pleasure in placing the Company in the market, and believe it will prove in every way worthy of public confidence and co-operative support.

Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. G. Capstick, Broker, Milton; or M. W. Hawkins, Dunedin.

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
Interim Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Date.....1875.

To the Provisional Directors of the "New Zealand Royal Pottery Company" (Limited).

GENTLEMEN—

I hereby make application for Shares in the above Company, and hand you herewith the sum of £ : : being the amount of five shillings per share deposit on the same; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Signature

Name in full.....

Occupation

Address.....

No.....

Date received.....

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 the Surplus Profits.

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

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

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

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, Advances, &c., and all other information may be obtained from

M. W. HAWKINS, Secretary,
Princes street, Dunedin.

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.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL

AND 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 J. Figgins, Typefounders, and Importers of Inks and Printing Materials;

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.
 Jonveaux (Emile) Five Years in East Africa, illust., 12mo.
 Kaufmann (Rev.) Socialism: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies, post 8vo.
 Krummacher (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-japanned, 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 Batwing 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 Mosaics—Magnificent goods.

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

New Straw Hats—Every New Shape
 New Straw Hats—Every Quality
 New Velvet Hats—A la Mode
 Maids' 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 Homespun—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.

PRINCES THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STRELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY!!

Continued Success and Genuine Popularity of those Eminent

Artists
MR. AND MRS. HOSKINS,
(Miss Florence Colville),
Who will appear

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
Benefit of

M R. W. H O S K I N S,
When will be produced Byron's
LANCASHIRE LASS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

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

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

ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND ADVERTISING

AGENCY,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Books Adjusted and Accounts Collected.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the Catholic School of HYDE. Salary, £70 per annum, with Residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Hon. Sec. before the 17th April.

WANTED KNOWN.

SMITH'S CAB Leaves St. Kilda Hotel every hour for Dunedin starting at 8.30 a.m.; Returning from Queen's Arms Hotel every hour to St. Kilda.

D R. M. D. M U R P H Y

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.

EXCELSIOR HAIRDRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAM-POOING SALOON,

(Opposite Caledonian Grounds.)

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
A. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

Children's Hair Cut (any day) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., 6d.—A Splendid Assortment of Meerschaum and Wooden Pipes on hand; also, Tobacco, Cigars, Purses, Pocket Books, Perfumery, Pomades, Cutlery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.—To open out in a few days—a Large Assortment of Ladies' Combs, Pins, Plaits, Frizettes, Chignons, Head-dresses, &c.—Corns Pared.

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.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE have just landed 200 cases Rivière Gardrat and Co's old brandy, which is considered the finest in the Home markets, and has been pronounced by competent judges here to be superior to any hitherto imported.

Also 10 quarter-casks (8 year old) Ardbeg whisky.

ESTHER & LOW,
George street.

ALTERATION OF TIME

On and after SATURDAY, MAY 1,
COBB'S COACHES

To CLYDE VIA LAWRENCE

will leave Dunedin

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
And leave Clyde for Dunedin, via Lawrence, on the same days.

JNO. CHAPLIN & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, April 27, 1875.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Benzine and common clay will clean marble.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Wood ashes and common salt, made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

To clean a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

To ascertain whether a bed be damp or not, after the bed is warmed, put a glass globe in between the sheets, and if the bed be damp, in a few minutes drops of wet will appear on the inside of the glass.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

Should the top of your lamp become loose, take it off and wash it with soap; wash the glass also, then put the plaster around the glass; put the brass top on again, let it stand until hardened, and it is ready for use again. A lamp should never be filled quite full, as the kerosene softens the plaster.

If you have a crack in the wall in the corner of the room, or anywhere else, do not send for the plasterer, but get five or ten cents worth of dry plaster of Paris, wet with cold water, then take your finger and rub it into the crevice till it is smooth. Bad nail holes in the wall can be done in the same way.

It is said that garlic fed to fowls once or twice a week is excellent for colds.

Give honey bees plenty of honey, but not too much empty space to cluster in, and keep them dry as well as warm.

A sandy or gravelly soil is usually best adapted to the use of plaster, but it is found beneficial upon any soil abounding in vegetable matter. A clay soil has the power of absorbing ammonia from the air, which is one of the offices of plaster, and therefore is not so beneficial upon a clayey as a sandy soil.

TO DESTROY FLIES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar and two ounces of ground pepper: simmer them together for eight or ten minutes, and then when cool place in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method kitchens may be kept clear of flies all summer without the danger attending poison.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

THE stars and stripes became the national flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of Congress, passed June 14th, 1777, which read as follows:—"Resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This resolution appears in the "Journal of Congress," volume II., page 165. The flag seems to have been the result of the efforts made by Washington, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison, and Colonel Joseph Reed. On the 2nd of January, 1776, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the army which was that day created. The Committee of Conference, consisting of Franklin, Lynch, and Harrison, sent by Congress to confer with Washington on that important matter, were with him, Colonel Reed, one of the aids-de-camp, was also Secretary of the Committee of Conference. The flag in use by the army was a plain red field, with the British union of the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Patrick on the upper left corner. Several gentlemen of Boston sent to the American camp copies of the king's speech, which alluded to the petition of the Continental Congress in terms of contempt and severity. These were received on the date mentioned above, and the effect is described in the "British Annual Register, 1779," page 1847, thus:—

"The arrival of the copy of the king's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them; as a proof of which the former was publicly burned in the camp; and they are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies."

The use of stripes to mark the number of States on the flag cannot be clearly traced, but may be accounted for by a custom of the camp at Cambridge. The army of citizen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for sentinels to distinguish general officers from privates. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officer of the day. Orders were issued that the different grades of officers should be distinguished by a stripe of colored ribbon worn across the breast. Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, wore a ribbon of light blue. The stars on the blue field—"a new constellation"—were suggested by the constellation Lyra, time honored as an emblem of union. The thirteen stars of the new constellation were placed as the circumference of a circle, and on a blue field, in accordance with the resolution already given. That was the flag used at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17th, 1777. By a resolution of Congress, passed January 13th, 1794, to take effect May 1st, 1795, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. That was the flag of 1812. By a resolution, passed April 4th, 1818, to take effect on the following July 4th, the flag was again changed to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars; and a new star, to represent a new State, ordered to be placed on the blue field on the 4th of July following admission of such State. The flag now carries thirty-seven.

Poets' Heaven.

N O W.

BY ADELAIDE C. PROCTER.

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to fight are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of home (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.

Rise! if the Past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you,
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless for ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife To-day.

Rise! for the day is passing;
The low sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here;
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last.
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past.

S U E M A,

OR

THE LITTLE AFRICAN SLAVE WHO WAS BURIED ALIVE.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

The next day a solemn visit is paid to the funeral pile. If the flour has disappeared, it is supposed that the death has arisen from natural causes, and all the neighbours are invited to a great feast. If, on the contrary, the flour is found untouched, the death is attributed to sorcery. In this case, the family flies to arms to seek out and punish the guilty one. Should the deceased belong to a powerful family, war is instantly declared throughout the land. This superstition is carried to such an extent, that I have known whole villages depopulated in consequence. But I have never been able to ascertain the reason or origin of this wide spread belief.

What I have told you will give you some idea of the state of my country, where, unfortunately, they have no notion of God. But this is not all, as you are about to hear.

It is supposed that a being called *Zimé* inhabits our forests. This *Zimé* is a malevolent spirit who devours people, and inflicts horrible sufferings and terrible diseases on those who pass by his dwelling without making him some offering. This creature is believed to be passionately fond of music. If the person attacked by him has the courage to sing or to beat a drum, he begins to dance; his head, arms, and legs become separated, his eyes drop out of his head, and every member of his body dances by itself. But when morning comes, at the first dawn of day these members are reunited and the *Zimé* disappears.

We will interrupt for a moment Suéma's story to speak of these ridiculous and cruel superstitions, which extend all over Africa, and of which women and young girls are the favourite victims. In his journey to discover the sources of the Nile, Captain Speke gives the following account of them:—

"Being on a visit to Rumanika, the king of Karagué, I ventured to ask him why, having no idea of God or a future life, he offered up a cow every year on the tomb of his father.

"I do not know," he replied, laughing; "but I think by so doing I shall get a better harvest. For the same reason I place on one of the great stones of the mountain a certain quantity of grain and *pombé*,* although I know well that the mountain itself is incapable of eating or drinking. But all the people on the coast, and as far as I know all the natives, practise the same rites. There is not an African who does not believe in the power of evil spirits, magic, and talismans. When I am leading my troops to war, I should retreat immediately if I heard a fox bark. Such a sound would be a certain prognostic of defeat. But there are many other animals and birds of good or bad augury which must be consulted."

* A kind of beer peculiar to the country.

Such are the superstitions still practised by the pagan world of to-day as in ancient times. The devil neither changes his tactics nor grows old.

But as to the cruelty which is the result, let us listen once more to the words of the celebrated traveller whom we have before quoted.

"It is now some time since I have been living in the same house as the king of Ouganda, and, consequently, the ways of the

court are well known to me. Will you believe it when I affirm that not one single day has passed without my seeing one and sometimes two or three of the unhappy girls put to death, who form the harem of Mtéza? With a cord round their wrist, dragged on by the guards who are leading them to the place of execution, these poor children, sobbing and weeping, utter the most piteous cries, which are really enough to break one's heart: '*Hai Minangé*' (O, my lord)! '*Mkama*' (My king)! '*Hai N'yawio*' (O, my mother)!"

"But in spite of these heart rending appeals to public sympathy, not a voice or a hand is lifted up to save them from their terrible fate; although here and there one overhears an eye-witness praising the beauty of these young victims in a low voice, and lamenting their being sacrificed to I know not what horrible superstition or vengeance."

But to return to Suéma's narrative.

My father was very brave, and was considered the best shot in our village. Our larder was well stocked with game all the year round. As he also often went out elephant-hunting, he used to bring back the ivory tusks, which he sold to the caravans, who gave us in exchange all that we required for the comfort and convenience of life. My mother and elder sisters were covered with glass ornaments, and wore stuffs which came from beyond the seas. I had also ornaments of the same sort; but they were my only clothing.

As you will believe by what I have already said, my childhood was intensely happy, and I knew of nothing but its pleasures. In the morning, my father and his friends went out hunting; my mother and sisters worked in the garden; but I was left to keep the sheep round the house, which I liked very much. I had several girls of my own age as companions, and we used to sing together like so many little birds. So the time passed, only too quickly; and my sole joy at the coming of evening arose from the fact that it brought about the return of my father. How delighted I used to be when I first caught sight of him, laden with the spoils of the chase and proud of the success which always attended him! I used to throw my arms round his neck and cover him with kisses, whilst my sisters lit the fire in the middle of the hut. In a few moments the branches crackled in the flames, and whole quarters of venison were turning on the spit above the embers.

Then they put on a great saucepan of *ugali* to boil; while huge jars of *pombé*, which had been previously prepared, were quickly emptied of their contents. We had almost always salt to give flavour to our food; for when the caravans failed to bring us any, my father knew where to get some elsewhere. As he was well acquainted with all the neighbouring woods, he knew likewise the spots where the high grass grew, the ashes of which, when burnt, make salt.

He used to bring us, now and then, great bags full of these ashes, and then you should have seen how we all set to work. I used to run and fetch the wood, my sisters the water, and then one of them washed the ashes and passed the water through a linen cloth which served as a sieve. My mother used to boil this water all day, and in the evening we found the saline deposit. For, you know, salt is a great rarity with us, and it is not everyone who can get it.

I was so intensely happy during my childhood, that very often, when I went to the river to draw water, I used to hear the children of our neighbours say: 'There is that happy little Suéma, who has meat and salt to eat every day.' I used to feel proud at hearing these words, for they did honour to my father. Again, others would say when I passed: 'Look at that little Suéma, so clean and nice, and with her hair so well plaited.' This compliment also delighted me, for it was in praise of my mother. Ah, why did these happy days come so quickly to an end?

