

New Zealand Herald

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 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.

M I C H A E L D U N D O N
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. R O B E R T S,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
(VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

J A M E S W A L S H,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

G L O B E H O T E L,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

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

F I R E W O O D, F I R E W O O D,
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 F. Forester, Coal and Firewood Yard, Stuart street, opposite the Gaol.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travel-
lers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.
First-class Stabling.
D. P. CASH, Proprietor.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.
H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS,
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

O T A G O P L U M B I N G, C O P P E R A N D
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. F L E M I N G,

P I N K O F F A S H I O N D R E S S B O O T-
MAKER,
By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and Lady Bowen.
Next to Hirsch'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.

W A L K E R S T R E E T G E N E R A L
STORE.
EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,
AND FRUIT DEALER.
All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

M R J O H N M O Y A T,
(Late of Lawrence),
S O L I C I T O R,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

P R O V I N C I A L T E A M A R T.
J O H N H E A L E Y
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

F R A N C I S M E E N A N
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

G E O R G E M A T H E W S, Nurseryman and
Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

J. E D M O N D S
WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

BEGS to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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

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

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes-street.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our Customers, and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. R. D A V I E,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Opposite York Hotel.)
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

Fillenul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

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

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

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

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

JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,
No. 5, PRINCES STREET.
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co.).
SCOTT AND SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.

(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).

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

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

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

T H O S. H A L L 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.
T H O S. H A L L, PROPRIETOR.

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

GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,

Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.

ST. ANDREW STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

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

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

W. H. T A G G A R T,

(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

M ' D O N N E L L ' S

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

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

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

QUEEN-ST., WHARF,

AUCKLAND.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

C. S A M S O N, 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.

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

ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. W O O D S,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.

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

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

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

LEAR'S Colonial made
Russian Calf Boots ... 0 18 6
Tasmanian Kangaroo " ... 0 18 6
South Sea Porpoise " ... 0 18 6
Victorian Wallabi " ... 0 18 6
French Kid " ... 0 18 6

LEAR'S BOOT STORE

(Next Craig and Gillies),

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

F. B E I S S E L

(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.

BEISSSEL'S CANTHARIDES FLUID,
The only article in the whole world capable o
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 abjectionable,
owing to the large quantity of Sulphate of
Lime (Plaster of Paris), or other earthy matter,
they contain. The coloring matter is also
objectionable, being partly Prussian Blue. I
consider those far inferior to those of local
manufacture which I have analysed.

Professor BLACK again reports upon

23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB

from the Manufactory of

MESSRS. R. HUDSON AND CO.,

as follows:

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

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

EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.

R. HUDSON AND CO.

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

P E T E R C A I R N S

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets

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

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Firewood, delivered all over the City
Firewood cut to any length.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

Orders left at Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton's
Sawmills, Cumberland street, will be punc-
ally attend ed

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 McFARLANE, 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."

- Boesuet 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.E.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.
 Marcoy (Paul) Travels in South America, illust., new ed., 2 Vols., large 4to

CAUTION

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

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

HOME SHIPMENTS.

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

MAGNIFICENT NEW WINTER STOCK
For the Season now opening.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,

THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
HAVE NOW OPENED UP

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

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

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

NEW WINTER COSTUMES.

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

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

NEW WINTER SKIRTS.

Black Satin Skirts, very rich goods
Colored Satin Skirts, All qualities
Italian Cloth Skirts, richly stitched
New Braided Skirts, beautiful goods
New 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
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New Plaid Shawls—Various clans
New Paisley Longs—Splendid value
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NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

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

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

NEW WINTER DRESSES.

New Homespuns—Of all nations
New Mixed Winceys—At low prices
New Super Winceys—Of all shades
New Crisp Winceys—At moderate prices
New Aberdeen Winceys—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.

P R I N C E S T H E A T R E .
LESSERS ... MESSRS. STEELE & KEOGH.

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

LAST THREE NIGHTS

of those eminent Artistes
MR. AND MRS. HOSKINS,
(Miss Florence Colville),
FRIDAY,

Benefit of
MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE,
when will be presented
PYGMALION AND GALATEA

Galatea ... MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE.
Chrysos ... MR. MOSKINS.
A PRACTICAL MAN.
Mr. Cloudesly ... MR. HOSKINS.

Saturday, entire change of programme.

MONDAY (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY),

Last night of
MR. HOSKINS AND MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE
MONSTER BILL! GREAT ATTRACTION!!
Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.

A R T H U R A . A D A M S .

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.

E X C E L S I O R H A I R D R E S S I N G , S H A V I N G , A N D S H A M - P O O I N G S A L O O N ,

(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.

A L T E R A T I O N O F T I M E

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.

V.



R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts hereinafter mentioned will hold Courts for the revision of the Lists of Voters for such districts, at the times and places following:—

9. For the Districts of Dunedin, Roslyn, and Caversham, on Monday, 14th June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Resident Magistrate's Court-house, Dunedin.

8. For the district of Port Chalmers, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court-house, Port Chalmers.

At which said Courts will be heard and determined all claims duly made to have names inserted in the said respective Lists of Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Rolls of the said districts.

The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted where by the law required to be specified in the said lists, or whose place of abode or the nature or description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, will be expunged unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied.

The Revising Officer will also, at the said Courts, make such corrections in the said lists, and do all other such acts as are required of him by the "Registration of Electors Act, 1866."

Dated at Dunedin, this 12th day of May, 1875.

W. M. HODGKINS.
Revising Officer.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending May 19:—

FAT CATTLE.—106 head were yarded at the market, about one-half only really fat, the remainder being little better than "stores;" consequently these latter could not be disposed of at satisfactory prices. Good pens, however, realised fully late quotations, at say, for best bullocks, £9 10s to £11 10s; ditto cows, £8 to £10; or equal to 27s. per 100lb. for prime quality.

FAT CALVES.—Only a few came forward, which sold at from 30s. to 67s 6d each.

FAT SHEEP.—2000 were penned, about one-half of which were sold at, for best cross-breds, 15s to 17s 6d; ditto merinoes, 9s to 10s 6d; or equal to 3½d per lb for former and 3d for latter.

FAT LAMBS.—100 were penned, and sold at 7s 6d to 10s.

STORE CATTLE.—I have no change to report in this description of stock. A few odd lots have changed hands during the week at about prices lately quoted. Well-conditioned bullocks at from £5 10s to £7; ditto heifers, at from £4 10s to £5 10s. I have placed 100 head during the week in small lots.

STORE SHEEP.—As usual at this season of the year, transactions are dull. There is, however, still a good demand for every description of young sheep, with but few sellers. I have sold about 2,000 at the following rates, viz.:—Cross-breds, four-tooth and upwards, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; two-tooth ditto, 10s to 11s; lambs, 8s; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 8s to 9s 6d; ditto, full-mouthed, 5s; ditto weathers, two, four, and six-tooth, 8s; ditto, full-mouthed, 6s to 6s 6d.

WOOL.—I have no transactions to report in this market, the few odd lots coming forward being placed privately to local fellmongers. We have telegrams from London, under date May 8, advising that the sales were progressing very favorably to owners, foreign buyers operating freely at prices equal to the highest average at March sales.

SHEEP-SKINS.—The average quantity has been offered at the weekly sales, and all taken by local buyers at say up to 8½d per lb. for best station skins, and from 2s to 4s for butchers' green skins.

HIDES are in good request, and, if in good condition, are worth up to 25s for very heavy weights; medium, 17s to 20s.

TALLOW.—Only a few lots are offering in this market, which realise from 27s 6d to 32s for best quality, and 20s to 25s for ordinary.

GRAIN.—I have no alteration to make in late quotations. The market remains inactive, with the exception of an inclination to buy oats for shipment at prices scarcely up to growers' ideas; consequently not much business has been done. Wheat: Prime samples are worth 4s 3d to 4s 5d; ordinary, from 3s 9d to 3s 10d. Barley: Best malting is in request at from 5s 6d to 6d; ordinary, difficult of sale, at 4s 6d to 4s 9d. Oats: Best feed, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; prime milling samples, small quantities salable, at 3s.

On motion of one of the negro members (says the New York 'Freeman's Journal') a member of the Legislature of North Carolina has been expelled because he had written against the truth of the Christian religion.

A very rare and valuable collection of birds from the island of Borneo has been sent as a present to the Pope by M. Van Boens, a rich proprietor in Batavia, whose son was an officer in the Pontifical Zouvas.

The Paris 'Français' announces that 100 English pilgrims, passed through Paris in one week on their way to Rome, with the intention of presenting the Pope with an address and also some costly gifts.

Poet's Corner.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

In the streets of the city, where laughter is loud,
Where Mammon smiles down on his worshipping crowd,
Where the footsteps fall fast as the falling of rain,
The sad and the sinful, the vile and the vain;
In the streets of the city what form do we meet,
With long sable robe flowing free at his feet,
Who is it that moves through the wandering mall?
'Tis our teacher—a son of the sainted La Salle.

He hath left his young home in the land of the vine,
For the vineyard of God—for those tendrils of thine;
He hath heard that dear voice which of old calm'd the sea,
As it whisper'd to him, "Bring the children to me,
For of such is the Kingdom of God," ere the soul
Hath a speck of the sin that defileth the whole.
'Tis for this that he liveth—upbraid him who shall,
Who walks in the way of the sainted La Salle.

Oh, city! that looking forth seaward for ever
To the fleet on the bay, through the fleet on the river;
Still laving thy limbs in the parallel tides,
And proud of the strength that disaster derides;
Would you win true renown—'tis a dutiful youth,
An heirloom of honour, devotion, and truth;
Would you have them to pillar the home and the hall,
Oh! teach them the love of the sainted La Salle!

T. D'ARCY M'GEE.

S U E M A,

OR

THE LITTLE AFRICAN SLAVE WHO WAS BURIED ALIVE.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

After his terrible disappearance, the battue ceased; the sportsmen, grieved and distressed, returned home; the forest became once more solitary; and only our sobs broke the solemn silence around us.

Night found us in the same spot, when the roar of the hyena startled my poor mother, and reminded her of my little brother, who had remained alone at home. With an effort she rose; but before leaving the spot, she cut down some branches, and made a little hut over the place reddened by my father's blood, placing in it his lance and bow and arrows, while we put all the provisions we had with us on a banana leaf at the entrance of the funeral hut; and then, holding each other's hands, went slowly and sadly home, without looking behind us, as when one returns from a funeral.

From this fatal day I date all my subsequent misfortunes. This was the first night of my life when our hut had been without fire and without light. All was sad and silent as the grave. However, the next day it was necessary that we should begin to work again; but here was an end of all our joy and gaiety.

O, how unhappy I was then! I knew nothing of the consoling truths which I have since learned here. I had never heard that we were placed in this world to love God, to pray, to suffer, and so to gain heaven. Not knowing how to pray or what to do, my passionate love for my father and my despair at his death drove me to hate all creation. I reproached the sun for shining as before, and the birds for singing. I cursed the day of my birth; and the joyous voices of my neighbours, instead of cheering, irritated me beyond measure—they seemed to insult my sorrow. What suffering is to be compared to a hopeless desolation like this, when one knows not God or how to pray to Him?

Very soon a fresh trouble and an almost more overwhelming calamity came to ruin not only my own family, but all the country; the crops having been entirely destroyed by swarms of locusts.

In three days everything had disappeared. All vegetables, shrubs, and grain were eaten down to the very roots, and the trees to the bark—the whole country, in fact, became like an arid desert.

This fearful plague brought about a general famine. Those who had salt in their huts endeavoured to obtain some kind of food by pickling the locusts themselves; but since our dear father's death our provision of salt had entirely failed. For a short time we lived on the goats and chickens which were left to us; but these, poor things, for want of grain and pasture, died like all the rest. The famine was followed by a still more terrible calamity. The air, infected by the thousands of insects and dead beasts—which, in the universal panic, no one had thought of burying—produced a fearful epidemic among the people. Our village, once so gay and crowded, became every day more and more silent and deserted.

In our own home especially we had cried so much that it seemed as if a river of tears encircled our hut. Our misery was so great that we left off lamenting for those that died. Thus we bore into the forest, without shedding one tear, my two sisters, who were our first victims. My poor mother even said in a low voice: "I am thankful that they are happy and will have no more suffering." Then came the death of my little brother, which followed quickly that of my sisters. On that occasion my mother did not weep: we had exhausted our very tears. But, to my surprise, instead of carrying him, like the rest, to the forest, my mother laid him down in our own hut; after which, taking me by the hand, she started along the river banks, and left our home for ever, without once looking back. Poor widow and orphan! In striving to escape from one misfortune, we only fell into still worse trouble.