At these words, poor Suéma, overcome by her feelings and with her eyes full of tears, stopped for a moment; and then resumed, turning to the Sisters:

"O, you, who now are my only sisters and mother, till this moment I have shown you only the bright side of my life; you will now hear of the terrible events which in a moment changed my existence, and was the beginning of all my miseries."

We will once more interrupt Suéma's narrative, to tell our readers, that although keeping sheep is the habitual occupation of the negro girls when children, few are so happily situated as she was. One of her companions thus describes her fate when stolen by a *gelabo*, and sold to an accomplice even worse than himself:

"The *gelabo* sold me to another, who beat me all day long and hardly gave me anything to eat. He sent me to keep the sheep. Whilst guarding them, I heard the roar of the wild beasts, tigers, and lions, which abounded in the forests, and used to shake all over with fear, thinking that these creatures would come and eat me up. Hunger had made me very weak, and I shuddered at the thought of falling alive into the claws of these animals, which I saw at a distance. One had a long bushy tail; another had hands and arms like a man; and then I, with my little legs, could not even run after my sheep, who would always go and eat the grass of another master. Mine, seeing on one occasion that I did not come back with my sheep, came to look for me, and beat me so fearfully with a great stick that I was no longer able to crawl to the field; so that he sold me to another."

Can one imagine a little creature thus tortured? But to return to Suéma's narrative.

My father one day made an arrangement with our neighbours to have a great battau of the smaller or ground game. With this object deep pits had been dug in the paths of the forest, and then covered over with branches of trees and grass. This being all prepared, the whole village turned out to join in the sport. This was the first time that I had been allowed to go to one of these battues, and I was in the seventh heaven of delight; no one apprehended the least danger. When we got to the wood we formed a kind of chain round it, keeping a short distance from each other, and narrowing the circle as we walked, crying and shouting to frighten

the game and drive it all to one spot. The principal sportsmen, armed with lances and bows and arrows, walked in front of us; the others, scattered in the wood, behind the traps, were stationed so as to cut off the retreat of those which should escape from the main body.

After a time we arrived nearly at the centre of the wood which was to be the great field of operations. A thicket, densely tangled, separated us from the line of traps. The sportsmen gathered closer round it, while we shouted louder and louder every moment. I was walking by the side of my mother and sisters. A few steps in front of us stood my father, with his arrow fixed on the string, ready to draw it at the first sight of the game. The battue, as I have said, was to be on the edge of this thicket, round which all were anxiously gathered. All of a sudden a terrible and most unexpected roar was heard. Every one stood as if petrified, and the cries of the battue were exchanged for the most profound silence.

The echoes of the forest alone replied to the fearful roar of the lion. I seem still to see this terrible beast, with flaming eyes and bristling mane, beating the ground with his powerful tail, springing suddenly from the edge of the thicket. He came nearer and nearer to the hunters, who remained paralysed with fear. His oblique march brought him directly in front of us; but he turned aside from my father and stopped ready to spring on my sisters and myself. At the same moment he roared again, in a way to make one die of fright. My father understood in an instant the fearful danger with which we were threatened; and feeling that there was not a moment to be lost, attacked the monster, to divert his attention. For the first time his arrows and his lance missed their aim. Then, drawing his great hunting knife, my poor father rushed on the lion, and with his powerful arms seized his tawny mane. The cries and roars on both sides, combined with the fright, had so frozen the very blood in my veins, that I could no longer see clearly what happened. All I can recollect is a fearful struggle, a rush of blood, a red mass rolling on the ground, and then the whole disappearing once more in the forest. The awful struggle had been so short that not one of the hunters had been able to come to my poor father's assistance. And then—O, then we poor little orphans sat on the ground, sobbing by the side of our mother, who was stupified with sorrow, on the earth which was red with our father's blood—that father so good and tender to us all, who had been at once our protector and our sole support.

To be continued.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

ON the Sixth of August Ireland will celebrate the O'CONNELL Centenary, and the world will watch eagerly the manner of that celebration. It must be worthy of the Nation; it must be worthy of the Hero. There is no better test of the character of a people than the honour in which it holds the memory of its illustrious dead. There never existed a Nation which owed so much to one man as Ireland does to O'CONNELL; so her gratitude and her reverence ought to exceed that of all other nations for their patriots. Too often the Tribune is only the chief of a faction, too often he is only the embodiment of national ambition or partisan zeal. It was the peculiar glory of O'CONNELL, "like some tall cliff, to lift his awful form" above the rage of parties and the struggles of nationalities—to be the Champion of Freedom the wide-world over—the Foe of Oppression in whatever garb, or guise, or form it raised its accursed crest. The same voice which planted in the breasts of his own people the undying lessons of Nationhood and Freedom was lifted up for the English Dissenter and the Jew, for the Indian Ryot and the African Slave; the same hand that struck the fetters off the Irish Catholic was raised against the European despot who trod down his subjects, or the American who held the infamous doctrine that man can hold property in man. O'CONNELL is at once a National and a Cosmopolitan hero. The services he did his countrymen are unrivalled; he found them oppressed and despised Pariahs, he left them a proud and hopeful Nation. But his services to Liberty were as splendid as his services to Ireland, and if the latter made him the most loved and honored of Irishmen, the former gave him one of the most famous names in European history. The generation of Irishmen who have grown up since 1847 cannot imagine what a thrill ran through all Christendom from the death-bed in Genoa. "The Hero of Christianity" is gone, exclaimed the great Pope who had just assumed the tiara under the ever-honoured and illustrious title of Pius the Ninth. "Who but O'CONNELL," said WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, "ever brought Papal Rome and Protestant America to burn incense at the same tomb?" In the history of the second quarter of the nineteenth century no figure loomed larger before the European imagination than that of the great Irishman whose body rests at Glasnevin. We repeat, then, that we owe it not alone to ourselves, to the glorious dead, but to our national character and good name, that the O'CONNELL Centenary should be kept in a manner worthy of all three. Better would it be to pass over in cold and apathetic silence the Centenary, than that it should be celebrated with maimed rites and halting honours. We have now little time to lose. In five clear months, August will be upon us, and a Centenary celebration is not a thing to be organised in a day. To prevent disappointment it would be well to keep separate the ideas of the Monument and the Centenary. If the noble group of the O'CONNELL Monument is raised in the streets of Dublin on the 6th of August next, why, so much the better. But monument or no monument, we must have—if our national name is not to become a byword—a Centenary celebration worthy of the great occasion. We rejoice to see that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor has adopted an idea well calculated to secure the success of the day. He purposes to hold in Dublin a conference, at which delegates from the provinces should attend, and at which the details of the celebration should be arranged. Of course, the ceremonial of the Centenary will take place in Dublin, in the beautiful city O'CONNELL loved so well, the city in which are to be found his Home, his Prison, and his Tomb. At the

grand celebration in Dublin every city and town and village of Ireland ought to be represented. O'CONNELL loved the whole land with equal love, and the festival should be as universal and as national as were his services and his achievements. Nay, more, we trust to see at the Centenary delegates from the greater Irelands beyond the sea. Let us hope that at the great celebration of the 6th of August we will see in Dublin, not alone delegates from every district in Ireland, but delegates from where the Empire City watches the marriage of the Hudson and the sea; delegates from where, above the golden gates of the Gulf of California, the towers of San Francisco shine; delegates from where the warm Austral sun lights up the fair city of Melbourne. We cannot believe that Ireland will fail in her duty at this crisis in her history. We are confident that we will have to chronicle, first, a successful conference largely attended by gentlemen from every district of the country, at which the details of a befitting ceremonial will be arranged with care and wisdom. We are confident that we shall then have to chronicle such a celebration of the Centenary as will make the 6th of August the brightest day in the history of Dublin; that on that day the whole Irish race will, in a memorable manner, show to the world how steadily burns the flame of gratitude to him whose life was sanctified and consumed by love for Faith and Fatherland—who was, indeed—

—Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'ersteped
The charter to chastise which she bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.

—*Dublin Freeman.*

THE JUBILEE.

FORMER CEREMONIAL ADOPTED IN PROCLAIMING JUBILEES. The Jubilee or *Anno Santo* takes its date among the feasts of the Catholic Church, from the year 1300, when Pope Boniface VIII. declared his intention of inaugurating the new century by a religious celebration, which should partake of the character of those festivals which, by a divine ordination, the Mosaic law had prescribed to be held by the ancient Jews on every forty-ninth year. It derived its name of Jubilee from the Hebrew word "Yobel," meaning "a joyful shout" or "a clangor of trumpets," a sense we find still preserved in the German word "jubil." From the Hebrew root comes the Latin *jubilum*, whence our Jubilee.

The Jubilee of Boniface was a very great success. Eye witnesses describe the flocks of pilgrims who covered the roads leading to and from the Holy City as defying all attempt to calculate their numbers, and it is computed that at no time during the year were there less than two hundred thousand strangers actually within the walls of Rome, exclusive of those who were coming and going.

Pope Clement VI. reduced the interval between these feasts to fifty years, and held one in 1350 which not only equalled but almost eclipsed the splendor of its predecessor. According to Matthew Villani, a writer deserving of credit, it was attended by over one million pilgrims, and this before the summer heats had commenced. Several of the succeeding Popes altered the dates upon which the jubilees were to be held, and it was not till the year 1470 that Paul II. definitely fixed their recurrence at every twenty-fifth year, so that every man of average length of life might have an opportunity of being present at the celebration of at least one of them, and this term has been maintained up to the present day, and only two omissions have taken place, both in the present century—namely in the year 1800, when Rome was occupied by the troops of the French Republic and the Pope an exile in France; and again, in 1850, when the present incumbent of the Pontificate, Pope Pius IX., did not deem it expedient, in view of the disturbed state of Italy, just emerging from the throes of the revolution of 1848, to attract a large concourse of strangers to his capital. Extraordinary Jubilees have sometimes been held when any particular calamity has appeared ready to menace the Church. Special prayers referring to the occasion are then enjoined to be used by the parties seeking for the benefits accruing from their observance.

Formerly, while the Popes were still in full possession of the inheritance of St. Peter, the ceremonial observed in opening the year of Jubilee was impressive in the extreme. On Christmas Eve the Pontiff or his legate proceeded in full sacerdotal robes, and, attended by all his clergy, in solemn procession to the *Porte Sancta* of the golden gate of St. Peter in the Basilica of the Vatican, which is always kept walled up. Here he ascended a throne prepared for the purpose, while a High Mass was said, at the conclusion of which he arose, and, taking a golden hammer in his hand, struck three blows upon the masonry, at the same time reciting the 118th Psalm:—

Open to me the gates of righteousness;
I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord.
This gate of the Lord,
Into which the righteous shall enter,
I will praise Thee, for thou hast heard me,
And art become my salvation.

The wall was then torn down, and penitential monks washed the threshold with holy water, whereupon his Holiness entered, followed by his suite, and with his own hands opened the shrines containing the relics of the saints and exposed their sacred contents to the eager gaze of the reverential crowd. Simultaneously with this ceremony the doors of the churches of St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore and St. Paul, which were declared by Pope Boniface IX. to be Jubilee churches, were opened by three Cardinals deputed by the Pope for that purpose, and the festival had begun. At its conclusion, on the 24th of December following, the Pope proceeded again in state to the *Porte Sancta*. He blessed the stones and lime which were then provided, and sprinkled them with holy water; then, taking up a gilded trowel, he spread the first layer of mortar and cast in some coins, after which the work was finished by masons in attendance for that purpose.—*New York Herald.*

WELLINGTON.

April 16, 1875.

SINCE I last wrote to you several circumstances have come to pass here, which it would have been very wrong to pass unnoticed, the more so, as most of your subscribers here keep their papers filed, the others get bound volumes at the end of the year, and they would naturally like to see some reference to those events which, at the time of their occurrence, they took a deep interest in. Captain and Mrs. Sharp left on St. Patrick's Eve by the San Francisco branch mail steamer, and were accompanied to the wharf, despite the inclemency of the weather, by several of the leading citizens of Wellington, who testified their regard by many a God speed and cheers again and again repeated as the steamer left the wharf. At 11 o'clock the same morning, Mrs. Sharp was presented, at St. Joseph's School, with a beautiful address from the Catholics of Wellington, expressive of their appreciation of her "services to religion, education, suffering humanity, and a watchful interest over the footsteps of the faltering of her sex." It was at first intended to accompany the address with a presentation, but circumstances prevented this owing, in a great measure, to shortness of time. Charles Johnston, Esq., read the address, and during the reading thereof both Captain and Mrs. Sharp were much affected. Mrs. Sharp in replying stated she had done nothing but what every Catholic was in duty bound to do. Captain Sharp said his work was simply taking a pardonable pride in "looking on" what Mrs. Sharp was doing. During the time Fathers O'Reilly, Petit Jean, Kearney, and McCaughey were present. Before the proceedings terminated, Father O'Reilly announced that Charles Johnston, Esq., would, on behalf of Mrs. Sharp, give the annual Easter Monday picnic to the children. This event has since taken place, and was attended by about 180 children.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Was celebrated with a solemnity never before witnessed in Wellington, and so imposing that we could scarcely hope for an improvement. Certainly his Lordship was not present, being on his visitation through the diocese at the time, but we had his sympathies. He is, in fact, "more Irish than the Irish themselves," being an Irishman by residence and sympathy, he chose St. Patrick's Day as the day on which he received the mitre, and he takes a great interest in the Hibernian Society, having become a member of our branch. We had early Mass, at 7 o'clock, celebrated by Father Kearney at the High Altar; simultaneously at the Blessed Virgin's Altar by Father Petit Jean; and at St. Joseph's by Father Lardin. About 30 of the H.A.C.B. Society attended in their regalia, and about 20 received Holy Communion. The smallness of the number at Holy Communion was in a great measure owing perhaps to the fact that a great many of the H.A.C.B.S. members are also members of the Young Men's Society, and they were all at Holy Communion the Sunday previous.

But that which was the crowning of the day, was the special service in the evening, at which the following clergymen were present:—Fathers Petit Jean, O'Reilly, Yardin, Kearney, and McCaughey. Father Kearney delivered one of the finest panegyrics on the life of our great Patron Saint that it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He spoke as one who knew his subject, as one who knowing was able to deliver, and knowing how to deliver, was able to impress his hearers. Place of birth, his slavery, his freedom and his call to the mission, his conversion of the family of his old master, his appearance before the Monarch Laeghaire at Tara, and the utterances of the arch Druid, his career through the *insula sanctorum et doctorum*, the deathbed scene, in which the glorious Saint said, "in futurity the fruit of his labours, and the colouring of the flock, his great grief thereat, and how through his great grief he had to withdraw his sight, how the Lord called on him to look again, and how he said the flock gradually assumed its former whiteness, and how he bestowed his episcopal benediction on those around his bed." The Rev. clergyman referred at length to the persecution which the Catholic Church endured for the last two hundred years, and that although the faith was planted in Ireland without a martyr's blood, it has been since nourished by the blood of thousands, and is at the present day the white flock vouchsafed to Patrick by God. Finally he exhorted his hearers to be true to that faith; let it be their boast now, as it had been the boast of their fathers for ages past, and show by their practice of it that they were worthy of the name of Irishmen and Catholics. There were two in the church to whom the panegyric must have been more than pleasing, one a brother, and the other a son to the great Saint. I allude to Father Petit Jean and Father O'Reilly, they came here more than 30 years ago on the same mission that took Patrick to Ireland, and found here "not where to lay their head." They have now two of the finest churches in the colonies, two schools, two convents, and are now making a noble effort to build a fitting residence for their Bishop. I may state while on this subject that the church was filled to overflowing, it was also on Good Friday, and throughout Holy Week. The greatest number ever seen at Holy Communion attended on Easter Sunday, both at the Cathedral, and at St. Mary's I have not ascertained the exact number, but it was surprisingly large.

The people of Arrowtown have acquired the services of a good zealous Catholic teacher from here in Mr. Horan, who has just left with excellent testimonials from the clergy. The Hibernian Society, and the Catholic Young Men's Society have presented him with an address and testimonial.

At the last meeting of the Hibernian Society a circular (copy of which has already appeared in proceedings of Dunedin branch published in TABLET) was received from Dunedin Branch, and on the motion of Brother Harley, seconded by Brother Breen, a resolution to the following effect was unanimously agreed to: "That we cordially agree with the objects of the Circular, and that the Secretary be requested to reply to this effect."

P I O N O N O .

A PORTRAIT FROM A FRENCH PEN.

THIS man, hallowed by a moral splendour, and who has known all kinds of temporal tribulations, when once seen never can be forgotten. How bright and happy were the first years of his reign, and how little promise they gave of an unceasing martyrdom! I was at Rome when the famous speech of M. Theirs came, an electric discourse, which began with those words—"Courage, Holy Father!" He needed courage, indeed, but it was not necessary to tell him so. That courage was equal to all his trials. At the beginning of his reign not one of the "Fadines" but would have willingly worn on his cap the words "Viva Pio Nono!" The Roman police had nothing more to do than to protect him in his walks from the enthusiasm of the crowd. There are princes who fear to let the itinerary of their movements be known in advance to lessen the chances of being shot at or poignarded—that of Pius IX was concealed to spare him the supplies of triumphal arches and daily ovations. This prince had to be defended against the zeal of his subjects, and against the movements of his own heart. He used to go and preach in the first church that lay on his path, and towards which the inspiration of the moment carried him. The Christian world, unaccustomed for centuries to see a Pope preaching, felt itself renovated. And what a fine, intelligent and graceful countenance! A Roman cast of features, such as we may see in many of the ancient busts of the museum of the capital. Something like a Christian Trajan. In his gaze there is all the hallowed light of evangelical inspiration, grace and peace emanate from it—*gratia et pax*, these two things so much admired by the prophet. And, above all his prestige, that of simplicity and expansion. If the temperature of Rome is unhealthy he will try to excuse the city for being so inhospitable to strangers. He will obligingly give you the best hygienic prescriptions to preserve you from the effects of the atmospheric changes, and in a flow of words, familiar, candid, soft, falling from his lips like flakes of snow, and with them he would mix up sermons and deep-felt thought that go direct to the heart—and all that in the tone of simple conversation, without thinking of playing a part, holding a rank, and still less producing effect. He knows well how to hold his rank as a sovereign, yet he prefers to be a father. His house, so small to-day, and so well watched, is truly the house of the Lord. If you are four or five who have obtained a letter for an audience you need not fear to make the snow-ball and take with you as many as you like (go to even thirty), and you will be all well received. From these audiences one does not only come away better, but quite different and possessed by the Pope. If it were possible for the Holy Father to be seen by everyone, how few free-thinkers would remain in the world. Who even is not affected by seeing him, and hearing him, is only susceptible of being touched by a fall ora blow. Who would not prefer to be the captive and crucified Pontiff in the Vatican than to be William, the all-powerful Emperor of Germany, conqueror, with laurel-crowned-head of Austria, and of France alas!—for we must say so, and remember it? Who would not prefer to be the Pope, insulted and persecuted, than to be Victor Emmanuel with ten crowns to be King of united Italy, and on his throne in the Quirinal. Neither the Landwehr, nor the Landstrum, nor the Krupp cannon, nor the white Cuirsassiers, nor the audacious Bersaglieri can keep aloof that brigand who despises kings, and whose name is Death. There will be heavy accounts to render in the sixth chamber above according to the threat of Gregory XVI. to the Emperor Nicholas, who grew pale under the quiet gaze of the Pope. The most incredulous, and those who excuse everything by *raisons d'etat*, the most hardened against the protestations and complaints for what is right and just, must sometimes think of him, and it is not probable that they do so without being affected in soul or body. He, the loved and venerated old man, will sleep gently in peace and glory, blessed for his trials, his labour and good deeds, with consolation of having borne up against misfortune, of having courageously accomplished his duty to the end, and of having given to the last hour of his life the example of faith and constancy to the millions of Christians of whom he was the father.—'Figaro.'

THE PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY is certainly doing all it can to keep ahead, in the race it is running with Italy and Switzerland, in persecuting the Church. But it looks at present as though Switzerland would come out first. Certainly in the effort to play the part of a "Seducer and of Anti-Christ," the following action taken by the secular authorities of St. Gall, Switzerland, caps the climax of impious assumption of spiritual power:—

"Considering that the clergy persist in teaching the doctrine of the Infallibility, the 'Catholic' (!) School Board has decided to entrust the instruction for the approaching first communion to secular teachers. Should the priests of the parish object to this, and refuse to administer the Sacraments to children thus instructed, the School Board will employ one in their stead."

In Germany, the Bureau of Public Instruction, under the decrees of Caesar Wilhelm is invested with the office of teaching the truths of Divine revelation which Christ committed to His Apostles; the *Christian* (!) Government of Switzerland has gone a step farther, and undertake to clothe each School Board of infidels (hypocritically called Catholic) with this Divine authority.

The well-known steamship Great Britain, built in 1843, has now completed her 35th voyage to Australia. It is estimated that during that time not less than 30,000 persons have travelled in her.

THE FATHER OF WATERS.

BANCROFT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE BOND OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

In the tenth volume (just issued) of Bancroft's History of the United States, occurs the following striking description of the Mississippi:—

"The Mississippi River is the guardian and pledge of the union of the States of America. Had they been confined to the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, there would have been no geographical unity between them, and the thread of connection between lands that merely fringed the Atlantic must soon have been sundered. The Father of Rivers gathers his waters from all the clouds that break between the Alleghanies and the furthest ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The ridges of the eastern chain bow their heads at the north, and at the south; so that, long before science became the companion of man, nature herself pointed out to the barbarous races how short portages join his tributary rivers to the shore of the Atlantic coast. At the other side his mightiest arms interlock with the arms of the Oregon and the Colorado, and by the conformation of the earth itself marshals highways to the Pacific. From his remotest springs he refuses to suffer his waters to be divided; but, as he bears them all to the bosom of the ocean, the myriads of flags that wave above his head are all the ensigns of one people. States, larger than kingdoms, flourish where he passes; and beneath his step cities start into being, more marvellous in their reality than the fabled creations of enchantment. His magnificent valley, lying in the best part of the temperate zone, salubrious and wonderfully fertile, is the chosen muster-ground of the most various elements of human culture, brought together by men summoned from all the civilised nations of the earth, and joined in the bonds of common citizenship by the strong, invisible attraction of republican freedom. Now that science has come to be the household friend of trade and commerce and travel, and that nature has lent to wealth and intellect the use of her constant forces, the hills, once walls of divisions, are scaled, or pierced, or levelled; and the two oceans, between which the Republic has unassailably entrenched itself against the outer world, are bound together across the continent by friendly links of iron."

LIBERTY.

(To Editor 'New Zealand Herald' per favor of TABLET.)

In concert with Mr. Gladstone you—[Who? Not the TABLET, surely]—are, I see, trying to persuade the public that the Pope, by the Vatican decrees, aims a deadly blow at the liberty of the Press, and wishes to suppress even liberty of speech—nay, to crush liberty in every possible form. Were your representations correct, we Catholics would certainly stand in a very humiliating position, and would be slaves indeed. Liberty is a fine word, and a fine thing too, and Catholics prize it as much as others. But there are different kinds of liberty. There is a legitimate and wholesome liberty, and there is a liberty neither wholesome nor legitimate. It is against this latter, I presume, that the Vatican decrees are directed. It would be a suicidal policy in the Vatican to suppress the fair and legitimate liberty of the Press. A really true and well principled Press is, as I take it, the best ally of the Catholic Church in all countries. It is certainly so in England and the colonies. But why should the Pope interfere to check the liberty of the Press in any way by its spiritual authority? Cannot the civil law restrain the licentiousness of the Press when necessary? Unfortunately it cannot. Daily experience proves that the Press in the hands of certain parties can do an incredible, an immeasurable amount of mischief to society, to religion and morality in such a way that no human law can prevent it. In such circumstances it behoves a spiritual power to interpose, whether obeyed or not. There are men so perverse that neither a human nor divine authority will restrain them. But that is no good reason why both temporal and spiritual authorities should not do their duty and try to restrain them from evil. The liberty of speech stands on the same footing as the liberty of the Press, and is equally capable of abuse or perversion; and so with intellectual liberty. Why should the Vatican seek to destroy free thought in an absolute and unjustified sense? It is free thought which is leading so many good and learned men into the Catholic Church in our day, and keeping them there too. The Pope is the ruler of free men, not of slaves. But unlimited free thought is dangerous. Even Mr. Froude says it is, and it almost invariably leads to a rejection of all revealed religion—a consummation even Protestants must devoutly wish should be averted. The limits allowed to Catholics for free thought is amply sufficient for safe progress in every branch of knowledge; and the foundations of many important modern arts and sciences have been laid by Catholics. If Protestants have built on these foundations so much to their honor.—A.B.