THE change of scene, at first, had the happiest effect on my mother. Her old courage came back; and after marching for three days from our former village, we found a pretty spot near a stream, where we built a hut and began to clear and cultivate the soil. A neighbour was kind enough to lend us two bags of mtama: one to sow, the other to live upon till the crop came up. I cannot say that we were very happy in our new home. But my poor mother had become calmer, and I was so pleased to see that she had left off crying. Alas, our comparative peace was not to last long!

This year was nearly as bad a one as that which had preceded it; and although we had no fresh locusts, the crops entirely failed. Our creditor, himself in danger of almost perishing from want, came to demand the two bags of mtama which he had lent to us the year before, as I have said. My mother, in despair at this demand, which she had no means of satisfying, threw herself at his feet, imploring him to give her a little more time. He granted it, but very reluctantly, and the delay allowed was short enough. But without losing courage, my good mother, whose energy and activity never forsook her, resolved to turn her skill to making pottery of earthenware, in which she had great taste. Day and night she laboured at this work, in which I helped her as far as my little strength would allow. But you know as well as I how little such manufactures pay in our country; so that, in spite of her extreme diligence, when the day of payment fixed by our creditor arrived, we were unable to give him more than a quarter of our debt. He came, as we feared; and when he found out the state of things, he was furious, and went away uttering menaces and threats, which made our position a most painful one.

To add to our misfortunes, an Arab caravan passed at that time in the neighbourhood. Who does not know the danger of these caravans to the poor and weak? There are always, at such times, bad and unscrupulous men to be found, who lie in wait to steal the children of the poor, whom they sell to the Arabs for salt, cotton, and glass beads. Creditors take advantage of this circumstance to exact payment of their debts; and when their debtors cannot pay, they seize their goods and their children. It has even sometimes happened that they themselves are reduced to slavery.

After all, there is nothing to be surprised at in such conduct; for the love of gain has neither limit nor bowels of compassion in the souls of those who do not love God.

One day we heard that the caravan had stopped near our dwelling, and from that moment a feeling of mortal anxiety and terror filled every heart. That night my poor mother's sobs woke me several times. I did not dare ask her the cause of her tears, for fear of increasing her grief. Besides, we were so used to mingling our tears together. But in the morning I saw directly that my poor mother was undergoing some new and extraordinary weight of sorrow; for what was my astonishment, on looking at her, to see that her hair in one night had become quite white! Poor loving mother! in her maternal anxiety she foresaw the terrible blow which was about to fall upon us, and of which I was, as yet, utterly unconscious.

That very morning our creditor came into our hut, accompanied by two elders of our tribe and by an Arab. Without knocking or asking leave, he walked straight in, and said to my mother in a hard dry voice:

"Mother of Suéma, you have not the means of paying for my two sacks of mtama; I therefore seize your child instead." Then turning to the two old men, he added: "Be you my witnesses." Afterwards, addressing the Arab, he continued: "Very well, it is a settled thing; six yards of American cloth for this little girl."

The Arab took me by the hand, made me stand up and walk; examined my arms and legs, opened my mouth, looked at my teeth, and, after some moments of thought, replied,

"It's all right; come and fetch the six yards of cloth."

I was sold.

During this time my poor mother remained as one struck dumb. When our cruel creditor told her that I was seized for debt, according to the legal usage of the country, she clasped her hands violently together, and then covered her face. But when the Arab prepared to carry me off and lead me away with him, her agony, till then partially contained, burst forth in wild irrepressible cries, which were enough to move a heart of stone. She threw herself at his feet, and in tones which no language can adequately represent, besought him to carry her off with me.

"I am still young," she exclaimed, "in spite of the colour of my hair, whitened by sorrow. I am still strong enough to carry an elephant's tusk. O, I beseech you do not separate me from my child, who is my only consolation after the terrible misfortunes which have overwhelmed me. My lord, my lord, I implore you do not refuse me this favour! I am sober, and contented with very little. I know how to make all kinds of earthenware pottery. I will be as useful to you as if I were your slave. I promise to work hard always. O, my lord! I entreat you graciously to hear me and to carry me off with you. Take pity on a poor broken-hearted mother, who only implores not to be separated from her child."

These moving words, which seemed to be torn from the very heart of my poor mother, touched the Arab in spite of himself. I think, however, that in consenting that we should together form part of his caravan, he had more an eye to my mother's skill in making pottery than to her tears. Be that as it may, his decision brought some kind of calm into our minds, and together we felt as if we could bear anything. The next day, very early in the morning, the caravan began its march. My mother was given an elephant's tusk to carry, which is a very heavy weight; as for me, I only carried a few clothes.

Now this is the way a caravan travels. Soon after midnight a certain number of the servants of the chief go on before, carrying hatchets and cords (to build the huts on the arrival at the next camping ground), several skins for water, cooking utensils for the evening meal, and a great drum to call the caravan together. They carry besides an antelope's horn, which is considered a talisman against the lions, and which is purchased generally from the most famous sorcerers in the country.

At daybreak the signal of departure is given. One man marches at the head of the caravan and carries a little flag, which is supposed

to be bewitched, but in reality it is the banner of the most powerful chief of the country through which they may be passing, and protects the caravan through the medium of the 'hongo,' that is, the customary presents which must be offered beforehand. Then follow the slaves, bearing the provisions for the road; ivory, copal gum, and, in fact, all the property of the master of the caravan. This last-named personage, surrounded by his most devoted followers, brings up the rear.

At twelve o'clock the Arab stops for his midday prayer. During this time every one rests for two or three hours; then the march is resumed and continued till the evening's halt. The advance guard has taken the precaution to mark the road by laying down branches or grass wherever cross-roads might create a doubt or difficulty. Towards evening the drum is beaten to direct the caravan aright, and guide it safely to the encampment. On its arrival, they find all the huts ready. They are built of branches of trees, and wattled with dry grass. In the best of these huts a bed is prepared for the master, made of branches, but covered with the softest grass, to which are added the finest matting and counterpanes. The next business is to distribute the food to the different members of the caravan, the whole of which has been duly prepared beforehand. The ordinary meal consists of a thick soup made of the mtama flour and haricot beans. To this ration is added bananas or sweet potatoes. It is in the interest of the drivers to feed the slaves well during the journey, both for the sake of enabling them to bear the great weights they have to carry, and also to prevent their deserting. In this way the Arab caravans travel over many hundreds of leagues of country, under the burning tropical sun of the equator. And all this to make money of the lives and freedom of the poor blacks!

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYNTON IN THE THAMES.

THE London 'Telegraph' of the 7th of February gives the following account of the appearance of Captain Paul Boynton, the noted Irish-American swimmer, in the river Thames:—

"A novel and apparently dangerous experiment was tried last Saturday in the Thames by Captain Paul Boynton, and the crowds of people which thronged the bridges on Saturday were thoroughly astonished at his daring. It was originally intended that Captain Boynton should swim from Wapping Old Stairs to Putney and back, but the hour at which the start was made precluded the possibility of carrying out the design. There was a very large crowd at Wapping Old Stairs at half-past one o'clock, and Mr. Boynton was there, accompanied by his brother and several American gentlemen. The apparatus was viewed with much interest, and it may at once be described as a complete costume, made chiefly of india rubber. It is in two pieces, which, at the waist, are united. The pantaloons include covering for the feet, with strong soles, these being drawn over the wearer's ordinary dress, and kept in position by strong suspenders passed over the shoulders and buckled to the inside of the waist. A steel-ridged hoop fits round the waist, and furnishes a water-tight joint to the upper portion of the dress drawn down to meet it. The upper garment is at once a jacket and a head-piece, with gloves for the hands. At the waist the elastic material is strained tightly over the hoop of the pantaloons, so as to exclude the water and keep in the air. When Captain Boynton had adjusted his costume, he introduced by means of tubes, air into the different chambers, which are between the outer and inner skin of the dress; and at 2 o'clock he coolly walked down the 'old stairs,' and was immediately in the water, the depth being then about 15 feet, high tide being marked down for 3.20 p.m. He maintained an erect position, the waist-belt being the water-line, and lighted a cigar before the final arrangements for starting were made. Suddenly assuming an horizontal position, Captain Boynton lay upon the water with the buoyancy of a cork, his chest and legs being well above the tide. The buoyant powers of the apparatus were made manifest the moment Mr. Boynton got away from the steps, and cleared the numerous small boats by which he was surrounded. He was in the centre of the river in a couple of minutes, with the flag of the United States flying from a staff affixed to one of his boots. A double-bladed paddle of wood forms the means of propulsion, and the speed at which the floater went was, under all the circumstances—the wind being against him—considerable. It should be stated that the apparatus was but half inflated, and that when fully distended it would be able to sustain the weight of a man far heavier than Mr. Boynton, who is strong, muscular, and of no light weight. Away he went, while thousands of people looked on with amazement at the extraordinary progress which the captain made in the teeth of a strong south-westerly breeze. London Bridge presented an appearance seldom witnessed. It was literally covered with people, who cheered again and again as Captain Boynton made straight for the centre arch, and blew his horn in recognition of the greeting. After a while Mr. Boynton's brother passed some rockets to the captain, and these he began to fire off, lighting the fuse with his cigar, as he passed rapidly under the Cannon-street railway bridge. Captain Boynton refreshed himself with a glass of champagne between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges, and 'shelled' the people on the parapets with his rockets. Again he held in either hand a sort of rocket torch, which sent up colored stars from time to time, and during this period he exhibited not the least sign of physical exhaustion. The Victoria Embankment was thronged with people, and the captain received a hearty ovation as he went ashore for a few minutes at the Temple Stairs, where he was welcomed and congratulated. Subsequently, when amid loud cheering, the captain 'shot' the middle arch of Westminster Bridge, it was ten minutes past three o'clock. From the Victoria Embankment the crowds rushed across Westminster Bridge and lined the Albert Embankment as far as the eastern side of Vauxhall Bridge, when it was deemed advisable, as the tide was now on the ebb and the evening was falling, to end the run up the river. Paddling back to Lambeth Pier, Captain Boynton and party went ashore in his amphibious dress, and was speedily surrounded by an immense crowd. The captain was soon in the river again, and with a good flowing ebb-tide ran rapidly back to the East-end cheered by thousands of people. The exhibition was a thorough success.

HOME RULE AND UNCONDITIONAL ALLEGIANCE.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his new pamphlet, entitled "Vaticanism," has made a declaration on the subject of Home Rule, says the 'Nation,' which will have deep interest for the Irish people. It is in the following terms:—

"As a rule, the real independence of states and nations depends upon the exclusion of foreign influence proper from their civil affairs. *Wherever the spirit of freedom, even if ever so faintly, breathes, it resents and reacts against any intrusion of another people or power into the circle of its interior concerns, as alike dangerous and disgraceful.*"

Quite true says the 'Nation,' and therefore so long as the spirit of freedom is able to draw a single breath, or heave a sigh, in Ireland, it will resent and react against any intrusion of the English people or government into the circle of its interior concerns, as alike dangerous and disgraceful. We thank Mr. Gladstone for the words; they are very apt and forcible, and they will be useful to the Irish people.

UNCONDITIONAL ALLEGIANCE.

A ruling has been made in the House of Commons which is likely to cause some commotion, having in view Mr. Gladstone's recent attacks on Catholics about conditional allegiance. Mr. John Martin delivered one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard in the House of Commons on the Mitchell trial and the national struggle between Ireland and England. The House listened throughout with marked respect and attention. Mr. Lewis, member for Derry, replied in a rather strong speech, denouncing Mr. Martin and Home Rulers for holding "only a conditional allegiance." Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth, sprang to his feet, and called to the Speaker to uphold the precedents of the House; whereby men, who had propounded, even out of doors, the doctrine of unconditional loyalty, were by order of that House sent to the Tower. A scene of intense sensation followed, when the Speaker ruled with Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Lewis was obliged to withdraw the doctrine of "unconditional allegiance." The ruling was hailed with vociferous cheering by the Catholic members, some of whom audibly exclaimed, "Where is Mr. Gladstone now?"