"QUICK TRANSIT."—This is the problem that vexes the city of New York. All means proposed fail in practice. The last one is the most astounding one of all. It is for a moving sidewalk, to be propelled like an endless chain, by stationary engines, placed at the distance of a mile or half a mile apart. As the sidewalk on one side of the street moves in one direction, that on the other side moves in the opposite direction. The rate of speed suggested varies from 8 to 10, and as high as 15 miles an hour. And this plan is now being seriously discussed in the Albany Legislature, on a motion to grant a charter to a Movable Sidewalk Company, to operate on certain thoroughfares in New York city. The working model is said to be the most convincing as to the practicability of the scheme. Speer is the inventor, and the invention is named "Speer's Travelling Sidewalk."—Sac. Union.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

WHAT EVERY WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.—Every action and emotion depletes the physical system. Milk, the first food absorbed by men and animals, is the only natural mixture, containing all the elements of blood save the colouring. Water constitutes three-fourths of the body. To work well, physically or mentally, we must be fed judiciously and thoroughly. The worker must eat mixed food. Food properly administered stimulates the system as wine does, only more naturally. The long night hours empty the stomach, deplete the system, and chill the body. On arising the physical condition is low, and should be recruited. If we lose time at early morning in bringing the body up to its natural heat and strength, we cannot regain it during the day. A healthy man requires about one pound of nutriment per day to keep him in good condition. While a working man would need daily five pounds of solid mixed food, two and a half would be enough for persons who lounge and sleep much. Life said the lecturer, can be sustained two or three weeks on two ounces a day. A change of diet should follow a change of seasons—in winter, fats and sweets; in summer, fruits, fish, and lighter meats. Milk and eggs, a blood food; steak, a flesh food; potatoes and wheat, which, being heating material, are fuel; and coffee, a stimulant.—From a Lecture by Monsieur Pallis.

IRISH LACE.—It is in beautiful, delicate needle-work, and in the making of lace of different kind that the Irish Sisters excel. There are several houses in the South, each of which is famous for some special kind of manufacture. Persons who are learned in such matters can tell instantly, on looking at a piece of work, at what convent it was done. The crochet made under the superintendence of the Youghal nuns is exquisite, and so fine that it has, in many cases, been mistaken for other kinds of lace. I have heard of a lady who purchased a quantity of what she believed to be old Roman point, in Italy, at a great expense. On bringing it home she took it to her dressmaker in Dublin, and gave it to her as trimming for a dress, with many cautions against waste, and with repeated orders not to cut it unnecessarily. The woman smiled when she heard the discoloured work called antique point. She got a magnifying glass, and showed her customer that she had, in reality, bought Irish crochet lace, which had been dipped in some yellowing fluid, in order to give it an appearance of great age. This clever expert was, moreover, able to tell them in what part of the country it had originally been procured. Some ladies are very fond of purchasing sleeves and collars of this beautiful work, to wear at the table d'hôte when travelling on the Continent, as it does not require what is technically termed doing up; when soiled, simply washing and drying will restore it to its pristine daintiness. Besides this, it is quite uninjured by any amount of pressing or crumpling.

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS.—Concerning the arrangements of rooms the *Art Review* gives the following advice:—"Give your apartments expression—character. Rooms which mean nothing are cheerless indeed. Study light and shade, and the combination and arrangement of drapery, furniture, and pictures; allow nothing to look isolated, but let everything present an air of sociability. Observe a room immediately after a number have left it, and then as you arrange the furniture, disturb as little as possible the relative position of chairs, ottomans, and sofas. Place two or three chairs in a conversational attitude in some cheery corner, an ottoman within easy distance of a sofa, a chair near your stand of stereoscopic views or engravings, and one where a good light will fall on the books which you may reach from the table near. Make little studies of effect which shall repay the more than casual observer, and do not leave it possible for one to make the criticism which applies to so many homes, even of wealth and elegance—fine carpets, handsome furniture, a few pictures and elegant nothings—but how dreary? The chilling atmosphere is felt at once, and we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we must maintain a stiff and severe demeanor, to accord with the spirit of the place. Make your homes, then, so cheerful that if we visit you we may be joyous and unconstrained, and not feel ourselves out of harmony with your surroundings."

HOW TO TREAT A WATCH.—A scientific watchmaker, Mr. Nelthropp, thus advises with reference to our vest-pocket companion:—"A watch is much like a child, requiring uniform treatment, that is to say plainly, not over indulged to-day, neglected to-morrow. Winding-up should be performed regularly, with a steady and uniform motion, not moving both hands, and nearly as possible at the same hour daily. A watch should always be kept at the same temperature, as nearly as possible. Left over night on a stone mantlepiece, it is sure to gain, or if the oil gets thickened, it may stop, to be started again by the warmth of the pocket. The regulator is too often viewed as an appendage more to be looked at with wonder than to be used, while the persons who can explain the theory of its action are few in the extreme. Yet the task of learning enough about a watch to become capable of talking intelligently about it, and exercising the control over a 'jobber' which that knowledge is certain to give, is but slight, and it ought to be reckoned as blameworthy to be ignorant about one's watch as to know nothing of the merits of one's boots or clothing. Mr. Nelthropp gives to the uninitiated a few hints as to the purchase of a watch, which are worth reproducing. The case, be it gold or silver, should be correctly made and of fair thickness; the hinges close and smooth; the glass well fitted; the dial of clear bright enamel; the seconds sunk, and the whole of good weight when held in the hand. When the dome is opened—for it is better that a watch-case should be so made, though more expensive—the brass work should look well finished, the edges smoothed off, the steel of a diamond-like polish, the jewels pale in color, but of a fine, clear lustre; the action of the spiral spring should be even when the watch is set going."

SATURDAY, 8th MAY,
At 12 o'clock.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE JUDGE GRAY.

At Rooms, Manse street.

M'LANDRESS, HEPBURN AND CO. have received instructions from Mr. McKeay (Sole Executor in the estate of the late Judge Gray) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Manse street, on Saturday, 8th May, at 2 o'clock, The library of the late Judge Gray—comprising a collection of very valuable Law Reports, and text books, and including a complete set of the "Law Journal," from its beginning up to the present time.

Catalogues to be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Books on view at the office above Adair's, watchmaker, Rattray street, on and after Monday, 3rd May, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

BISHOP MORAN'S LECTURE AND THE PRESS.

WE have now before us the opinions expressed by four of our contemporaries on Bishop MORAN's lecture, which we published in our last issue. Three of them, viz., the 'Daily Times,' 'Guardian,' and our old friend the 'Bruce Herald,' entertain great contempt for it—so great, indeed, that our greatest wonder is they deemed it worth their while to take any notice whatever of it. According to these high authorities, its assumptions are merely gratuitous, its logic faulty, and its tone intolerant. The 'Evening Star' does not agree with their criticism.

The 'Daily Times' says, "In every argument, however, in every syllogism, in every division of his lecture, the Bishop assumed, as the basis of his deductions, certain statements which might well be met with a flat contradiction." But our contemporary does not point out the statements which he maintains he can contradict. What are they? Why did not the 'Times' state some of them at least as specimens, so that the people might know what it meant? Our contemporary must have been aware that it was very probable some one, ourselves for example, would defend the lecture from its assaults. Perhaps, indeed, this was precisely the reason why our contemporary indulged in an unmeaning negative. But the 'Times' has committed a greater mistake than this, and attributed to Bishop MORAN words he did not utter, and on which untrue words it has built up a baseless superstructure of indignant censure. "Liberalism," so writes the 'Times,' "the lecturer defined as born in 1796, with the charter of 'Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality.'" The Bishop did nothing of the sort, as everyone who has read our report—which is most accurate, indeed it may be said to be a verbatim report—cannot fail to perceive: the Bishop's words are:—"Liberalism might be defined thus—That doctrine which maintains the perfect independence of human liberty. Its charter may be considered to be the declaration of rights by the French Assembly in 1789." This is a small matter, no doubt, in itself, but it is important in the circumstances, because it shows the inaccuracy of the 'Times,' and is the foundation of a mild Phillipic against the lecturer for not going back to the real author of Liberalism. The Bishop stated the doctrine, and pointed out what might be considered its charter—he did not undertake to give the ancient history of it. Had he done so, he should have gone back a long way—to Lucifer himself, the first rebel, the first who endeavored to emancipate himself from the yoke of the Almighty. Liberalism is his legitimate descendant. But for the object he had in view, the Bishop said as much as was necessary.

But the 'Times' says the lecturer "gave repeated evidence in his lecture of being ill-read in the arguments of his opponents, we do not give him credit for never having heard of the suppositious father of the Revolution of 1796. What causes led to it? What were the conditions under which it grew?" It is a pity our contemporary has neglected to give at least one or two specimens of the ill reading of Bishop MORAN in the arguments of Liberals. And this is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as he was very particular to give the very words of representative men of the party of Liberalism.

The public, much as they admire the 'Times,' will hardly take all its mere assertions as undoubted truths, more particularly as the Bishop's words are now accurately placed before them in our columns. Our contemporary tries hard to raise another issue, but for what purpose we are unable to say. The Bishop's object was to point out the failure of Liberalism; the 'Times' finds fault with him because he did not discuss the causes that led to the Revolution of 1796, or state the conditions under which it grew. These are altogether another question, and would afford a fine subject for a lecture. We should very much like to hear the Editor of the 'Times' deliver a lecture concerning them, provided, of course, he would confine himself to his thesis, and not wander away into foreign topics.

Again our contemporary says, "For good or evil, the hatred of her priests, both in 1796 and more lately under the reign of the Commune, give evident proof that the Liberalism of the day was as much a struggle against despotism in Church as in State, and that the Latin Church and her extortionate requirements must be held responsible for these excesses which were in effect mere reactions." The 'Times,' then, is of opinion that the unfortunate victims of the Commune deserved their fate, that the fact of their having been murdered by wild inhuman Liberals, is a proof of their tyranny, and that after all, the Communists are not so much to blame as the men they slaughtered. The 'Times' has a new decalogue and new readings of history. We were under the impression that the victims of the Commune were worthy citizens of all classes and orders who had been seized upon as hostages for the purpose of saving the lives of the Communists who fell into the hands of the besieging army, and that they were killed out of mere spite and revenge. The victims of the Commune were not all priests, nor were they all Catholics.

Again, the 'Times' says:—"The University of France, which, he told us, was the creation of Liberalism, is, after all, the mere coping of that denominational system which, but a few months ago, Bishop MORAN admired so heartily and so publicly." We beg to assure our contemporary that he is laboring under a hallucination on two points, first in reference to the University of France, and secondly as to Bishop MORAN's words. The University of France was not the coping of a purely denominational system of education. This is a matter of fact, and any one acquainted with the case knows that the University of France is not only not denominational, but the very opposite of denominational. We are more than surprised that any one having the least pretension to learning could be found to make such a statement. Why, the great boast of the University of France has been throughout that it is not denominational, but a home for all denominations. Then, as to what the 'Times' says in reference to Bishop MORAN, there is no truth in it. But the way to test this is for the 'Times' to point out the words in which Bishop MORAN "has admired so heartily and so publicly that purely denominational system of which the University of France is the coping." We ought to know something about the Bishop's utterances on this subject, and we affirm that his Lordship has never spoken words conveying the meaning attributed to him by the 'Times.'

The 'Times' charges the Bishop with citing, as another proof of the bankruptcy of Liberalism, the fact of the unification of Germany, and the dethronement of the Italian Princes, as well as the robbery of the Church." The 'Times' is in error. The Bishop did nothing of the kind, as may be seen by reference to the lecture itself. Our contemporary totally misapprehends not only the drift, but even the words of His Lordship. Here are his own words: "As to centralization, wherever it took place, no matter in what order, they would find the Liberals applauding. They hailed with rapture the unification of Germany, the destruction of the liberties of the provinces of Austria, the tyranny over the Catholic cantons in Switzerland, the dethronement of the Princes of Italy, and the robbery of the Church. The Liberals had been the applauders of centralism everywhere, and it was, he thought, strictly right to attribute this degradation of science to Liberalism, since it owed its origin to that creation of Liberalism—the French University." The Bishop's object in this particular passage, then, was to show that Liberalism and Centralism are bound up together, and not to adduce proofs of the bankruptcy of Liberalism.

The 'Guardian' begins its criticism of the lecture with

these words:—"We do not know whether to admire most the charming paradoxes or the logical fallacies with which Bishop MORAN's lecture on 'The Bankruptcy of Liberalism' abounded." Well, see how doctors differ. The 'Evening Star' is of a different opinion altogether, and says:—"But we are prepared to go even further than this, and admit that the discourse was thoroughly logical—that, in short, it is impossible to avoid coming to the same conclusion as his Lordship did, if only we can be induced to give our assent to his premises." The writer in the 'Guardian' cannot have either heard or read the lecture, for, had he, it is inconceivable he could have written the following words:—"He waxed eloquent over the growth of Secularism and the ignoring of the Catholic Church as a ruler of the State. If Catholicism had not lost its power wars would have ceased, and the peace and happiness for which Liberals longed been accomplished facts." There is not one word of truth in this sentence. From the beginning to the end of the lecture the Bishop did not say this or anything like it; it is a pure invention. After this untrue statement the 'Guardian' indulges in a most extraordinary species of argumentation, and begins it thus—"Now, there is one fallacy that runs all through his speech, and one which we are surprised at his not seeing. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. This was the burden of his lecture: Liberal ideas sprang up in France; France has suffered; ergo, Liberalism has caused the suffering. Surely this is very foolish." Certainly it is, and it is supremely idiotic in a writer in a public newspaper, in the face of a public who have the lecture before them, to state that this is its argument. The rest of the article in the 'Guardian' is of a piece with this, and needs no further comment.

Before concluding, we wish to correct some mistakes into which the 'Star' has fallen. Our contemporary seems to think that there are no liberals in Spain. Our contemporary says: "It has never been infected with heresy for the last three centuries, or with liberalism,"—and then he asks, is not Spain the most backward country in Europe, are there not at this moment two Catholic Sovereigns engaged in carrying on a destructive war within it? Where is its literature? Can Bishop MORAN point to one eminent scientific scholar? It is evident that the gentleman who wrote this has never been in Spain, and that whatever knowledge he possesses of it, must have been derived from books written a long, long time ago, and the modern publications of Liberals. The fact is, that ever since NAPOLEON the 1st., placed his brother JOSEPH on the throne of Spain, in the beginning of this century, there have been liberals of the genuine stamp in Spain, and that unhappily for the last forty years, this country has been governed almost exclusively by liberals. ESPARTERO, who banished Bishops, Priests and Nuns, destroyed convents, confiscated the property of the Church, and cast out religion, was a liberal; and he ruled the country for years with a rod of iron.

Queen ISABELLA was a puppet in the hands of the liberals, as her son is now. They used her and then cast her aside, as they are now using her son, whom they will certainly cast aside should they succeed in conquering DON CARLOS. It is Liberalism that has brought all its calamities on Spain. And not only are there Liberals in that country, but there are Red Republicans, who only lately endeavoured to enact scenes similar to those of the Commune in Paris. These are notorious facts, and our surprise is great at seeing a writer in the 'Star' stating that Spain has never been infected with heresy for the last three centuries, or with Liberalism. Our contemporary asks where is its literature? Why, Spain has the noblest literature perhaps in Europe. She has produced the greatest theologians, philosophers, dramatists, and historians; and even in recent times, in the midst of conflicts engendered by Liberalism, she has produced writers of the greatest eminence. The name of BALMEZ alone would redeem the character of a nation or age. It is asked, can Bishop MORAN point out one eminent scientific Spaniard? It is very likely he can, and we beg our contemporary not to imagine that there are no names eminent in science but those that he happens to know of.

As to the 'Bruce Herald,' nothing need be said further than that its remarks upon the lecture are of such a character that a decent man ought to feel ashamed of them.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris municipal loan until the amount has reached to forty times the sum required.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

On the 3rd instant the Provincial Council of Otago was opened by the Superintendent, Mr. Macandrew, who delivered a speech, which will be found fully reported in another part of this paper, and to which we ask the particular attention of our readers. In this very able speech there are two points of especial importance. The first is in reference to the contemplated Constitutional changes, and in his views on this subject we cordially agree. It is clear that all the Provinces must stand or fall together; and it is also evident, should the Provinces be extinguished, Otago as a whole and each part of it must necessarily suffer enormous loss. We also agree with Mr. MACANDREW where he says—"You may depend upon it the real question with which the Colony ought to grapple is not abolition of Provinces, but the question of finance—a more equitable appropriation of the public revenue among those by whom it is contributed," and again the wisest thing that could be done would be to fall back upon the Constitution, and allow the respective Provinces to rely upon themselves; limit the Central Government to purely federal action; let each Province have the uncontrolled disposal of its own revenue, from whatever source derived, contributing its share *pro rata* towards the maintenance of the central power, and towards the payment of the debt for which the colony as a whole is now liable.

We regret we cannot approve of the Bill brought in by the Government and recommended by the Superintendent in reference to a school rate. So long as the present system of education continues, a school rate levied by the School Committees will be a foul injustice to the minority, and cannot fail to engender heart-burnings and most determined opposition on the part of Denominationalists. A similar rate has led to the most serious and deplorable consequences in New Brunswick only lately. The Provincial Council of Otago ought to take warning from this fact. Let those whose children are educated at the public schools erect the buildings and keep them in repair, &c. It is monstrous tyranny and injustice to compel Catholics, for example, who are making very great sacrifices indeed to establish schools for themselves at their own sole expense, to contribute also to erect schools, &c., for the education of the children of people who refuse to contribute a penny for those purposes. It is not to be expected that men will tamely submit to such high-handed, unjust, and tyrannous legislation.

THE COMING CRISIS.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion both in the Press and amongst the public that a terrible war, perhaps the greatest the world has ever seen, is fast approaching. The fact, however, so apparent, of the very extensive preparations made on all sides, may make all the European powers averse to taking the initiatory step, and assuredly a terrible responsibility will rest upon the nation which will strike the first blow, or give provocation to strike it. France, we are told, is eager for the fray, and is burning to wipe out the terrible reverses of Metz and Sedan, and the insulting swagger of the victorious enemy upon the Boulevards of Paris: while the far-seeing Chancellor of the Empire admits, with chagrin, his under-estimate of the recuperative powers and energies of the French nation. Despite his perspicacity, BISMARCK was terribly in error as to the weight of the chains he had placed around the neck of his prostrate foe, and he had vainly imagined that the conditions of the indemnity were as forged fetters, which would weigh his rival to the earth for at least a score of years. To his dismay, however, he finds France only hurt, and with amazing vitality rising like the phoenix from its ashes and ruins, until within but a few years of its apparent utter prostration, she stands at the present day a more formidable rival than ever. To Frenchmen, the humiliation received at Waterloo pales into insignificance before the terrible degradation of seeing their beloved Paris defiled by the tread of their oft vanquished and much despised German foe, and they are now but retiring the farther back to make the greater spring at the throat of the oppressor. Already the unprincipled despot, the persecutor of peaceful men and helpless women, fears the NEMESIS that is on his track, and the swaggering tone which, but a short time since, characterised his utterances, is sadly changed. It may be remembered that this modern Dictator, not long ago, had the temerity to beard the British lion, in the per-

son of the First Lord of the Treasury, who contrary to all expectation, and to the disgust of all true Englishmen, ate humble pie. What a source of mortification must it have been to every true Britain to see the minister who held the honor, and was the mouthpiece of the nation's independence, eating humble pie at the dictation of a foreign power which, as compared with British influence a half a century since, was but a mere cipher. But if such be the effect of the conduct of DISRAELI, that of his predecessor was none the more worthy of eulogium, and if the opinions of another Premier are entitled to weight, is deserving of condemnation. In his recently published "Recollections," Earl RUSSELL, in speaking of his friend of other days, states that the line of policy pursued by the late Liberal leader, tended to reduce the great and glorious British Empire to a manufactory of cotton, cloth, and a market for cheap goods; with an army and navy brought down by paltry savings to a standard of weakness and inefficiency, by his foreign policy he has tarnished the national honor, injured the national interests, and lowered the national character. These are grave charges, and although the source whence they emanate should necessitate their being received with caution, their truth is in a great measure too well known to be controverted. In contradistinction to this humiliating subservience to foreign dictation, the manly independence recently exhibited by Belgium to the demands of BISMARCK, stands out in bold relief, and the spirit of resignation with which the response of the plucky little kingdom was received, is a most significant fact, and serves to show the feeling of insecurity which has of late possessed the despot. Not satisfied with the extent of his persecution and tyranny on German soil, he addressed a remonstrance to Belgium, suggesting that an alteration of the existing laws should be made to repress the attacks of Ultramontanes, and pointing out that States wishing to preserve the advantages of neutrality should avoid anything tending to affect it. Contrary, however, to having the effect intended, the German note was met by the curt and decided reply, that Belgium considered the laws existing were quite sufficient, and saw no reason for any alteration. The telegraphic wire merely gives the substance of the note and the reply, and we are left to imagine the effect this sturdy repudiation of interference with its affairs had upon the equanimity of the modern Reformer. When the deadly struggle does come, as come it must, it will be found that while France has profited by her dearly-bought experience, Germany has pursued a suicidal policy which has alienated millions of those whose strong arms wreathed her victorious brows with laurels, and clipped the wings of the eagles of France. History we are told repeats itself, and when next the gauntlet is thrown down, and Gaul and Teuton meet in the death struggle, the Kaiser WILHELM will have cause to declare, with the English monarch, in speaking of the persecuted Catholics, after the battle of Fontenoy, "Cursed be the laws which have lost me the services of such soldiers."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Choral Society gave their fourth concert of the season on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., Wallace's opera of "Maritana" being selected for the occasion. Judging from the daily papers there would appear to be some slight diversity of opinion among the critics as to the merits of the representation, and while scarcely going to the extreme lengths of condemnation of the one, we cannot endorse the high laudations bestowed by the other. The opera of "Maritana" is of such a nature that the great burden of its labors fall upon Don Cesar and Maritana, and where the representations of those characters are not equal to the task imposed upon them, it were vain to hope for success. Were the other characters perfection itself, and Don Cesar not to the mark, the representation of the opera would be as the play of "Hamlet" with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted. That this gentleman, who assayed the part of Don Cesar, was immeasurably overweighed there will be found none to deny, and to the initiated it is somewhat surprising why such a very difficult part should be entrusted in such indifferent hands. The song of "Farewell, my Valiant Captain," which is supposed to be rendered with vivacity and a spirit of recklessness, was given with an lugubrious wail, which could easily be imagined to be a lament for him despatched to his long home. The lady who appeared as Maritana suffered considerably from nervousness in the commencement of the evening, and from that cause the rendering of "There was a Knight of Princely Mien" suffered considerably. For this, however, she made ample amends, and the plaintive melody of "The Harp in the Air," entitled her the highest praise. In the closing act, also, her rendering of "Scenes that are Brightest" met with deserved recognition, it being given in a manner which left no room for adverse criticism. The music allotted to the character of Don Jose was fairly exe-

cuted, if we except the recitative, which on each occasion was sadly deficient in spirit and animation. It was to be regretted that the representative of the King—of course in correctly sustaining the character—should appear so little before the audience, as without doubt, of the three gentlemen who took part in the opera, he was by far the most efficient, and was vociferously encored for "Hear me, gentle Maritana." The lady into whose hands the part of Lazarello had been entrusted proved herself equal to the task, and in the plaintive aria "Alas those Chimes," was most effective. The duet between Maritana and Lazarello of "Sainted Mother," in the closing act, was one of the greatest successes of the evening, and amply proved that if the society be somewhat weak in its male members, the same cannot be said of the lady portion. The choruses were worthy of particular mention, "The Angelus" and "Pretty Gitana" both being given in a most effective manner. In Opera di Camera, where the want of appropriate dresses, scenic effects, and other necessary accessories, place the characters at a decided disadvantage, it is more than even necessary that those brought forward to sustain the leading parts should have some claim to the position, and, when such is not the case, no other result can be looked for than that what otherwise might prove a success will turn out to be the very reverse.