GEORGE IV.: AND THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

In reviewing the recently published "Greville Memoirs," the 'Times' remarks that:—"As is well known, George IV., instead of laying his head on the block for the Protestant religion, had, like other kings before and after him, to accept the inevitable, and to give his assent to a Bill brought in for Roman Catholic relief. It caused great disgust among the old Tory party, most of whom voted against it, while others sulked and would not vote at all. Sir Robert Peel resigned his seat for the University of Oxford on the question, and was defeated by Sir Robert Inglis, whom many of us remember at Oxford for so many years. Sitting for Westbury, Peel brought on the Catholic question on the 6th March, 1829, and in the debates which followed a speech was delivered by Lord Palmerston which astonished everybody." In the Lords the question was put for the first reading of the Bill on the 4th of April, and was carried by a greater majority than was expected—105, the numbers being 217 to 112. On the 14th of May, after the Bill had been read a third time in the House of Lords, the King came to town and held a levee, at which he was 'remarkably civil to all the peers who had distinguished themselves in opposition to Government in the late debates, and he turned his back on the bishops who had voted for the bill.' O'Connell and Shiel were both at the levee; the former had been presented in Ireland, so had not to be presented again; but the King took no notice of him, and when he went, he said to somebody near him, "the fellow what does he come here for?" The 'Times' adds, with a comprehensible sneer—"It was evident, however, that the days of this dignified Sovereign were drawing to a close!"

THE Roman correspondent of the 'Catholic Times' writes:—"A diabolical attempt to assassinate the Bishop of Leghorn was made in his cathedral on the 28th of January, during the singing of the Salve Regina, which is solemnly chanted in a special votive service held every year to commemorate the deliverance of the city from the earthquakes that so desolated it in the last century. Just as the Bishop, having left his throne, had knelt down before the altar, a massive Orsini bomb of zinc was thrown into the centre of the sanctuary, close to where the Bishop knelt. The Church was thronged with worshippers, but by God's providence, no one was hurt but an acolyte, who received a splinter of the shell in his knee. He is not, however, permanently injured. What the bomb failed to do, panic might have accomplished, if the Bishop, with heroic calmness, had not turned round and addressed them, bidding them to be at ease. With this interruption of only a few minutes the service went on. A piece of the shell was projected right across the cathedral into the orchestra, but no one there was hurt. The author of this hellish intention has not yet been discovered."

DEATH OF THE "IRISH GIANT."—James Murphy, jun., aged thirty-six years, the Irish Giant, died in Baltimore, on February 26, of bronchial affection. He was about eight feet high, and weighed 350 pounds.

The Canadian Cabinet are unanimous in recommending that an amnesty be granted to all persons connected with the North-west troubles, except Riel, Lepine, and O'Donohue, who are to be banished for five years.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.—A correspondent draws our attention to a strong corroboration of the main incidents of the story lately told in these columns respecting the head of the Lord Protector Cromwell, to be found in the "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal," of the late Mr Cyrus Redding, and resting on the authority of Horace Smith, one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses," &c. Redding writes under date about 1821 or 1822:—"Horace Smith was acquainted with a medical gentleman who had in his possession the head of Oliver Cromwell, and in order to gratify my curiosity he gave me a note (of introduction) to him. There accompanied the head a memorandum relating to its history. It had been torn from the tomb with the heads of Ireton and Bradshaw after the accession of Charles II., under a feeling of impotent vengeance. All three were fixed over the entrance of Westminster-hall, the other bones of those three distinguished men being interred at Tyburn, under the gibbet—an act well befitting the Stuart character. During a stormy night," he adds, "the head in the centre, that of Cromwell, fell to the ground. The sentry on guard beneath having a natural respect for an heroic soldier, no matter of what party, took up the head and placed it under his cloak until he went off duty. He then carried it to the Russells, who were the nearest relations of Cromwell's family, and disposed of it to them. It belonged to a lady, a descendant of the Cromwells, who did not not like to keep it in her house. There was a written minute extant along with it. The disappearance of the head (off Westminster hall) is mentioned in some of the publications of the time. It had been carefully embalmed, as Cromwell's body is known to have been two years before its disinterment. The nostrils were filled with a substance like cotton. The brain had been extracted by dividing the scalp. The membranes within were perfect, but dried up and looked like parchment. The decapitation had evidently been performed after death, as the flesh over the vertebrae of the neck plainly showed. It was hacked, and the severance had evidently been done by a hand not used to the work, for there were several other cuts besides that which actually separated the bone. The beard, of a chestnut color, seemed to have grown since death. An ashen pole, pointed with iron, had received the head clumsily impaled upon its point, which came out an inch or so above the crown, rusty and time-worn. The wood of the staff and the skin itself had been perforated by the common wood-worm. I wrote to Horace Smith that I had seen the head, and deemed it genuine. Smith replied, 'I am gratified you were pleased with Cromwell's head, as I was when I saw it, being fully persuaded of its identity.' It remains then on record that two persons, both men of the world and of large experience, and yet so different from each other in character as Horace Smith and Cyrus Redding, were satisfied with the evidence brought before them to prove its being genuine nearly fifty years ago.—'London Times,' January 23.

THE CANARY BIRD.—The canary bird is a universal favorite in our households. Its pleasant song and kindly ways endear it to us. Before any knowledge can be given of its diseases certain rules must be observed, and I give them. 1st. Do not keep the bird in a newly-painted cage or room. 2nd. Do not hang the bird over a stove or grate containing a fire. 3rd. Do not let drafts blow upon your bird, or your room be over 80 degs. Fahrenheit. 4th. Do not wash the bottom of the cage, but scrape it with a knife. This will remove all dirt without chilling the bird. 5th. Do not keep males and females in separate cages during the breeding season. (This is a common error of many.) When you have been feeding your bird on egg and bread, and food of like character, its abdomen becomes distended, its feathers fall out, the veins swell, the bird is languid, and will not sing. Withdraw all such food and give a little lettuce and canary seed alone, and put a rusty nail in its drinking water. Birds confined to a seed diet are troubled with costiveness. Give them a small piece of bread soaked in milk, or a blade of cabbage will remedy this evil. Your bird may be subject to epilepsy, and lie upon its back and pull its feathers out. Put your bird in a bath of cold water two or three times and put it back in the cage. The water will probably cure it. Sometimes the bird has the asthma and wheezes or makes a cracking noise when breathing. Give it a piece of bread which has been soaked in water and squeezed out, and then boiled in milk (a kind of pap), also a piece of lettuce or cabbage. Diarrhoea is known by excessive discharges accompanied by pain. The bird does not sing, and it becomes morose. Give it bread in boiled milk, and put a rusty nail in its drinking water; change the water twice a week. Sometimes birds will not sing after molting. The bird forgets the notes, and upon being hung near a singer will start again. Mites infest the cage, the head and body of the bird; in fact the whole surface of both may be alive with them. Take one ounce of corrosive sublimate, dissolve it in alcohol, and paint the cage.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—The Minister of Justice has just received a report of a very sad affair, which is likely to create some sensation. Thirty years ago a young girl named Maria Guernie was found poisoned in her bed. She had been betrothed a short time before to a young man with whom her sister Madeline was said to be desperately in love. The poor girl was at once arrested, tried, and finally condemned to death, which she suffered calmly and valiantly, without uttering a word of complaint and justification. Everybody felt the deepest sympathy for the poor old father of the two girls, who was giving signs of the most violent grief. He had come into possession of some money which the girls had inherited from their mother, but his grief did not seem to be lessened thereby. A fortnight ago the old man died, and before his death confessed to his parish priest, the Rev. Abbe Barreau, that he was himself the murderer of his eldest daughter. He had, moreover, allowed suspicion to rest on the younger in order to inherit the money of both. The poor victim had died innocent without uttering a word in her defence, because she knew who was the murderer, and rather chose to die than denounce him to justice.

THE PANIER.—This lately revived article of female costume flourished in the time of Louis XV., and consisted of a petticoat made of basket work. They were even made of wood with bars of iron, and were first introduced from Spain by Anna of Austria, mother of Louis XIII. For nearly a century they disappeared, and it was not until the time of Louis XV. that they once more became the mode. Barbier, in his interesting diary, published more than a century ago in Paris, tells us that "the Cardinal de Fleury has had his legs much cut by the paniers of a certain lady with whom he was recently returning from a religious service. You know that these great paniers are so monstrous, that two persons cannot well occupy the same chair on account of their size. His eminence insisted upon returning home in the carriage of Madam —, and, as he is a stout man, he somehow or other broke her panier, and the wooden bars wounded his legs so much that he had to be carried out of the chair, with the blood trickling down his calves. The lady, laughed fit to kill herself at this spectacle, and it has made all Paris roar." Further on he says:—"These paniers are so big, that when the queen is seated in her reception room with mesdames the sisters of the king on either side of her, their petticoats hide her Majesty so completely that the king has issued an order to the effect that there shall always be two vacant chairs on either side of her Majesty."

IRISH LACE.—It is in beautiful, delicate needlework, and in the making of lace of different kinds, says a writer in the 'Argosy,' 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 great expense. On bringing it home she took it to her dress-maker 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 discolored 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. The clever expert was, moreover, able to tell from 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, simple washing and drying will restore it to its pristine daintiness. Besides this, it is quite uninjured by any amount of pressing or crumpling.

A NOVELTY IN RELIGIOUS CHARITY.—What is called the German Catholic Casino has just been opened in Detroit. The membership numbers nearly one hundred. The object is to provide a place for recreation and literary improvement for all. Nearly every attraction that may be found at other places of amusement have been or are to be provided. The movers of the project were actuated solely by a desire to keep their people from the saloons and other places of pernicious example. Like casinos in Europe and in some cities in the United States, are reported to have accomplished this result. There is a large hall, well lighted and easy accessible. At one end is a good-sized stage, filled with scenery, &c., intended for dramatical and musical entertainments. A dramatic company has been organized. The entertainments will be varied by dramatic readings, lectures, &c. There is, too, a large library. A billiard table and a pigeon-hole table are at the north side of the hall, and the remainder of the floor is occupied by about 20 tables, large and small, upon which all games of cards, chess, backgammon, draughts, lotto, dominoes, &c., will be played, but for no stake. Cigars, beer, and Rhine wine may be obtained at the refreshment stand, but no strong liquors. "Treating" is prohibited. No one, it is believed, will drink to excess by himself. Known inebriates are not admitted. A committee examines into the character and habits of all applicants, reports, and voting on the black-ball system then decides the question. It is a joint-stock concern.

The 'Brooklyn Times' of January 19th says:—"At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Mott Haven, New York, on Friday last, funeral services were held over the remains of a lady whose initial only we give. She was the wife of a United States official who is well-known in New York city, where he holds a prominent office. Mrs. L. was 36 years of age and the mother of five children. She was married at the age of sixteen, and her eldest child is a son about twenty years of age. She was passionately fond of dancing, and expressed the hope that when she died it might be in a ball-room. During the illness which preceded her death she said she had no desire to live if ill-health prevented her from attending balls and parties and from indulging in her favorite amusement. She left instructions as to how her body should be prepared for burial, and her wishes were fully complied with. She desired to be laid in her coffin in full ball costume. She actually selected the dress to be used, and directed how her hair should be arranged. The services of a hair-dresser were procured for the purpose, who first curled the hair by doing it up in papers, and completed the head toilette by adding the false tresses which deceased had worn in her lifetime, and then sprinkling the hair with silver powder. In the centre and on each side of the forehead roses were placed. The body was robed in a cream-coloured silk, cut in the style and having the full trimmings worn in ball-rooms. The head was turned partly to one side to present a side view of the face, which was coloured and powdered to give it a life-like appearance, and as though she were in full health. In one hand was a bouquet and in the other a lace handkerchief. The feet were encased in white satin slippers, and flowers in profusion were laid over the remains. In fact, the corpse looked like a sleeping lady dressed for some extraordinary social gathering. Probably so strange a spectacle was never before witnessed at a funeral.

SKETCH OF THE POET, TOM MOORE.

WHEN I entered Trinity College, sometime about the year 1830, an apartment was taken for me in a quiet street on the north side of Dublin, in order that I might pursue my studies uninterrupted by any contact with those fine joyous bacchanalian spirits who had rooms within the sacred precincts of the University. I am afraid this system of seclusion did not answer the purpose; but I used to meet frequently on the stairs, as I passed my chamber *au quatrieme*, an elderly lady of most benign aspect, but in stature one of the very smallest personages I ever saw. Frequent meeting in this way led at last to an acquaintance. I learned she was Miss Ellen Moore, a sister of the famous Thomas; and great I remember was my gratification when I received one evening an invitation to drink tea with her. It was the drawing-room entertaining the attie, and I was much pleased by the compliment. It was a *the pur et simple*, not a *the daint*; but many handsome young ladies—and Dublin in those days abounded in beauty—used to congregate round the table in that little drawing-room. I became a frequent guest; for although I then abhorred their politeness, the company was mightily to my taste. Upon a certain evening I observed preparations being carried on for an entertainment of a more pretentious character; and I learned that Mr. Thomas Moore, having arrived that morning in Dublin, was expected to join our company. A large party was assembled to meet him. I must own to feeling great astonishment at his appearance, as, his sister was small, he was smaller still—that is, for a man. He was what Charles Dickens would call a “mite.” He came into the room on tiptoe, at a sort of run, with his head thrown back; and first he kissed his sister Ellen affectionately, then he kissed nearly every other pretty girl he could get at. He was soon surrounded, and he sat there chirping and chattering, and turning his head about like a pet bird. His manner was delightfully frank, genial, and winning. He was full of the gossip of the day, and looked like a well-to-do little gentleman who had no other occupation except amusing himself. His head was nearly bald, and there was just a fringe of slightly-grizzled hair round the back and the temples. His nose was retreousse (cocked). His complexion resembled the colour of a certain apple, with which a schoolboy I was over-familiar, called a russet brown, with a good tinge of healthy red in it. A soupçon of the same colour was visible on the end of the little man’s nose; but his head, which he carried in a slanting direction, was very good, and his eye was large, liquid, lustrous, and full of intelligence.

He had a large double gold eye-glass, which he carried suspended round his neck by a black ribbon, and made frequent use of. I cannot remember how he was dressed; but when I met him, as I did, on many subsequent occasions, his attire was peculiar. He wore a long olive-green surcoat, a blue neckcloth, and a white hat set very much back upon his head. In society it was almost impossible to get at him: for he was generally the centre of a perfect galaxy of petticoats. All the prettiest women seemed to fondle and caress him, and treat him much as they would a large wax doll; but when he sang, as he did on that particular evening, two of his famous melodies, the “Last Rose of Summer,” and “Oft in the Stilly Night,” there was a vibration, a flutter, and a tendency to hysterical emotion instantly perceptible, such as I have never observed in any other audience except that of Mr. Robertson in his chapel, at Brighton. I cannot attempt to describe either the singing or its electrical effect; but I could perfectly well understand the meaning of a story which I remember reading in “Memoirs of Sir Jonah Barrington,” of how a certain lady of quality, hearing the little man warbling one of his love ditties, laid her hand upon his arm, and said: “For heaven’s sake, Moore, stop, stop! this is not for the good of my soul!” Earl Russell, in his “Memoirs,” says Moore was the most brilliant man he ever met. I suppose he was right; but his brilliancy was concealed by a manner which, if you did not know who he was, would have led to an entirely different conclusion. He was flippant, restless, and seemed never at ease except when he was the centre of observation. Looking at him, I could not for the life of me bring myself to believe that this was the individual who had inspired Byron with the favourite lines:—

“My boat is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea;
But before I go Tom Moore,
Here’s a double health to thee.”

Yet there he was hopping about, whispering pretty nothings into the ears of Hibernian beauties, and comporting himself much like a little boy by let loose from school. I could no longer wonder at the Prince Regent’s proposal, at one of the Carlton House banquets, to put him into a bunch-bowl, which secured the poet’s lasting resentment; but I did wonder how he contrived to inspire so many great men with such an affectionate interest and regard. He was in prodigious request at that time, I remember, in Dublin. The Marchioness of Normanby used to send her carriage to fetch him out for airings in the Phoenix Park, and he was continually receiving invitations to dine with the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Morpeth, then the Secretary. A covered car, which is a species of conveyance peculiar to Dublin, used to fetch him to these entertainments, about which he was constantly making mistakes; for instance, going to dine with the Chief Secretary when he had been invited to dine with the Lord Lieutenant, forgetting the date of the invitation, dropping in on a day when he was not expected, and making all sorts of strange blunders. In all the relations of private life Mr. Moore’s conduct was unexceptionable; a better husband, a kinder father never existed; and he allowed his only sister, at whose house I made his acquaintance, out of his own slender income, sufficient for her comfortable support. But in his children he was peculiarly unfortunate. His eldest son—for whom, by dint of great sacrifices, he purchased a company in the English army—lost his commission through extravagance, and died at Algeria in the French service. The second lost his health in India, and came home to Sloperston to die. His only daughter, while in the act of kissing her hand to him as he was going out to dine at Lord Lansdowne’s, fell over the balusters and was killed. Thus perished all his hopes,

and he died at last in his own house in the arms of his faithful wife, having outlived even his own brilliant intellect.

The visitors to Dublin may see the little grocer’s shop where Moore was born; it is on the right hand side of Augier street, and is, I believe, a grocer’s shop to this day. He will see also a statue of the poet, which I cannot think does him justice, within the closure in front of Trinity College. He may read his voluminous prose writings, and his many poems; but no one who has not heard the poet sing them can get the remotest conception of the charm of those wonderful melodies, which, as long as music married to immortal verse has power over the mind, must continue to enchant and delight the world. They have been translated into every different language. Scrope Davis, Byron’s friend, wrote thus about them:—

“They say, dear Moore, your songs are sung—
Can this be true, you lucky man!
At midnight, in the Persian tongue,
Along the streets of Ispahan.”

The writer of this paper in his early life thought those songs perfectly matchless. Age and a tolerably wide experience have not altered that opinion. He asked the poet to write him one in his own hand. Mr. Moore asked which of them he would prefer, and, on being told the “Minstrel Boy,” wrote it immediately on a sheet of letter-paper, saying at the time, “Well, I think it is about the best of them.”

Moore’s hands were singularly beautiful, and he was so extremely careful about their preservation from any kind of stain, that he always wore a pair of kid gloves when he was writing. In the throes of composition it was his habit to nibble at the end of these until the tip of each finger was bitten quite through. These trophies were preserved by his sister Ellen with affectionate solicitude, and became the object of immense competition among the numerous circle of her lady friends. The last time I ever saw the poet he was going into a hatter’s shop—Locke’s, I think—at the foot of St. James’ street. I followed him to see if he would remember me, and I found him in the act of having his white hat brushed by the shopman. He turned round as he went out at the door; pointing westwards, “They are all gone,” he said, “every friend I had in the world; I am like a stranger now in a strange land.” Those were the last words I ever heard him speak, and as he uttered them the tears came into his eyes. He had a dazed appearance at the time, as if his intellectual faculties had begun to give way—which indeed, I learned afterwards, was really the case.

PERCY BOYD, in *Belgravia*.

IRISH PATRIOTS.

A DOCUMENT has just fallen into my hands which is specially interesting at the present juncture, when John Mitchell’s election for Tipperary has recalled to the English people the discontent which still reigns in Ireland. During the stormy times of 1848, the enthusiasm of the members of the Irish Confederation was raised to such an extraordinary pitch that the following pledge was signed by parties whose names are given below:—“We, the undersigned, members of Council of the Irish Confederation, pledge ourselves in face of our country to refrain from the use of all intoxicating drinks from this day till the legislative independence of Ireland is established.—Charles Gavan Duffy, John Mitchell, Charles Taaffe, T. Devin, Reilly, John Martin, R. D. Williams, P. J. Smyth, Thomas Dungan, Patrick John Barry, John Byrne, James Dayle (or Doyle), junior, John de Conroy Young, Thomas M. Halpin, secretary; J. Cartreel, Patrick A. Byrne, James P. Costello, John Brockelby Watson, James A. Condon, John Williams, John Kavanagh. Wednesday, 6th April, 1848.”

The preliminary few lines were written by Mr (now Sir) C. Gavan Duffy, who was one of the principal members of the Irish Confederation, and it was first intended to abstain from the use of “all spiritous liquors from this day till the union with England shall cease,” but the text was ultimately altered as given above. Mr Patrick John Barry was not content with the declaration, and in the enthusiasm of the moment he added the words “for ever” after his name. This determination to remain a teetotaler during the whole course of his life he afterwards rescinded, and the “for ever” was conveniently erased from the original document. It is unnecessary to add that since the above pledge was taken, Mr Duffy (who left Ireland in 1856) has filled offices of distinction in Victoria, and was knighted during the Premiership of Mr Gladstone. Mr John Martin and P. J. Smyth are at present members of the House of Commons, and Mr Mitchell has also been elected a member.—*Dublin Correspondent of Times*.

TEA DRINKING IN RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the London ‘Daily News’ writing from Nijni Novgorod, says “Tea drinking, I have said, is one of the greatest institutions in Russia; the outward and visible symbol of this institution is the somovar. There is something almost sacred about the somovar in Russia. I scarcely like to talk about it amongst profane things. It ranks with the gilt images of Greek saints which are found in the corners of every room in Russia, and before which the pious believer is never tired of crossing himself. In the same way, not a household, however poor, is without a somovar. To make tea in the vulgar fashion of pouring boiling water into the teapot, would be to rob it of all its cheering grace, and to profane the institution. The somovar is essential to the orthodox practice of tea drinking, and as the first word you learn in Russia is ‘tehai,’ so the first thing which will strike your eye on arriving there is the somovar. The somovar is a large urn made of bronze or brass, with a tube running through the centre, into which charcoal is placed. When the tea-hour arrives (and every hour is tea-hour in Russia) the charcoal is lighted, rather should I say, like the sacred fire of the Zoroastrians, is never quenched. There it burns in its brazen tube, and the water boils audibly, and the little china teapot is placed simmering at the top of the charcoal—although this last is really a heterodox practice which has crept into the pure religion of tea—and in this way cup after cup of the Russian nectar is supplied.”

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

GERMAN PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH.

A RECORD.

At the end of last year, the German Government had imprisoned five Bishops, viz., the Archbishop of POSEN, the Archbishop of COLOGNE, the Bishop of TREVES, the Bishop Coadjutor of POSEN, and the Bishop of PADERBORN. Fines had been imposed by the Imperial Government upon all these Bishops, and also upon the Bishops of MUNSTER, HILDERSHEIM, BRESLAU, CULM, ERMUND, and LIMBURG. In addition, the property of these Prelates has been plundered or confiscated. As an example, the Archbishop of POSEN was fined, till his funds were exhausted, and then his private effects were seized, and sold. The Government of Prussia despoiled him of his revenue, cast him into prison, where he now lingers, and then, as far as it could, deprived him of his See. But this is not all; it now calls on him, in prison, to pay income tax on the revenues of which it has despoiled him, and on account of the See from which it has declared him disposed.

Since the beginning of the FALCK Laws, up to the 3rd of last December, 1400 priests, in Prussia, had been either sent to prison, or fined on account of these laws; 100 had been banished from their homes, and some who had returned to their flocks, had been transported to the Island of Rügen. In some of the prisons, such for instance as Düsseldorf, and Cleve, the persecuted ecclesiastics were kept in the same room with criminals, and treated like them.

Besides the 1400 imprisoned and fined, about as many more—that is, 1400—had been forbidden by the Government to say Mass, or perform any sort of priestly function; and if they dared to do so, they were compelled to leave their own country.

The private houses of the laity had been visited by the police, and their drawers searched.

Catholic lay gentlemen had been cast into prison for speaking according to their consciences.

On the 16th of last December, a member of the German Parliament, Herr SOUNNEMANN, who is a Jew, and a Democrat, charged BISMARCK, to his face with having ordered, within a short time, no less than 784 persons to be summoned before the Judge, to be punished for having offended him, chiefly in the Catholic newspapers.

No one escaped the ruthless persecutor. For example, a poor needlewoman had the misfortune to speak an incautious word, as to the treatment Catholics were receiving from their Government, and BISMARCK had her brought before the Judge to be punished, although in a letter to him she had begged his pardon.

Catholic newspapers dare not reproduce foreign news displeasing to him. The 'New Free Press' of Vienna, a Jewish newspaper, stated that BISMARCK had held back letters of the Austrian Imperial Family, to Queen AUGUSTA. This statement was published in a Prussian Catholic paper, accompanied with the remark that "it could not be believed." And what was the result—BISMARCK had the unfortunate Editor sent to prison for three months.

Since the beginning of the present year, the persecution has not only continued but increased.