FOLLOWING the example of his predecessor, his Worship the Mayor entertained a number of his friends at dinner at Jones' Hotel, on the evening of the 30th ult. Among the guests were the Speaker of the Provincial Council, several members of its Executive, the City Members and the City Council, the Mayor of Port Chalmers, as also a few members of the Bar and the Press. His Honor the Superintendent was not present, owing to his recent domestic bereavement. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and done honor to, and several amusing speeches made by the City Fathers on the water difficulty. The evening was a most enjoyable one, full justice being done to the ample spread by the caterer.

H.A.C.B.S.—The Contingent Lodge of this Society will hold their monthly meeting, on Monday evening, at 7.30, in the school-room.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT

AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OTAGO.

MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN,—Since I last addressed you, the Provincial Legislature of Otago has attained its majority, it being now 21 years since it was called into existence. It then met in a small building which stood upon the spot on which the Cargill Monument now stands. I had the honor, Mr Speaker, on that occasion to occupy the position which you at present hold. It is worthy of remark that of those who then composed the Provincial Council, only two have a seat in it now.

Gentlemen, were this a fitting occasion, it would be both interesting and instructive to trace the progress of this legislature from infancy to manhood, to philosophise upon and contrast the various stages of its growth. As it is, I may safely say that there is no British Colony which, in proportion to its population, has progressed as this Province has done. Although opinions may differ as to what extent our past progress may have been due to the action of the Provincial Legislature, I apprehend that there is little difficulty in predicating how much further advanced the Province would have been, had it been an independent Colony, or indeed, had it been allowed to exercise that control over its own affairs and resources which, in common with all the Provinces, the Constitution Act contemplated. I am convinced that if the people of Otago would study their own interests, either the one or the other of these alternatives is that which should be persistently aimed at even now. In 1854, the Public Revenue of the Province amounted to little more than £6,000, while during the past year the sum contributed to the Colonial and Provincial Chests, amounted to close upon one million sterling. It is a remarkable fact that there are only four Colonies in the British Empire, the amount of whose revenue, trade, and commerce exceeds that of this Province, and yet there are some among us who think that the Province is unfit to manage its own affairs.

Gentlemen, I would now desire to allude to some of the leading facts which serve to illustrate the position of affairs during the past financial year. The Consolidated Revenue of the year has been £515,584 16s., as against £436,147, for the previous year. Of this amount the Province has been credited with £65,887, as capitation allowance, the whole of which has gone to pay the interest and charges on the Consolidated Loans of the Province. The Gold Duty shows a considerable deficiency as compared with the previous year, the figures being £11,502, and £17,504, respectively. This deficiency however, is not to be attributed to any exodus of population from the Province, or to any perceptible diminution of its auriferous resources, but to the circumstance that many of the miners have been acquiring and turning their attention to Agricultural Leaseholds, and many more have been availing themselves of remunerative contracts on Public Works. The consent of the Governor to the Bill passed by you last Session for a partial reduction of the Export Duty on Gold was withheld. I understand, however, that the Colonial Government has lately intimated to the Otago Miners' Association that it has now no objection to the duty being reduced. I have written to the Colonial Government to the effect that if this be so, the Provincial Government is prepared to relinquish either a portion or the whole, if the former will indicate the particular *modus operandi* of accomplishing this, which will meet its concurrence.

The area of land taken up during the past year under the Gold Fields Act as Agricultural Leaseholds, has been 17,405 acres, distributed among 186 individuals.

The area of land acquired on Deferred Payments has been 37,276 acres, by 219 individuals.

The area sold for cash amounts to 164,157 acres, to 534 purchasers. The area of rural land surveyed ready for settlement during the year has been 220,000 acres, divided into 1,255 allotments, and there are now in course of sectional survey, 150,000 acres, also 140,000 of trigonometrical survey, which will be placed in the market when the surveys are completed. Of Town and Suburban allotments there have been surveyed 860.

Notwithstanding the large area of land which has been selected on deferred payments during the year, there is still an anxious desire to take up land under this system. It is a matter of regret, however, that the area which can be opened is so limited as to cause considerable delay and fruitless expense to the applicants in attending to ballot for sections. It is to be hoped that the Colonial Legislature will see its way to remove this restriction at an early date. Your concurrence will be requested to the Proclamation of several new Hundreds and of further blocks on deferred payments; proposals for which will shortly be laid before you.

As you are aware, some years ago, in accordance with resolution affirmed by you, I reserved by proclamation a large area of territory as endowments for various public purposes. The Colonial Government, however, declined to issue Crown grants in respect of these endowments, which, by an Act of the Assembly, have been cancelled. The Act in question also provides that, with your concurrence, 500,000 acres for public purposes may be set aside from sale. A resolution will be submitted to you accordingly.

The Births, Deaths, and Marriages during the year amounted to 3,583, 1,067, and 731, respectively.

12,311 Immigrants have arrived in the Province during the year from the United Kingdom, of whom 1156 were nominated by their friends. Notwithstanding the circumstance that a large proportion of these were landed in the winter season, it is satisfactory to know that all able and willing to work were speedily absorbed in the labor market, and at the present moment the Immigration Depots are all but empty. One of the great difficulties with which immigrants had to contend was the scarcity of house accommodation, in order to obviate this this Provincial Government applied for and obtained the temporary use of £12,000 for the erection of immigrants' cottages. This money has to be repaid to the General Government in instalments spread over four years. 135 Cottages have been erected in various parts of the Province, which it is proposed to sell along with the land on which they stand,—the proceeds to be applied to the building of others to be dealt with in the same way until the loan is extinguished. I am glad to say that since the arrival of Mr. James Adam in England, considerable improvement has taken place in the quality of immigration to this Province, and that the results which were anticipated from his mission have thus been so far fully realised.

The amount deposited in the various Savings Banks throughout the Province has been £244,766, being upwards of £31,000 in excess of the deposits for the previous year.

The only new Railways which have been opened has been the main line to Green Island, and the Provincial branch to the Green Island Coal Field.

The gross traffic returns on Railways amounts to £57,857, as against £35,527 for the previous year.

The line from Oamaru to Awamoko will, it is expected, be ready for goods traffic in the course of ten days, and for passenger traffic as soon as the ballasting is fully completed.

The contracts on the Waireka and Western District lines are progressing favorably.

The lines which are being constructed by the Colonial Government are, I understand, being vigorously pushed forward, and the Southern Trunk to Balclutha will be opened so soon as the Chain Hills Tunnel is completed, which it is expected will be about the end of July next.

Last year you resolved upon the construction of various Branch Railways—Railways in many respects, even more important and necessary than the Main Lines, inasmuch as they would connect the interior with the seaboard, thereby rendering the country available for profitable settlement—unfortunately, however, the Colonial Parliament declined to sanction the necessary loan, and, with the exception of preliminary surveys, things remain as they were.

I propose that another effort be made, at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to enable the works in question to be proceeded with.

In compliance with your Resolutions of last year, preliminary Surveys have been put in hand, and estimates ordered to be prepared as to the probable cost of various lines.

A flying Survey has also been made of a line to the Dunstan, both by Waihemo and Tuapeka, with a view of ascertaining the relative cost of the two routes. Full particulars of all these Surveys, together with estimates will be placed before you.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that unless the Colonial Legislature will sanction the required advance to effect these works, or purchase the Bluff and Winton Railway, there is little or no probability of their being constructed, with the exception, perhaps, of such lines as that from Riverton to Orepuki, which will open for settlement Crown lands which are at present practically unavailable, the proceeds of a portion of which will amply cover the cost of the line. In the case of Orepuki, I may say that the present contract will be absolutely unproductive unless the line is completed.

These and similar works of an eminently urgent and reproductive nature cannot possibly be at once provided for out of ordinary revenue. They are works, however, which the Province would not have the slightest difficulty in accomplishing if their payment could be spread over a limited number of years. The Colonial Legislature last session refused to grant your application for a loan, and decided that the Province should not obtain the means required for the construction of its Branch Railways, notwithstanding that advances for various purposes were made to other Provinces. I am glad to be able to state, however, that before the close of the

session the Legislature, recognizing the injury that would be done by refusing to enable the Province to undertake the important works for which the loan was required, agreed to an Act authorising an advance of £60,000 out of the Public Works Loan for the construction of Branch Railways in the Province. I am not without hope, therefore, that, on proper representation of the matter, the Colonial Legislature will sanction a temporary advance to the Province, sufficient to enable it to construct the branch lines so urgently required, and without which the trade of the main lines, and the benefits to be derived from their construction, will not be fully realised.

As it will become necessary to assimilate the gauge of the Bluff and Winton Railway to that of the Colonial lines, the requisite rolling-stock has been ordered from England; so soon as it arrives the gauge will be altered. It is hoped that the value of the existing plant, which it has been agreed to dispose of to the Government of New South Wales, will to a certain extent cover the cost of the new stock.

Gentlemen, the Estimates for the year have been framed with a desire to apportion the Revenue equitably throughout the various districts of the Province, I only wish that the amount likely to be at our disposal during the current year were such as to enable us more fully to meet urgent requirements.

In dealing with the educational requirements of the Province, the General Education Board has had frequently forced upon its attention the necessity of making provision whereby those districts which may desire to tax themselves for the purpose of supplementing the Government allowance to the schools might be enabled to do so.

With this view a Bill will be submitted for your consideration and approval.

On this subject I may say that in my opinion it is a mere question of time when a General Education rate will become imperative. The demand for schools throughout the Province even at the present time can only be partially met out of the ordinary revenue and the rents of the Educational endowments.

During the past year there have been expended on school buildings alone £31,000. The number of Government schools has increased from 140 to 154, and the number of teachers from 219 to 266. The attendance of pupils has increased from 11,451 to 13,681.

The annual report of the Education Department, which will be laid on your table, embodies much interesting information, and many important suggestions, which I shall be glad to see given effect to.

There are a number of other Bills to be introduced by the Government, for the most part of a technical character, and to which I need not now further advert.

I understand that your assent will be asked to several important Bills, having for their object the construction and working of Branch Railways by public companies by means of their own capital.

I hail such enterprises as being of the utmost importance, and as demanding every encouragement at the hands of the Legislature, seeing that the State is not itself in a position to undertake them.

In all such Bills due care should be taken to provide that the Railway may be acquired upon fair terms by the Government at any time, should it be deemed expedient, and also that the Government should have the power to regulate the charges and running of the line, so as to guard against extortion on the one hand, and secure the public convenience on the other.

During the past year the Executive Government has devoted much of its attention to the proper working and organisation of the Railway Department—a Department which is gradually developing itself into one of the most important in the State—and upon the efficient administration of which both the safety and comfort of the public very much depend.

I need scarcely point out how important it is, at the commencement of our Railway organisation, that there may be established, through all its ramifications, the most perfect order and system.