Nothing is now wanted to raise BISMARCK and his associates to the infamy of NERO, but the actual shedding of blood, and this appears to be near at hand.

And why all this folly, wickedness and cruelty? What have the Catholics done? There were no more loyal citizens than the German Catholics; none more industrious, laborious, and law-abiding; none more devoted to every good work; none more enthusiastic in their patriotism, as was well demonstrated on many a hard-fought field during the late war between France and Prussia. In fact it was to the Catholic troops in the service of Prussia, that the chief glory of that terrible struggle was due. It was they who bore the brunt of the fight—they who, for the most part, held the post of honour. They were ever foremost in the field.

But on the morrow of their great victory. Germany, which was so much indebted to them, showed her gratitude for so much devotion and loyalty, and for so great and

many sacrifices, by enacting infamous laws, which no man could be bound to obey, and which Catholics must not obey, even though their refusal should cost them the loss of property, liberty—even life itself. In his deadly hatred of the Catholic Church and Catholics, BISMARCK has persuaded the great German Empire, to cruelly persecute fifteen millions of her best subjects.

Here, then, we have notorious facts, and yet the newspapers in England, America, and the British Colonies, with the exception of such as are Catholic, have not a word of censure for this ruthless persecution. In fact they almost ignore the facts altogether. They withhold from their readers the state of the case, and not only that, but rather insinuate that the Catholics of Germany are now receiving their deserts. On the part of these papers there is no sympathy for brave men suffering persecution for justice sake, because they happen to be Catholic. On the contrary, the tone is "serve them right." With them BISMARCK, with two million soldiers at his back, is a man greatly to be admired for the stand he is making against unarmed priests and Catholic laymen.

Were a vile calumny against Catholics, or huge lie, to be published in a corner of Germany, such as the forged speech of Bishop STROSSMAYER, or BISMARCK's false statement as to KULLMAN, it would be inserted in every non-Catholic newspaper, and rapidly circulated throughout the Empire with an evident relish. But the gross injustice done to Catholics, and the fearful persecution to which they are subjected in Germany, Switzerland, and elsewhere are scarcely noticed by the newspapers.

THE CORPORATION AND THE RATEPAYERS.

THE very unmistakable expression of public feeling exhibited at the meeting of ratepayers held on Monday evening last to protest against the awards made in the matter of widening Princes street, should be pretty conclusive evidence to the Corporation of the way in which the delicate negotiations are regarded by the citizens. It is seldom that there exists such perfect unanimity as prevailed at the meeting called for the ventilation of the subject, and although a few of the speakers were anxious, if possible, to keep faith with the Provincial Government, and that the honor of the citizens should be maintained by adhering to the compact of 1862, all were unanimous in denouncing the outrageous terms of the awards, and the manner in which they had been arrived at. To those who will view the matter in an impartial spirit, it does certainly seem strange that the citizens' money to the extent of £40,000 or £50,000 should be needlessly thrown away, when by the postponement of the contemplated improvements for another year, the object sought can be effected at less than one-fifth the outlay; and taking that and other facts into consideration, there would appear to be some grounds for the charge that the public money was sought to be recklessly squandered for the benefit of the few. In substantiation of this assertion it has been stated—and the publication of the terms of the awards has placed it beyond contradiction—that a tenant in Princes street, who pays at the present time from £50 to £60 per year, the lease under which the tenancy is held expiring eleven months hence, has been allotted £8000 for his share of the compensation. With facts such as these before us we must come to the conclusion, either that the arbitrators were totally unfit for the task for which they were appointed, or that the matters of dispute were not properly defined. During the evening Mr. E. B. CARGILL took occasion to refer to the complaint of many who live in the higher portions of the city, who naturally feel indignant that so much of the rates towards which they are called on to contribute, should be thus appropriated wholesale, while streets are unformed, without gas, and unprotected. Notwithstanding Mr. CARGILL seemed of a contrary opinion, we think it will be admitted there is much justice in the complaint. In many portions of the higher parts of the city, where ratepayers are called upon to pay a considerable quota to the municipal revenue, the conditions of the roadway—pathways there are none—is simply a disgrace, in many instances entry and exit having to be effected by the means of planking laid upon a bed of mud. It is but a few days since an unfortunate man came by his death under circumstances which left no doubt that, were the dangerous place sufficiently protected, the sad accident never would have occurred. The unfortunate victim was unknown and friendless, and further than the

recommendation to have a lamp to warn others of the danger, no steps were taken. But if such were not the case, and the deceased had left those behind him who would seek to make the Council responsible for its carelessness, there can be little doubt that ten times the amount necessary for providing the protection could have been recovered. At the present time the scene of the accident is not the only place where a like occurrence might take place, as there are streets which are brought abruptly to an end by the delusive appearance of a few bushes, but which, if followed up, would be found to terminate in a precipice. It is to be hoped then that the expression of public feeling will carry weight with it, and that, whether it be a matter of necessity that the ultimate widening of Princes Street should or should not take place, the Council will see the impolicy of squandering so much of the public money, when it is so clearly shown a delay would be so profitable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the Provincial Council on Tuesday evening, on the House resuming for the consideration of the Estimates, the hon. member for Tuapeka moved the following amendment:—"That, in the opinion of this Council, the financial proposals brought down by the Government are not satisfactory, and that the present distribution of Executive offices has not been found to be conducive to the proper administration of the affairs of the province. The Council therefore requests the Government to reconsider their present position, with the view to better financial and administrative arrangements being arrived at." The amendment caused considerable discussion, in which, as might be expected, the irrepressible member for Dunedin floated to the surface, and held forth at considerable length. The amendment was ultimately carried by a majority of 2. It will be seen from the peculiar wording of the want of confidence motion, that the attack is directed to individual members of, rather than against, the Executive *in globo*. We see that one of our morning contemporaries has associated the name of Mr Fish with the successors of the present Executive, but we should say that if there were the slightest possibility of such an event taking place, it would be an unanswerable argument for the total abolition of provincial institutions, and sure to decide many who now waver on the question.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the H. A. C. B. Society took place in St. Joseph's School-room on Monday evening, and considering the severity of the weather, the attendance was good. The usual formal business having been disposed of, Mr Drumm was ballotted for and duly elected a full benefit member, and Mr Pavletich and Mr J. Griffin were proposed. A short time since a resolution was passed, affirming the desirability of thoroughly advertising the objects and benefits in connection with the Society. A circular setting forth the matter was addressed to the various Lodges throughout New Zealand, and on Monday evening the Secretary announced that he had received a good many replies, all of which, with one exception, thoroughly concurred in the idea, and expressed their willingness to co-operate with St. Joseph's Branch in defraying the expenses of advertising the Society. It is confidently believed that if the vast numbers of Catholic Irishmen now flowing into the colony were in a position to know fully and clearly the nature and the benefits of the Hibernian Society, that in a very short time the memberships of the Society would be doubled. A letter was received from Brother Griffin, of Melbourne, who is the representative of St. Joseph's Branch at the Annual Meeting of the Executive Directory and Deputies. The letter, as is usual with Brother Griffin's communications, is prolific of wise and practical suggestions, and as matters of great importance to New Zealand will be discussed at the ensuing meeting, it is fortunate that the Society has so able and zealous a deputy to represent its wants. Matters in connection with the band and the late picnic were discussed, and the secretary of the recent concert, Brother R. Carroll, reported that on next Lodge night he would have the balance sheet ready, and informed members that about £20 would be realized.

We have been forwarded by Dr. Cole, the Health Officer, his report presented to the Sanitary Committee. It is under eight different headings, amongst which are treated the water supply, drainage, sewage, meteorology, and vital statistics. From the report we learn that Dunedin stands upon an area of nearly 1,000 acres, while there are yet 100 acres to be reclaimed. Some idea of the uneven surface of the city may be learned from the fact that while one portion of it—Duncan-street—is 366 feet above high water mark; another, Hanover-street, is '40 below it. The report is a carefully compiled one, and contains a deal of interesting statistics with regard to the city and its population. It has also appended a lithographed map of Mr. Burt's plan of main sewer, embodying the modifications by Dr. Cole, showing the line of sewer from the Water of Leith to the Sand Hills. From the vital statistics we glean that during eleven months of last year there were no less than 420 deaths, or at the rate of 22·7 per 1,000; 7·7 per cent. of which originated from infectious diseases.

THE somewhat novel sight of a whale disporting itself inside a harbour was witnessed at Akaroa within the past week. Unfortunately however, for his whalship, an American whaler lay in the harbour, and the boats having been brought into requisition, the gambols of the monster of the deep were brought to a premature close. The chase and capture formed an unusual piece of amusement for the Akaroans, who stood upon the shore and watched the death struggle. The watermen, determined to make hay while the sun shone, and

aquatic trips were made to the scene of the battle at the charge of three shillings. Arrangements have been made on the part of Christchurch Museum to have the skeleton placed in that Institution. The whale proved to be of the species known as the "humpback," and measured about 32 feet, producing from about a tun to a tun and a half of oil.

We are glad to be able to announce that, after defraying all liabilities, the proceeds of the lecture of his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, will place £24 12s towards the object for which it was given.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of Mrs. Mulrooney, of Stafford Street, which took place on Wednesday last. It appears she was in the enjoyment of her usual health during the earlier portion of the day, but immediately after dinner complained of sudden indisposition, and in the space of ten minutes from the time of complaining she was no more. Her sudden death has cast a gloom over the neighbourhood, in which she was deservedly respected.

THE Press Amateur Dramatic Club having given repeated performances for the various charities of the city, propose devoting the proceeds of their next entertainment to the supplying a wardrobe for the Club. With this object in view, they come before the public on next Wednesday—the pieces chosen being "Plot and Passion," followed by the "Happy Pair." Mr. Hoskins and Miss Colville have generously given their services on the occasion, and as his Excellency the Marquis of Normanby has graciously signified his intention to be present, no doubt the object for which the entertainment is given will receive substantial assistance.

We would draw the attention of our town readers to an advertisement in another column from the Revising Officer, notifying that he will hold Courts for the revision of the lists of voters for the following places:—For the districts of Dunedin, Roslyn, and Caversham, on Monday, 14th June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Resident Magistrate's Court-house, Dunedin. For the district of Port Chalmers, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court-house, Port Chalmers.

We are not aware if the value of money be greater in the Reefton district than elsewhere, but decidedly if such be not the case the size of the Reefton inch cannot be equal to the orthodox space. Judging from the following paragraph clipped from the 'Inangahua Times' the coin of the realm must be scarce in that locality:—"The tender of the 'Inangahua Herald,' of one penny per inch, has been accepted by the Reefton Road Board, for general advertising for the current year." Who would not be a newspaper proprietor?

In its leading columns of the 16th ult., the 'Lyell Argus' says:—"Much to the credit of the denomination, but owing in great degree to the zeal and self-abnegation of the clergyman, a determined effort is now being made by the Roman Catholic portion of the community to provide suitable buildings wherein the worship of God can be carried on with decorum and solemnity. Not only has a house to house canvass been initiated for the purpose of providing the nucleus of a church building fund, but another want which has been very much felt has not been overlooked. We allude to the provision of a quiet place where the clergyman could reside during his sojourn in the district, and where he might be visited without interruption by the members of his congregation. In order so far as possible to meet the immediate exigencies of the case, the shell of a building on Mr. J. Sullivan's ground will, we understand, be transformed into a temporary residence. It is therefore apparent that the thin edge of the wedge has been inserted which will one day drive away the apathy in religious matters which has hitherto been characteristic of the place; yet very much remains to be done before the wish of the people to obtain the service of a resident priest can be gratified."

The 'Nelson Colonist' in a recent article upon Ireland, its wrongs and their remedies, is good enough to say:—"Here, let us be the natives of the three kingdoms on a most perfect footing of equality. An Irishman in these colonies is only distinguished from an Englishman or a Scot by his superior courtesy, the grace and thoroughness of his hospitality, and the bright twinkle of his eye that tells of fun and keen wit."

A daily Catholic journal—the 'Daily Telegraph'—has been established in New York.

Persons who can live at all in Brazil live a great while. They have a man there who dances on his knees his grandchildren's grandchildren. At Ceara, in that country, there is a woman in prison who was sentenced for life, November 6, 1815. She was then 60 years old. She is therefore 119 years old now.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Provincial Council on Wednesday evening, the Provincial Secretary stated that, in consequence of the vote come to during the previous sitting, the Government had considered it their duty to tender their resignations to His Honor the Superintendent; and they now, therefore, only held office until their successors were appointed. He believed that the hon. member for Tuapeka had been in communication with his Honor, and probably the hon. member would be in a position to explain what steps had been taken. In the meantime he moved that the House adjourn. Of course the day for re-assembling could be named afterwards.

Mr Bastings explained that his Honor the Superintendent sent for him that morning, and accordingly he interviewed his Honor. He had also undertaken the task of forming an Executive; and, consulting the convenience of members residing within a convenient distance of town, who desired to go home, and considering that Monday next would be a holiday, he had decided that the House adjourn until Tuesday. With the consent, therefore, of the Provincial Secretary, he moved to that effect.

After a little discussion the House did adjourn until 2 p.m. on Tuesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRIDAY night last being the opening night of the Fakir of Oolu, there was a marked falling off in the attendance at the Princess Theatre. This was the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the programme was one of more than ordinary excellence, consisting of "Woodcock's Little Game," and the "Critic," in both of which Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins took the leading characters. On Saturday evening, Dion Boucicault's sensational drama of "Formosa" was produced, and it is rarely the rather circumscribed limits of the theatre are made to accommodate such numbers as assembled on Saturday night. Every part of the house was crowded to more than inconvenience, the audience being both appreciative and demonstrative. "Formosa," like most of Boucicault's dramas, though faithfully portraying every-day life, abounds in striking and sensational situations, racy dialogue, and allows good scope for the scenic artist. The principal characters introduced are Major Joram, a man about town; Compton Kerr, an accomplished second-reel; Formosa, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Tom Boroughs; and Bob Sanders. The first-named character was undertaken by Mr. Hoskins, who, as the *blase* "man about town," who could not afford to go into debt because no one would trust him, was simply inimitable, his make-up, and bye-play being a study in itself. Miss Colville enacted the part of the repentant Formosa, and sustained the character with her usual ability. As the good-hearted waterman, Mr. Musgrave both looked and acted the character to life, while as his better-half, Mrs. Stoneham deserves the greatest praise. Mrs. Stoneham is always effective, but she was more than ordinarily so on Saturday night. Of late Mr. Keogh has not been overburdened with laudation, but to pass over his representation of Bob Sanders would be a manifest injustice. There are some characters in which Mr. Keogh excels, and we question if there could be many found who could sustain the character in which he appeared in this play with greater advantage. Mr. Booth was the hero, Tom Boroughs, and although we believe not originally cast for the character, he is to be congratulated upon his reading of the part, the Tom Boroughs of Mr. Booth being what the author intended he should be—wild and impulsive, yet with a heart uncorrupted and an honour unsullied. The insignificant part of Spooner, a half-witted, but good-natured sprig of the aristocracy, fell to the lot of Mr. Austin Power, and that he made as much of the character as was possible the repeated applause should testify. During the evening he, in conjunction with Miss Colville, was honoured with a call. It is somewhat strange that a gentleman, possessing undoubted ability, should be so seldom allotted other than subsidiary parts, as on each occasion of his being entrusted with those of importance, he proved equal to the occasion. On Monday evening His Excellency the Governor bestowed his patronage, and on that occasion "The Jealous Wife," and "The Serious Family" were reproduced. Owing, however, to the combined causes of a wet evening, and the indignation meeting of citizens in the Temperance Hall, the attendance was far from good. Both pieces have been presented so recently that it is unnecessary to criticise it, but we may say that those present seemed to thoroughly enjoy their eccentricities, a feeling which His Excellency and Lady Normanby appeared heartily to share.

The Queen's Theatre has been occupied during the week by the Fakir of Oolu, who combines in his entertainment the usual feats of sleight of hand, with other attractions which are new to a Dunedin audience. Principal amongst these is a prismatic fountain, which, by the skilful arrangement of lime lights, assumes a fairy appearance in the diversity and beauty of its variations. Another feature is the suspension of the entranced lady, and although a like performance was exhibited by Madame Cora, the number and picturesque of the positions assumed are not to be compared to the entertainment at the Queen's.

THE COMING CRISIS.

It seems to be a very general, or rather universal, opinion, both in the Press and in private society, that a tremendous crash, a bloody war, is approaching. Yet after all, the thunder clouds may clear off, and sovereigns and people settle their differences by arbitrators or other peaceable means. France, ultra-Protestants tell us, is eager for the fray, and will fight Germany on any pretence whatever. They say it will be a religious war, as religion has been at the bottom of all the great wars since Christianity was first introduced. I am come, says Christ, not to send peace but a sword on earth. One part of the family shall rise against the other, neighbour against neighbour, and this because of the Gospel of Christ. How, then, is Christ the Prince of Peace, the Messenger of the God of Love. The Jew and the infidel say he cannot be. If he were, these wars would not occur among his professed followers. But we must reflect that Christ came to put down injustice and to put down error—by the sword of the spirit, by moral suasion, if possible, but by physical force, if stern necessity should so require. Unjust men and the violent supporters of error cannot and must not be permitted to rule supreme in a world under the Government of a God of justice and truth. The powers that be, the civil and military powers, are ordained by God. They are his ministers and deputies. He has placed the sword of justice in their hands, to be used when necessary to defend the weak against the violence and injustice of the strong. Christ's own was an exceptional case. For his own wise ends God sometimes permits power to pass into the hands of bold, bad men for a time. But such a state of things does not last for any considerable period. For many years, for the last thirty years more especially, Europe has been, as regards its moral and religious condition, in a very bad way. Violent and unprincipled men have got possession of the reins of power, the people are being oppressed and corrupted, and often highly educated, as regards secular instruction, at the same time. The tendency of recent legislation has been to un-Christianise the people, to banish God as far as possible from every public place and institution under State control; to estab-

lish society, in fact, upon Pagan principles; recognizing nothing but utility and a rough natural justice at times, and the power of money and numbers always. Even in England, a country once so famous for her saintly men and women, Christianity has of late received some cruel blows from the dominant party in her State. The sanctity of marriage has been invaded. That sacred bond by which, agreeable to the law of Christ, the wedded pair are knit together till death shall part them, has now been declared by the Legislature of England and of New Zealand to be something very like a mere compact of convenience, which may be dissolved when the parties get tired of each other's company and prefer a change of partners. Ireland, Catholic Ireland, has been spared the humiliation of having such a law placed on her statute book, even without the benefit of "Home Rule." The English Legislature knew well that such a law would be regarded with horror by Catholic Ireland, as sapping the very foundation of domestic purity, and offering an affront to Christianity and to every Catholic wife and husband in the country, not to speak of the young men and maidens. Should war break out and correspond to the magnitude of the preparations made for it, we shall probably see some strange changes in political and ecclesiastical affairs ere we are many years older. When robbers quarrel honest men have a chance to get their own. The Pope may possibly get back what of right belongs to him as one fruit of the next war. Even Bismarck himself, the master of so many legions, seems grievously troubled in his mind about the future Pope, more so than about the present one, who, in the ordinary course of nature, must ere long give place to a successor. Bismarck would fain concert with accomplices to bind the future Pope. The present one, with his constant *non possumus*, he finds quite unmanageable. The world is getting pretty well tired of popular rule or self-rule as at present practised. What is wanted is a strong and a just government in every country—a government with a conscience and a high sense of religious duty. In that case, the Pope must play a conspicuous part in every country, and if Catholics prove true to him, to their principles and themselves, they will form a great and powerful "estate" in every land the sun shines upon. If they prove false they merit oppression and contempt everywhere. We cannot expect peace, order, and justice till all the powers of Europe concert some measure or alliance among themselves, to restrain and punish unprincipled aggressors. The present selfish system of isolation will not pay. Mr Gladstone may have acted with the best intentions, but it is greatly owing to his influence and that of his party of Whig Radicals that the present terrible state of things in Europe exists. What Drs. Manning and Newman have said against him by way of reproach, is mildness itself, compared with what has been said against him by his former friend and predecessor, as leader of the Liberal party, Lord Russell, in his "Recollections" just published. He there represents Mr Gladstone as having reduced England to a mere shopkeeper's establishment, and lowered her in the eyes of the world by associating her with the worst of the European revolutionists. I do not give the words but the import of Lord Russell's reproaches, as I quote from memory. All the aristocrats, all men of property and respectability will come round to the Pope's side. The scum of Europe only will stand out against him. The Press know on which side their bread is buttered, and they too will come round to the right side ere long. The 'London Times' will lead them. After a little coquetting and shuffling they will wheel round, and write as well in favor of the Pope as ever they wrote against him.

THE LONDON PROTESTANT PRESS ON THE GLADSTONE AND NEWMAN CONTROVERSY.

THE 'Pall Mall Gazette' is one of the most talented of the Metropolitan journals. It is liberal even to the verge of rationalistic views in religious matters, and certainly no friend to the Catholic Church. Yet it has formally delivered judgment in favour of Dr. Newman. The bulk of Dr. Newman's countrymen entertain an admiration for his intellectual gifts, only second to their veneration for his moral and spiritual character. Englishmen, he further observes, would have believed on Dr. Newman's simple assurance that there was nothing in the Vatican decrees inconsistent with the civil allegiance of Roman Catholics. But when that assurance is conveyed in such a document as his published letter to the Duke of Norfolk, marked with dignity, moderation, antique simplicity, transparent honesty and candor, it must carry conviction to every impartial mind. Had Mr Gladstone's celebrated Expostulation done no other service to the Church but elicit Dr. Newman's pamphlet and the 'Pall Mall Gazette's' judgment upon it, we should have been thankful. But it will do more good yet.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' further adds that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet was instinct in every line with popular prejudice and passion; while Dr. Newman's letter breathes throughout a spirit of philosophic moderation. "In a word the statesman," he says "has written like a narrow-minded and bitter sectary; and the ecclesiastic has answered him like an enlightened statesman."

The impression made on the Protestant mind of England in favor of Catholic principles by this controversy, now that both sides have been put before them must be great beyond all reckoning.

It would be well for the Catholic press and non-official defenders of the Catholic cause generally, if they would copy in their writings or speeches the moderation, candour, and charity which mark Dr. Newman's letter to the Duke of Norfolk.

The bulk of Englishmen are reasonable and just in their sentiments in spite of their sordid prejudices against the Catholic religion. We must remember that these prejudices are not without excuse. In former ages when power was in the hand of English Catholics it was too often abused for the worst of ends—for purposes the most unjust and cruel. It is no good in answer to say that Protestants were as bad or worse. Protestants are now, and have long been in the ascendant; self-interest leads the press and others to conceal their past faults, and it is natural enough.

N. B.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT.—STATE OF ENGLAND.

THE reputed father of the so-called "Reformation" in England, Henry VIII., knew well that the right of private judgment in interpreting the Bible must lead to the gravest social evils, and was indeed incompatible with any fixed authority in the civil or ecclesiastical order of society; that it would lead to insubordination and confusion, and consequently to vice and war. He accordingly inveighed against all who presumed to interpret the Bible according to their own "phantasie," as he expressed it. But he denounced them in vain. From his day to ours England has suffered from these "phantasies;" she is especially suffering from them at this hour. So long as men are cold and indifferent, or nearly so, about religion, so long as they act merely from habit or motives of worldly interest, the tenets of the so-called "Reformation" may be comparatively harmless. But when they seriously attempt to act from principle, from religious principle, as so many in England are now doing, then the hollow and unsatisfactory nature of Protestantism, its tendency to breed licence and confusion, come to be painfully seen and felt. England is now passing through a new Reformation, upon which every Catholic must look with the most lovely interest. He sees his religion now receiving at the hands of Englishmen a degree of serious consideration, such as it has never met with since the days of Henry VIII. The Established Church in Ireland has "vanished like a dream." The Established Church in England is tottering to her fall, assailed from without by open enemies, and torn to pieces within by contending factions, her pretended friends acting on their "private judgment." The grand old Catholic Church is rising like a giant refreshed, and slowly but steadily advancing from one triumph to another. Without the aid of royal power or physical force, but by the sheer force of goodness, reason, and truth she is under God gradually bringing into willing subjection of her spiritual authority all classes from the lordly baron in his hall to the humble artisan and peasant in their cottage. What a happy and glorious prospect for England and the Church does not this open up! LAIC.

A SEVERE AND DIGNIFIED REBUKE.