In the attainment of this end, the Government is much indebted to the valuable advice and assistance of the Railway Manager, Mr. W. Conyers, whose services, I regret to say, we are about to lose.

Last Session you voted a sum of money as the salary of a Mining Surveyor; I accordingly placed myself in communication with the Government of Victoria with the view of obtaining an experienced man for the office.

It was found, however, that the sum voted was insufficient to secure for one year the services of Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich, Consulting Mining Geologist of Victoria, the gentleman who was recommended.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it was deemed advisable to employ Mr. Ulrich to the extent to which the amount voted would go.

His report, from which, it is to be hoped, much benefit may result, will be placed before you. It would, I feel assured, be a great boon to the Province could Mr. Ulrich be induced to settle here, in connection with a School of Mines, for the establishment of which it is intended to solicit your approval this Session.

I am sure you will agree with me in regretting the loss which the Province has sustained by the death of Mr. John Auld, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic promoters of the settlement of Otago, a man of high character and standing, who has been of vast service to the Province in various ways, and whom it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to replace.

Mr. Auld's death, there is reason to fear, was brought about in the service of the Province, being the result of an accident which befell him when personally inspecting the arrangements for the late shipments of Salmon Ova.

The question of a successor to Mr. Auld in the British Agency of the Province will be submitted to you.

Last year I suggested that an Asylum should be established for

inebriates, and that incurable lunatics should be removed from Dunedin to the country; also, that provision should be made for the custody and reformation of criminal children apart from the Industrial School. Small votes were passed by you for these several objects.

Although nothing has yet been done in these directions, the Government has not lost sight of them. The difficulty has been the acquisition of a suitable locality within a short distance from Dunedin by rail, where a sufficient area of land might be had, so as to render the institutions self-supporting.

It has now been resolved to solicit your concurrence in reserving 900 acres, about 20 miles from Dunedin, on the Great Northern Line, with a view of locating both the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, as well as the Asylum for lunatic and inebriates.

This area of land would afford the means of healthy employment for the inmates of all these establishments, and go far to render all of them self-supporting.

In terms of the provision of the Ordinance of last session, a Harbour Board has been constituted for the Port of Dunedin, to which body, in accordance with what was understood to be your desire, have been delegated all the powers and functions held by me in respect of Dunedin Harbour. The Government has likewise granted to the Board the use of all the property connected with the Harbour Department, pending your decision as to whether the province is to make a charge for the same, or whether it is to be handed over free.

It will be necessary to amend the Harbor Board Ordinance so as to afford the Board greater facility than it now possesses towards the speedy and successful carrying out of the work, with the accomplishment of which it has been charged.

Gentlemen,—In conclusion there is one subject which so vitally concerns the future welfare of this Province, to which if I, as an integral part of this Legislature, did not on the present occasion advert, I should fail in my duty to the people with whose interests I am specially charged—I refer to the contemplated constitutional changes.

It is proposed, as you are aware, forthwith to abolish the North Island Provinces, on the plea that they can no longer perform the functions assigned to them by the Constitution Act, that is to say that they are unable, without the aid of the Colony, to provide for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government within their borders.

Gentlemen,—If this be so—which I deny—the cause is not far to seek. The present condition of the Provinces might be very aptly illustrated by comparing them to a man who has been bound hand and foot by one stronger than himself and then told that, because he cannot walk, he is a cumberer of the ground. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that there can be no partial abolition, but that, so long as New Zealand is one Colony, the Provinces, both North and South, must stand or fall together, unless in so far as they may mutually agree to a voluntary fusion as in the case of Otago and Southland. It is useless to disguise from ourselves the fact, that abolition of the Provinces implies that the whole revenue of the Colony is to be appropriated by the Colonial Legislature, and that Canterbury and Otago, which now contribute the lion's share of the consolidated revenue, are to be called upon to supply still more.

It implies that the resources which will be derived from our railways—railways, the whole of which are being constructed at the cost of the Province—shall become Colonial revenue, to be appropriated by the General Assembly. It will not be long before this item figures very largely in the annual balance-sheet.

It implies, moreover, that the administration of the Waste Lands and the settlement of the country will be under the control of a power much less directly responsible to and under the eye of the people than at present. Although no doubt this might suit the interests of some, it is doubtful whether, in this Province at least, it would be conducive to the public interest. In the course of two or three years, the existing leases of extensive areas of country, now held as grazing runs, will begin to terminate. If properly dealt with these runs will yield a considerable permanent revenue, which will be increasing annually for the next ten years, and which will go far towards keeping down taxation; they will also carry a large agricultural and pastoral population. It therefore becomes us to guard most watchfully against an organic change in the Constitution, which I am persuaded will prove to be as the letting in of water as respects the future disposition of the Provincial estate.

No doubt we are told, and that sincerely, that the Compact of 1856 is to become as the laws of the Medes and Persians. I confess, however, that I have no such faith in a Legislature composed of such conflicting elements as that of New Zealand.

I regard it as the sheerest infatuation on the part of the people in Otago to countenance a Constitutional change, the advantages of which (granting that there are any), will be as the small dust in the balance compared with the risk—or rather, I should say, with the certain loss which cannot fail to result. The same remark will apply in a somewhat less degree perhaps to our neighbours of Canterbury.

Why should the people of Otago submit to their resources being still further swallowed up in the maelstrom of Colonial finance? Why should they quietly take it for granted that they must needs be the victims of the inevitable, when, if they would only pull together and rise superior to local jealousies, they have the destinies of the Province in their own hands?

It is humiliating to reflect that, while this Province has been materially the backbone of the Colony, contributing as it does about one-third of the Consolidated Revenue; it has been, politically, a rope of sand, allowing itself to be kept in leading-strings by a political system which has had little knowledge of and less sympathy with its interests and requirements—a political system the relationship with which has been to repress the progress of the Province and to swallow up its resources.

Gentlemen,—There can be no doubt that a radical change is required in the political frame-work of the Colony as it now exists, and if this change would only take the right direction, happy would it be for all concerned.

It was a disastrous day for New Zealand when the policy which dictated the "New Provinces Act, 1858," presided over its destinies, and I am persuaded even now, difficult although it may appear to be, that the wisest thing that could be done would be to fall back upon the Constitution and allow the respective Provinces to rely upon themselves; limit the central Government to purely federal action; let each Province have the uncontrolled disposal of its public revenue, from whatever source derived, contributing its share pro rata towards the maintenance of the central power, and towards payment of the debt for which the Colony as a whole is now liable.

Were this policy adopted, the Provinces in each island would gradually and spontaneously merge into each other, and the apparently irreconcilable idea of a great and united Colony, and at the same time practical financial separation between the two islands, would be realised.

We should moreover be relieved to a large extent of that enormous departmental expenditure which is yearly assuming more and more gigantic proportions, and swallowing up resources which might be more beneficially applied,—expenditure which in a great measure is at present practically beyond the control of the representatives of the people.

It may be said that these views are now impracticable, and that it is too late to entertain them. I venture to think, however, that nothing is either too late or impracticable if the people will it.

It should not be lost sight of that most of the absolutely necessary and primary functions of Government are now being carried on by the Provinces.

Surely it is only reasonable that before committing political suicide, and relinquishing the powers which they now possess by means of the existing Provincial organizations, the people of the Colony should know into whose hands those functions are to be hereafter entrusted.

If they are to devolve upon the Central Government, all experience goes to prove that they will neither be better nor more economically performed than at present.

If they be entrusted to Road Boards, not only will the cost of administration be enormously increased, but it will end in confusion worse confounded.

You may depend upon it that the real question with which the colony ought to grapple is not abolition of provinces, but the question of finance—a more equitable appropriation of the public revenue among those by whom it is contributed—the reduction of the cost of administration without impairing its efficiency. I am well assured that under the peculiar circumstances of New Zealand Colonial administration will give us neither.

The great problem which we in the South have to solve is how best to hold our own, which we certainly shall not do by renouncing the local self-government which we now possess. From first to last the Central Government has abstracted from Otago alone, two millions of money, not one farthing of which has been expended within the province, and it is because the abolition of the North Island provinces, must, in my opinion, stereotype the continuance of, and render worse this state of things, that I express myself so strongly upon this subject.

No doubt I shall be jibed with the "Great-is-the-Diana-of-the-Ephesians" argument, by those who cannot conceive it possible for men to be prompted by principles of political action different from their own.

I can assure you, however, that were this the last day of my official existence, the opinions now expressed are those which would be honestly held by me.

Gentlemen,—Hoping that your deliberations will conduce towards the best interests of the province, I now declare this Council open for the despatch of business.

J. MACANDREW,
Superintendent of Otago.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the occasion of the promulgation of the constitution, the President of the Republic of Hayti requested the Archbishop to cause a *Te Deum* to be sung in the cathedral. His Grace complied and a ceremony of great magnificence was the result, at which the President, Secretaries of State and other officials were present.

The Roman papers deny that Prince Torlonia has written to or visited Garibaldi, and also declare that he has not received any communication from him. We are glad to be able to record this denial, for the Prince was always among the most staunch adherents of the Holy See, and his desertion would be exceedingly painful to the Pope.

In many of the principal Protestant churches of Germany, public prayers are offered up for the "persecuted bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church." The Bishop of Munster, noting this fact, earnestly entreats our prayers for our charitable but separated brethren, who are likewise persecuted at present in the German Empire, and share with us many tribulations. We trust that their good will towards us may be the means of securing for them the grace of conversion to the faith.

A gentleman of very high rank has just entered the Carthusian order, at the Grande Chartreuse. This person is the Marquis Vivien de Varaville, who belongs to a family which distinguished itself in the conquest of England, at the battle of Hastings.

It seems that the law lately issued by the municipality of Genoa, against religious instruction in the public schools, has met with such decided opposition that the military had to be called out to put a stop to the tumult occasioned by the parents of the children who went in crowds to protest against the iniquitous law. The municipal officers who voted it have given in their resignation, and it is believed that things will soon be restored to their former condition.

The French papers announce the death of Madame de Léséleuc, mother of the late Bishop of Autun. She was celebrated for her wit, and also for her extensive charities. One day some of her friends informed her that the Count de Chambord had accepted the tri-colored flag. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "I do not believe it; but if it were true, I do believe that the count will see the head of Louis XVI. fall out of the unfolded flag."

His Highness, the Prince of Travancore, India, has presented to the monastery at Ettumanoor, a fine picture of the Madonna and Child, copied by a native Hindoo artist from an Italian picture of the period of Fra Angelico. This prince, although a Mahomedan, has on several occasions manifested a special interest in Catholicism.

The Prussian government has suppressed the publication of a poem by the celebrated poet Lactance, entitled—"The Fate and Death of Persecutors." It has not, however, been equally energetic in suppressing a pamphlet, attributed to Mgr. Strossmeyer, against the Pope, although that prelate has published a letter denouncing it as an impudent fraud.

Mgr. Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has been lately in Rome. He was received by the Pope on February 1, and had a long conversation with his Holiness. Amongst other things, whilst speaking of Italy, Pius IX. said, "I could easily support my own sorrows, and even the troubles of the Church, but when I see them drag from me the children, the poor little children, and give them an infidel education, it breaks my heart. I am always telling Catholics to do all they can for the children. Save the rising generation. I entreat you Monseigneur, to exert your energy in the same course. Save children from corruption."

Ex ore tuo te judico. During the late debate in the Italian parliament about the arrest of conspirators at the Villa Ruffi, near Rome, Signor Cantelli, the Home Minister, announced that there were over 1500 secret societies in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Romagna, which possessed more than 11,000 members. All of them are socialistic and depend upon directors who are in Switzerland, and whom each member has made a solemn vow to obey.

Some little time since, a body of Methodist preachers met in Baltimore to discuss that aggravating subject, "The Encroachments of Romanism." They had a very enjoyable time in comparing notes on the subject and in endeavoring to convince each other that there was great danger to be looked for in the direction of the Pope of Rome, and that it was the duty of all good Protestants to combine and check the progress of his myrmidons. One enthusiastic speaker looked forward to the time when it would "come to war and blood," and felt certain that in that event the American people would rally to the Protestant banner. The harmony of the occasion would have been perfect if one speaker, with very "peculiar views," had not made the ill-judged remark that "Between Catholicism and Infidelity he would choose the former"—a sentiment which was decidedly hostile, as may be supposed, to the general spirit of his brethren. "Considerable dissent," says a Baltimore correspondent of the 'Christian Advocate,' "was manifested from some of his positions, especially in regard to the preferableness of Papacy to downright Infidelity." At a second meeting this rash speaker found it necessary to explain his views and perhaps render them more palatable. No nonsense of that sort will do at a "Preacher's Meeting."

On the eve of Kaiser Wilhelm's voyage to Italy, *L'Epoca* of Florence publishes a series of papers which are destined to produce a greater sensation than the Arnim letters. These papers consist of the correspondence between Mazzini and Count Usdom, the object of which was to induce Mazzini to make a common cause of the Italian revolutionary party with Prussia against France. The Count makes the offer, and Mazzini declares, that if Prussia will give him 2,000 guns and 1,000,000 francs, he will cause sufficient trouble to the Italian government, to induce it to make a division in favor of Prussia, and to abandon France. The publication of these letters has produced a lively sensation in Europe, and shows to what mean tricks the Prussian government condescended, in order to obtain its ends, before 1870.

The papers announce that her imperial majesty, the unhappy Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, is sinking rapidly. This poor lady has had a few lucid intervals of late, in which she has been able to confess and receive religious instruction, but, like Ophelia, her mind runs back to her love, and she sits singing fragments of old songs all day long, and talking to her attendants of her beloved husband, as if he were still alive. Nothing can be imagined more pathetic than the deep love of this poor empress for her gifted but unfortunate husband, and her loss of reason is one of the most mournful events in history. It is said that the religious character of the luckless lady predominates everything, and that her insanity is of a gentle kind. She will often ask her attendants to join her in saying the Rosary, believing that when she has finished it her husband will return; "or I shall be allowed to go to sleep and dream about him." His Holiness the Pope has frequently sent messages to this afflicted lady, and has mentioned her sad condition with deep interest. The 'Bien Catholique,' of Belgium, asks the prayers of the faithful for the Empress of Mexico who was always, when in health, an energetic and zealous defender of the interests of the Church. It is perhaps fortunate after all that she has lost her reason for she is thus spared the knowledge of her husband's terrible death, of which she is still completely ignorant.

The Italian papers relate the following remarkable story: A very distinguished young gentleman, brother of the Syndic of Brienza, in the province of Naples, recently fell so dangerously ill that his recovery was despaired. His relatives and friends, after having tried all possible remedies and consulting several clever physicians, at last determined to invoke the assistance of the saints. They prayed to the Blessed Virgin, and finally one of the servants said, "Let us invoke St. Francis," and forthwith they asked the brother of the sick man for the keys of a suppressed church in which still stands a miraculous image of the saint of Assisi. From

this statue they took a cord which fastened its monastic robe and brought it to the invalid. He ordered it to be tied round his waist and cried out three times: "St. Francis, pray for me." He was immediately cured, and rose up perfectly healed from his bed to the astonishment of all present. The syndic in gratitude has ordered the church to be restored to divine worship, and the convent to be given back to the Capuchins to whom it formerly belonged. A *triduo* was afterwards celebrated, and on each successive evening the city was splendidly illuminated in honor of St. Francis.

Ernesto Rossi, the celebrated Italian actor, recently paid a visit to Garibaldi, in which he said: "General remain in Rome. The priests will soon leave it, if you stay." Garibaldi is said to have made no reply, but to have smiled bitterly when the next day he learned, that Rossi had been to the ball at the German Ambassador's, and wore jewels to the value of 30,000 francs. Sig. Rossi is a democrat in words, but, like all revolutionists, at heart he adores wealth, and is ready to lick the boots of a nobleman. He has been greatly assisted to his present theatrical fame by the socialistic press, and has been recently playing the part of Julian the Apostate in the anti-Christian drama of that name, and also "Nero" in another and equally villainous play, in which the author has endeavored to rehabilitate the character of that tyrant and to justify his persecution of the Christians. These are the kind of spectacles which are offered the inhabitants of the capital of the Catholic world in the year of the Jubilee.

The February number of the 'United Cattolica' contains a very interesting account of the patrimony of the various Italian charitable institutions. It seems that in Piedmont alone there were 1825 establishments of charity possessing a capital of 154,000,000 francs; in the province of Genoa there were 316, with 54,000,000 francs capital; in Lombardy, 2902, with 275,000,000 francs capital; in Venetia, 715, with 93,000,000 francs capital, and a revenue of 10,000,000 francs; in the Marches, 699, with 28,000,000 francs capital; in Tuscany, 572, with 142,000,000 francs capital and 8,000,000 francs revenue; in the Abruzzi, 2508, with 19,000,000 francs capital and 1,000,000 francs revenue; in the Campagna, 3660, with 139,000,000 francs capital and 10,000,000 francs revenue; in the Puglie, 1247, with 28,000,000 francs patrimony and 15,000,000 francs revenue; in Calabria, 547, with 7,000,000 francs capital; in Sicily, 3149, with 95,000,000 francs patrimony and 6,000,000 francs revenue; in Sardinia, 158, with 4,000,000 francs patrimony and 100,000 francs revenue; in Rome, 475, with 63,000,000 francs patrimony and 5,500,000 francs revenue. All these establishments were founded under the papal rule, and in those days nobody died from starvation in Italy. Now that death from want of food is common in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel, his government is endeavoring to despoil the charitable institutions of the poor.

DEATH OF O'CONNELL'S WIG-MAKER.—A local celebrity by name of Southwell, who many years since was in the employment of Mr Dallas, then a well known and respectable hair dresser, et cetera in George street, Limerick, and who has been residing in the city as a hair cutter since Mr Dallas's death, died on Friday, at his residence, Henry street. He was said to be one of the most accomplished members of his art in Ireland, and he was usually employed by the local gentry, with whom he was a favorite. While at Mr Dallas's, he made several of the wigs which the illustrious Liberator was accustomed to wear, and which formed a remarkable feature of his dress. These wigs the great O'Connell used to order in pairs; and there was also always a pair in reserve. The cost was four guineas each wig. Southwell was the artificer, and it was the Liberator's boast that in no part of Europe could he have been better fitted than he was in the city of Limerick. Mr Dallas was, in politics, a thorough O'Connellite, and he took particular delight in fixing to the crown of each elegantly silk-lined wig, some patriotic motto, etc., from one of the Irish melodies, in reference to the patriot's labors for Ireland. O'Connell was quite delighted whenever he received the wigs, for he was certain to have in them some token of Dallas's regard for him. When the health of the Liberator was waning, the wigs were made larger than usual, in order to enable the illustrious wearer to have inside a flannel cap which he was accustomed to wear for warmth sake. Southwell, who had frequent intercourse with the Liberator, was proud of his having made wigs for the "Man of the People, and proud of telling it. Poor Southwell, who during life was a rather careless Protestant, expressed a wish when he got ill to see a priest. Accordingly the Rev. Father Doherty, C. SS. R., from St. Alphonsus Convent, called, and ministered to him constantly until his death, which was pious and resigned, and on Sunday last the mortal remains of this famous hair dresser and wig maker were conveyed for interment to Mt. St. Laurence Cemetery.—'Limerick Reporter.'

THE CLAW OF A LION'S TAIL.—There is at the extremity of a lion's tail, a small claw concealed in a tuft of hair. It is a horny substance, and resembles a small cone, a little inclining upon itself. This claw adheres by the base to the skin alone, and not to the last vertebra from which it is entirely separate. The commentators of Homer endeavor to explain, by the presence of this claw, the singular circumstance mentioned by that great poet of the lashing his sides violently, when irritated, as if to excite himself to augmented fury. Blumenbach ascertained the existence of that claw several years since, but the work in which he noticed it has unhappily been lost, and naturalists would probably have remained ignorant of the fact, had it not been pointed out by the indefatigable M. Deshayes.

Sir Geo. Westhall, who died recently, was the officer who executed Lord Nelson's order to hoist the famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," before the battle of Trafalgar. He was then a flag-midshipman in the Victory.

The women of Guanajato, Mexico, in their protest against the new law abolishing convents, say: "We promise not to recognise, as father, brother, or husband, anybody who, directly or indirectly, took part in the action of Congress expelling the Sisters of Charity."

PROPAGATORS OF DISEASE.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says: "Among the many agents for the spread of infectious diseases are, it seems, 'our domestic pets.' For the propagation of a fever a dog is sometimes as bad, or worse, than a drain, and a case is referred to in the 'Sanitary Record' in which scarlet fever was carried from one child to another by a favorite retriever. The dog had been reared in a house where scarlatina prevailed, and was subsequently given to a friend of the family. Shortly after one of the children in the dog's new home was attacked with a malignant scarlatina and died. Disinfectants were used plentifully, and every precaution taken to prevent a recurrence of the malady, but, in two months' time, a second child took the same disease, in its worst form, and died. As the dog had been the constant companion and playfellow of these children, its woolly coat, it is alleged, became so charged with contagious matter as to render it

a source of disease and death. Although it is fair to the dog to admit that the children may have caught the fever from other sources than his woolly coat, yet there is reason to fear that both dogs and cats, especially the latter, do occasionally assist in the circulation of infectious illness, and where fever prevails the sooner they are lodged out of the house the better. They are, however, probably not more dangerous in this respect, than books. No one who takes up a book from a library ever troubles himself or herself as to the antecedents of the volume; it may have just left the hands of a fever patient."

A new order of monks has been established, with the direct sanction of the Pope, in Ireland. It is called the "Brotherhood of the Presentation," and its object is to teach the poorest classes of children and visit the sick. A community is working in Cork.

Judge Gray's death caused great regret in Victoria.

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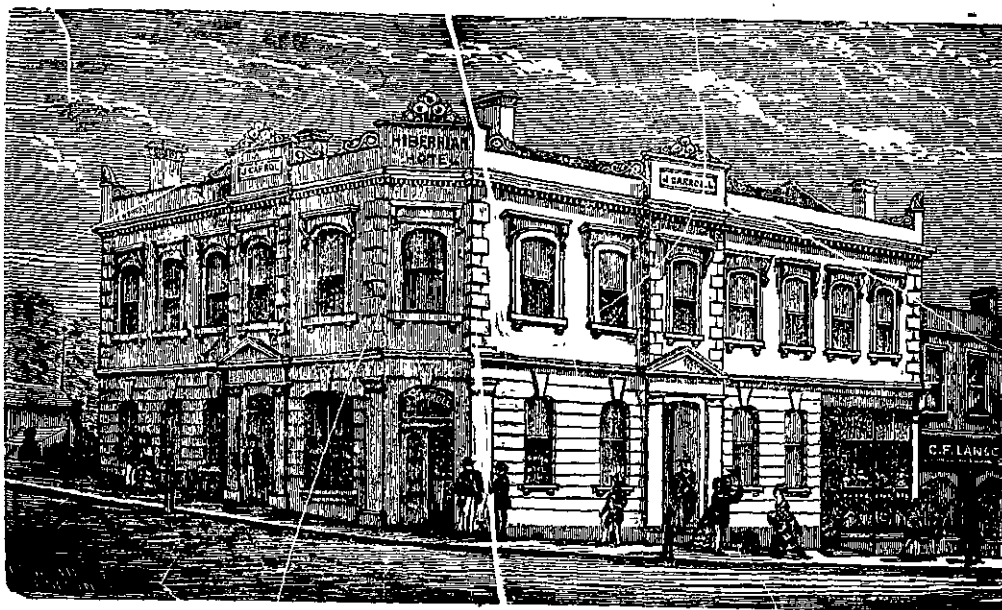
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WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An 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**

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

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

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All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
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EXCELLENT STABLING.
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Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.

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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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Wines and Spirits of best quality.

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

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