FROM Archbishop Manning's reply to Mr Gladstone, we give as follows the concluding passages which are full of strong rebuke:—

"And now there only remains for me the hardest and saddest part of the task, which has not been sought by me, but has been forced upon me. A few months ago I could not have believed that I should have ever written these pages. I have never written any with more pain, and none of them have cost me as much as that which I am about to write. Thus far I have endeavoured to confine myself to the subject matter of Mr Gladstone's pamphlet; but before I end I feel bound by an imperative duty to lay before him, in behalf of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, the nature of the act which he has done. He has not only invited, but instigated Catholics to rise against the Divine authority of the Catholic Church. He has endeavoured to create divisions among them. If Mr Gladstone does not believe the authority of the Catholic Church to be Divine, he knows that they do. If he thinks such a rising to be 'moral and mental freedom,' he knows that they believe it to be what his own Litany calls 'schism, heresy, and deadly sin.' If he believes religious separations to be lawful, he knows that they believe them to be violations of the Divine law. I am compelled, therefore, to say that this is at least an act of signal rashness. No man has watched Mr Gladstone's career as a statesman with a more generous and disinterested good will than I have. No one has more gladly appreciated his gifts; no one has more equitably interpreted certain acts of his political life, nor has hailed his successes with greater joy. But when he casts off the character of a statesman, for which he has shown so great a capacity, to play the Canonist and Theologian, for which he has here shown so little, and that with the intent of sowing discord and animosities among six millions of his fellow countrymen—and, I must moreover add, with an indulgence of unchastened language rarely to be equalled—I feel bound to say that he has been betrayed into an act for which I can find no adequate excuse. I must tell him that if he would incline the Catholics of the Empire to accept the ministries of his compassion, he must first purify his style both of writing and of thinking. Catholics are not to be convinced or persuaded by such phrases as 'the present perilous Pontificate,' 'the Papal chair, its aiders and abettors,' 'the great hierarchy power and those who have egged it on,' 'the present degradation of the Episcopal order,' 'the subversive or pliability of the Council,' 'hidious mummeries,' 'headquarters,' 'the follies of ecclesiastical power,' 'foreign arrogance,' 'the myrmidons of the Apostolic Chamber,' 'the foreign influence of a caste.' I transcribe these words from his pages with repugnance; not, indeed, for our sake against whom they are levelled, but for the statesman who has thought them fitting. Mr Gladstone can do many things, but he cannot do all things. He has a strong hand, but there is a bow which he cannot bend. He has here tried his hand at a task for which without something more than mere literary knowledge, even his varied gifts will not suffice. The Expostulation is, as I have already said, an act out of all harmony and proportion with that great statesman's life. I have written these words with a painful constraint; but, cost what it may, duty must be done; and I believe it to be my duty to record this judgment, in behalf of the Catholics of this country, on an act unjust in itself, and therefore not only barren of all good result, but charged with grave public dangers. But I cannot break off with a note so cheerless. If this Expostulation has cast down many hopes both of a public and private kind, we cannot altogether regret its publication. If such mistrusts and misconceptions existed in the minds of our fellow subjects, the sooner and the more openly they were made public the better. We are not content to be tolerated as suspect or

dangerous persons, or to be set at large upon good behaviour. We thank Mr Gladstone for gaining us the hearing which we had before the public justice of our country; and we are confident that his impeachments will be withdrawn. His own mind is too large, too just, too upright to refuse to acknowledge an error, when he sees that he has been misled. It is also too clear and too accurate not to perceive that such is now the fact. I see in this the augury of a happier and more peaceful future than if this momentary conflict had never arisen. We shall all understand each other better. Our civil and religious peace at home will be firmer by this trial. If the Great German Empire shall only learn in time, thirteen millions of contented Catholic subjects, reconciled as they still may be by a return of just laws, will give a support to its unity which nothing can shake. If Italy shall only come to see that the 'Roman question' is, and for ever will be, a source of weakness, contention, and danger to its welfare; and, seeing this, shall solve it peacefully, as Italy alone can do, by undoing its un-Catholic and therefore un-Italian policy, then its unity and independence will be secured by the spontaneous co-operation of a united people, gathered around the centre of all its Christian glories. Such a solution would then be consecrated by the highest sanctions of its faith. If wise councils prevail, and wise friends of Italy shall gain its ear, it may be again what once it was, the foremost people in the Christian world. And, lastly, for ourselves, our world-wide Empire cannot turn back upon its path without disintegration. But justice and freedom cannot be put asunder. They flow from one source; they can be kept pure only by the same stream. They have come down to us from our Christianity. Divided as we are, we are a Christian people still. By religious conflict our Christianity will waste away as a moth fretting a garment. By religious peace, all that is true, and wise, and just, and Christian, will be perpetually multiplied, binding indissolubly in one all men and all races of our Imperial Commonwealth."

CHRISTCHURCH.

TEN years to-day exactly, the first Catholic School in Canterbury, patronised by the priests, was opened in a building which still stands in Lichfield street, East Christchurch.

Had you visited it on Monday morning, May 3rd, 1865, between the hours of 9 and 11, you would see a bashful, delicate, clean-faced youth, whose nationality you could not mistake, catechising two little urchins, his only pupils during the remainder of the week. His school apparatus consisted of a few books, slates, and copies, and his furniture comprised a few forms lent him by the good priest, and a large packing case converted into a table. Setting that he had to pay 14s per week house rent, and support himself into the bargain, having only two children during a full week he had but poor consolation for a beginner—for he had only just arrived in the Colony.

The following week a few fresh faces made their appearance, and as the parish priest could bear testimony to the teacher's worth, and as the few who attended progressed satisfactorily, the number gradually went up. Yet the income was hardly sufficient to defray expenses, so the teacher opened a night school, which took well, and both incomes combined enabled him to live. Rev. Father Chataigner, the then parish priest, was trying hard to raise funds to build a decent schoolhouse, but as Catholics then were few and far between, a long time elapsed ere the building was completed, it was far advanced in October, 1865, before the children could take possession of it. You will perceive that five months of the severest part of the year had elapsed since first starting the school in the cottage till the completion and opening of the building which was to be used as the only Catholic School in the Province for many years afterwards.

How things went on with the teacher you can form an idea, when I tell you that he marched 86 children from the old into the new school on the day the latter was opened. I think you will allow, though he had a poor beginning, that his patience and perseverance were eventually crowned with remarkable success.

The Government then allowed the Catholic School a sum of money towards the payment of the teacher's salary, provided he passed a satisfactory examination, which he did, under Mr. Restell, Government Inspector of Schools. Our new building was then considered a very fine one, high, well ventilated, and measuring 40ft. by 19ft. There being plenty of space the attendance increased rapidly, so an assistant was needed. A Miss Vallance, a lady of no mean attainments, was engaged, who looked after the junior portion of the children—it being a mixed school. After she left a Miss Oakes was engaged, who remained till the arrival of the "Sisters." The Catholic School then had a good name, which can yet be seen from the Government Inspector's periodical reports at the time, and circumstances at the present time go to show that it has lost none of its *prestige* in bringing on those children who attend thereat regularly.

The "Sisters" having arrived, the indefatigable Father Chataigner commenced erecting a girls' school, which they (the sisters) took charge of. So now, in a few years, there were two schools—one for boys, another for girls.

The Rev. Father Chataigner left Christchurch for Timaru shortly after completing the second school, where he is still working for the cause of religion and denominational education. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father Chervier, who in time was replaced by the Rev. Father Ecuyer.

Some two years and nine months ago the schools were literally crammed, especially the boys, so a *third* school, very much larger than the others, and which has already been described in your valuable journal was erected for the boys by the Rev. Father Ecuyer, who has since left, and been replaced by the Rev. Father Belliard.

Many changes, you will perceive, have taken place re the

progress of Catholicity here, since the commencement of the time about which I wrote till the present day. Priests have been changed from one locality to another, schools and churches have been erected. Some of the teachers have taken to other avocations, the Government here have withdrawn all aid from our schools, but the youth who first started a Catholic School in Canterbury has since grown into a full-sized man, and is still the master of I may say the only Catholic boys' school in the Province.—Yours, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

May 3rd, 1875.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

JUSTIN McCarthy, the celebrated novelist and litterateur, in a recent number of the 'Galaxy,' draws the following portrait of the King of Italy.—

"I have before me now a silver coin picked up in Savoy soon after Italy became a kingdom. Now, the head displayed on that coin is not of a kingly mould. The mint has flattered its royal master much less than is usual with such portraits. There is the coarse, bull-dog cast of face; there are the heavy eyebrows, the unshapely nose, the hideous moustache, the receding forehead, and all the other beauties and graces of the 'bloat king's' countenance. Certainly the face of the coin is not bloated enough, and there is too little animalism displayed in the back of the head. But it gave, when it was issued, as fair an idea as a little piece of silver could well give of the head and face of Europe's most ill-favored sovereign.

"Some fifteen years ago, King Victor Emmanuel visited England. He was everywhere welcomed with a cordiality of interest and admiration not often accorded to a foreign king. He was not then nearly so bloated and burly as he is now; but even then, how marvellously ill-favored he was! How rough and coarse-looking; how unattractive in manner; how brusque and uncouth in gesticulation and bearing; how liable to fits of stolid silence; how utterly devoid of grace and dignity! His huge straw-colored moustache projecting about half a foot on each side of his face, was as unsightly a piece of mainly decoration as ever royal countenance displayed.

"Victor Emmanuel is a man of gross habits and tastes addicted to coarse and ignoble immoralities. 'The manners of a moss trooper,' was the anything but flattering description which my friend, John Francis Maguire, gave, in one of his parliamentary speeches, of King Victor Emmanuel. All things considered, this was not a bad description. Moreover, it was mildness, it was a compliment, nay, it was base flattery when compared with the hideous accusations publicly and distinctly made against Victor Emmanuel by one of Garibaldi's sons, not to speak of other accusers, and privately whispered by slanderous gossip all over Europe. He absolutely wants all the elements of greatness.

BROWNSON ON THE IRISH RACE.

DR. O. A. BROWNSON, in reviewing Father Thebaud's work on "The Irish Race in the Past and Present," says:—

"We are far from pretending that the Irish in our country are faultless; indeed, they have many faults very shocking to American respectability, and to our Puritan scribes and pharisees. But their chief real faults are of American associations, and do not belong to the race as we find it in Ireland, or in any other country. They come from their attempt to imitate Americans, whose civilization is really antagonistic to their own, and, from their natural gaiety, full flow of animal spirits, and great physical vigor, which our Puritan civilization seeks to repress, and but only forces to break out in the shape of vice or crime. No people are so free from crime against person and property, and vice and immorality as the Irish in Ireland, anywhere under the British flag, except always offences of political nature which are almost the only offences one hears of in Ireland. Even here, the Irish and their descendants are by all odds, and under every point of view, the purest, the best, and the most trustworthy portion of the American people. The great body of them are chaste, industrious, ardently attached to their religion, and liberal in their contributions—often out of their very necessities—for its support. Drunkenness do you say? Drunkenness there certainly is amongst them, but less than there was—perhaps, less than there is—among the pharisaic yet respectable Americans. There are what are called low Irish; but the low Irish never fall as low as the lower classes of any other nation. Go where they are huddled together in wretched tenement houses, damp cellars, and unventilated garrets, in narrow alleys and blind courts, in the pestilence-breeding parts of our cities. You will find there poverty and dirt enough to frighten a Yankee half to death, but you will also find there a patience and resignation, a loving trust in God, cleanliness of heart, a purity of life and conversation, that give the lie to that Puritan notion, that vice, or crime, and poverty go together. It was there we first learned that divine lesson, to respect poverty and to honor the poor, or the meaning of our Lord when he said, 'Blessed are the poor.' Such heroic virtue as is daily and hourly practised there I have not found elsewhere. Even the most depraved Irishman is capable of sincere repentance—of grand expiation. Seldom does an Irish criminal await the last penalty of the law without opening his heart to the inflowing graces of our Lord, and consoling us with his really edifying death. It may also be added that the law in its administration punishes as criminals among the Irish many more innocent than guilty persons. Your great criminals are not Irish, but Americans, Englishmen, or Germans, though sometimes assuming Irish names."

The Russian Government has forbidden the observance of the Papal jubilee.

GLASNEVIN.

TOMBS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

[From the Dublin 'Nation.']

THE MARTYRS' CROSS—ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN—"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

BUT a few paces away from this point is a small but neat cross, which, next to the O'Connell monument, is evidently regarded as the most interesting object in the cemetery. On Sundays, when the visitors are most numerous, groups are usually to be seen reverently gazing on it. As you approach them you are sure to hear a murmured prayer for the souls of those to whose memory it has been erected, and you may notice that few pass it by without respectfully uncovering their heads. It is the cross erected to the memory of the three Irishmen executed at Manchester on the 23rd of November, 1867, for participation in the rescue of two political prisoners, on which occasion a policeman was accidentally killed. The bodies of those sufferers for the Irish cause rest in the jail-yard at Salford, but Irish love for their patriotism and courage has caused this memorial of them to be erected in one of the most prominent spots in this beautiful cemetery. Similar memorials were erected shortly after the execution in several burial grounds in various parts of Ireland, but the police in many instances illegally tore them down. This one, however, stands, and will long stand to remind Irishmen of a triple execution which the fair-minded have never regarded as just, and which the Irish people will always consider to have been dictated simply by a feeling of vengeance. Those who desire to acquaint themselves fully with the details of the Manchester rescue, trial, and execution, will find all the facts in a little volume entitled "Speeches in the Dock," published at the office of the 'Nation.' The cross in Glasnevin was erected, and the ground on which it stands purchased, by Mr. John Martin, M.P., at his own expense; but a portion of the cost was afterwards repaid to him by public subscription. To show with what loving care the spot continues to be regarded, although the relics of the patriot dead do not rest beneath, we may mention that so lately as within the last few days a handsome iron railing has been erected by some patriotic men of Dublin around the grave-plot. On the cross itself many tokens of the public feeling may usually be seen; "immortelles" are hung upon it, green leaves and flowers are twined through the arms of the cross; little pictures of the Crucifixion, of the Sacred Heart, or of the Blessed Virgin, are attached to it, usually with bits of green ribbon; medals also of various devotions, and sometimes little cards with printed prayers, are fastened on to it. And so it will be in all probability while centuries roll away, for the pious Irish race, with this memorial before them, will never prove unmindful of those humble but faithful-hearted men, whose patriotism brought them to so untimely an end, and whose spirit, at once devout and brave, in the very darkest hour of their fortunes, gave to the Irish people the noble exclamation which is a prayer and a rallying cry, fit for peace or war, suitable under all circumstances, and good for all time—"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

THE GRAVE OF ANNE DEVLIN.

Proceeding eastward along the walk from the Manchester cross we reach a very humble headstone which many visitors might pass unnoted, but that it, too, is usually decorated with some little tokens of popular remembrance. It bears the following inscription:—

"To the memory of Anne Devlin (Campbell), the faithful servant of Robert Emmet, who possessed some rare and many noble qualities, who lived in obscurity and poverty, and so died on the 18th day of December, 1851, aged 70 years. May she rest in peace."

Well may the author of the foregoing inscription say of Anne Devlin that she was a faithful servant of Robert Emmet, and that she possessed many noble qualities. After the failure of the young patriot's insurrectionary attempt, while the bloodhounds of the law were in eager search for him, she resisted both the terrorism that was practised on her, and the bribes that were proffered her to induce her to reveal his place of concealment. One of those scenes is thus related by Dr. Madden, in his "Lives of the United Irishmen":

"Major Sirr had positive information of Robert Emmet's place of concealment at Harold's Cross. He was directed to give a single rap at the door, and was informed that he would find Mr. Emmet in the parlour. . . . A troop of yeomen came with a magistrate and searched the house. Every place was ransacked from top to bottom. As for Anne Devlin, she was seized on when they first rushed in, as if they were going to tear down the house. She was kept below by three or four of the yeomen, with their fixed bayonets pointed at her, and so close to her body that she could feel their points. When the others came down she was examined. . . . The magistrate pressed her to tell the truth, he threatened her with death if she did not tell. She persisted in asserting her total ignorance of Mr. Ellis's acts and movements, and of those of all the other gentlemen. At length the magistrate gave the word to hang her, and she was dragged into the courtyard to be executed. There was a common car there; they tilted up the shafts and fixed a rope from the back band that goes across the shafts, and while these preparations were making for her execution, the yeomen kept her standing against the wall of the house, prodding her with their bayonets in the arms and shoulders till she was all covered with blood, and saying to her at every thrust of the bayonet, 'Will you confess now? will you tell now where is Mr. Ellis?' (This was the name assumed at that time by Emmet, to avoid detection.) Her constant answer was, 'I have nothing to tell; I will tell nothing!'

"The rope was at length put about her neck; she was dragged to the place where the car was converted into a gallows; she was placed under it, and the end of the rope was passed over the bac

band. The question was put to her for the last time, 'Will you confess where Mr. Ellis is?' Her answer was, 'You may murder me, you villains, but not one word about him will I ever get from me.' She had just time to say, 'The Lord Jesus have mercy on my soul!' when a tremendous shout was raised by the yeomen—the rope was pulled by all of them except those who held down the back part of the car, and in an instant she was suspended by the neck. After she had been thus suspended for two or three minutes, her feet touched the ground, and a savage yell of laughter recalled her to her senses. The rope round her neck was loosened, and her life was spared; she was let off with half hanging. She was then sent to town and brought before Major Sirr."

As terrorism and torture and imminent death did not avail to shake her fortitude, the Major now tried what virtue there might be in gold. He offered her—a poor young woman of twenty-six years of—a sum of £500 if she would only say one word that would let him know where he might lay hands on Robert Emmet. But she spurned the bribe. She was kept a close prisoner in Kilmaham for a couple of years, where she was subjected to great cruelty, and was only released when several of the state prisoners were being sent out of the country by the Government.

So she lived and died, as the inscription on her tombstone states, in obscurity and poverty. But this humble woman was an honor to her country and her sex. Thank Heaven, that fidelity to the cause of Ireland and its champions which she so brilliantly displayed, and which is indeed a noble quality, is not a rare one among the women of Ireland. Many remarkable instances of it have occurred in our own day. But that lowly tombstone which stands over the grave of Anne Devlin ought surely to be to Irishwomen an object of special regard. To decorate that grave with tokens of loving remembrance ought to be for such of them as have an opportunity of visiting it an act of loving duty; it is one which the highest lady in the land might be proud to perform.

WHAT A MEXICAN MERCHANT HAS TO SAY OF THE ACAPULCO MASSACRE!

(From the 'San Francisco Monitor,' March 6.)

GENERAL ROSECRANS brought to the office of the 'Post,' Friday, February 28th, a Mexican gentleman, Don Juan Huarte, formerly a merchant of Acapulco, but now residing in Colima, who is recently from Mexico, and who is acquainted with the parties and circumstances of the Acapulco massacre. General Rosecrans knew him in Mexico, and vouches for his reliability. Don Juan Huarte's account of the affair is as follows:

The widow of Señor Rosales built a chapel in Acapulco on her own property for her own devotion and for her son, who was educated and ordained a priest in the city of Mexico, but who died some two years afterwards, leaving his sister, Manuela, now married to a merchant who lives in a small town north of Acapulco. Pocopio Diaz, the leader of the Protestant movement, has lived for twenty years in this neighbourhood, and has made his living as a clerk. He has published ten to fifteen numbers of a scurrilous anti-Catholic sheet. Procopio Diaz wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, in Mexico, that all the people of Acapulco were ready to receive a Protestant pastor; but on his arrival in Acapulco Mr. Hutchinson publicly stated that

DIAZ HAD DECEIVED HIM.

The only members of the Protestant congregation were twenty to thirty stevedores. Don Huarte further states that it is publicly notorious that Diaz received two dollars a day for his services to the Protestant minister. On settling in Acapulco Mr. Hutchinson applied to the Gefe Politico for the use of the chapel belonging to the Rosales family, and the Gefe assigned it to the Protestant mission.

Diaz, in his little paper, immediately began a series of libellous articles against the parish priest, accusing him of idolatry, sinning, selling the sacraments, absolution and communion, of being a debauched character, etc. The American Consul at Acapulco testified to the irreproachable morals and integrity of this priest, Pedro Justí, and Mr. Hutchinson likewise acknowledged that no evidences whatever could be found to implicate him in the conspiracy. Mr. Hutchinson was guilty of the deplorable imprudence of speaking on the streets against the most cherished belief of Catholics, affirming that the blessed Virgin was the mother of seven other children, that she was not the mother of God, etc.

WITH RESPECT TO THE FIGHT

Señor Huarte states: That Hutchinson was warned by his friends of the storm excited, and the personal dislike to his own obnoxious proceedings. On the morning of the fray he received notice of the danger, but affected illness. At 7 o'clock p.m. Diaz called for him, and said that the congregation were waiting for him to come up and preach. Mr. Hutchinson declined on the score of his sickness. The congregation was prepared for the fight, and well armed with pistols.

An American fruit dealer, at present in this city, who has been for some ten years in Acapulco, and is well known there as a Protestant, met the crowd of Catholic Indians going to the church, and saluted them. They answered him by name, and offered no violence. This gentleman said to Señor Huarte: "I take great pleasure in saying to you that this mob was not against Protestantism, but against Hutchinson and Diaz. I am a Protestant, and nothing has ever been done to injure me."

The attacking party, amounting to about fifty-nine, entered the church, and the fight then occurred as has been generally stated.

Don Huarte states that the Catholic people of Acapulco, while strongly reprobating the conduct of the mob, are indignant at the false imputations and insinuations against the parish priest, and at the attempt to make the American people look upon this affray as a conspiracy of intelligent Catholics.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

At a meeting of the Council of the Irish Rifle Association, Major Leech, addressing the Lord Mayor, after some preliminary observations, said:—"My Lord Mayor—The visit to America originated in a challenge sent by me in the month of October, 1873, to the Americans, at a time when the Irish were champions of Great Britain, and after a somewhat lengthened correspondence, which was carried on to the end in the friendliest spirit, the terms of the match were agreed upon, and all arrangements made for the start. The Cunard Steamship Company, at my request, gave return tickets for single fares to several gentlemen, being reserve shooting men, spare men for the butts and firing points, and members of council of our Association. I pass over the events previous to our arrival in America, because it is my intention shortly to give a more detailed account of our proceedings, which I need not now detain the meeting with, this being an occasion more for business of an ordinary annual character. I may, however, say, and it gives me pleasure to do so, that I attribute the great success of my undertaking to the generous support I received from the Irish Press, a support never denied to an honest man who means well, and desires to be useful in promoting any project having for its object the advancement of the country. I had no claim upon the notice of those gentlemen save on public grounds, but they have always been prodigal of their support to me, and I am bound to acknowledge it on behalf of my friends and myself. By a curious coincidence, both the English and Scottish Press treated the undertaking with a silence which would have been chilling but for the warm advocacy of our own papers. Our arrival at New York was announced by the Press there in a spirit of cordiality and friendliness that made us feel at once that we had come to visit friends. Every newspaper in New York warmly welcomed us, and deputations from public bodies received us on arrival, and conveyed us in carriages provided for the purpose to our hotel. To make our meeting in June here in Dublin as worthy of the visit of the Americans as possible, I propose that we invite the captain of the English International team, and that, in like manner, an invitation of a similar character be sent to the captain of the Scottish team, each to send a representative team here to meet the Americans. It would be a graceful compliment that I feel both England and Scotland will have pleasure in paying to America, as well as evidencing their sympathy with us in our endeavor to maintain friendly relations with our nearer as well as our remote neighbours. As no effort, so far as I am concerned—and I believe also that I will be supported in every quarter in my desire to do what is right and proper—will be left undone to make the visit agreeable to the Americans and honourable to Ireland. I will be happy to co-operate with any gentleman or body of gentlemen desirous of evidencing their goodwill on the occasion. I have invited the captain of the American team and his men in reserve to do me the honour of being my guests during their stay in Dublin in June next. I may also add that the prize of the "All Ireland Challenge Shield," hitherto competed for by representatives of rifle clubs in Ireland will be opened on the occasion of the visit in June to the Americans and to no other nationality. By the rules of that match I have reserved to myself the right to alter them from time to time, and I now see fit to do so, on this occasion only. I feel that we are called upon to extend to our visitors all the privileges we ourselves possess at this meeting, and I am not without hope that the Wimbledon authorities will also invite the Americans to send a team to Wimbledon to compete for the Elcho Shield. I feel sure that the noble lord, the giver of the shield, would not object to this extension of competition—a graceful compliment which none more than the Americans would appreciate. Thus far I have given you a slight *resumé* of the magnificent compliments paid to me on behalf of my team and my country, and it devolves on the citizens of Dublin and the country at large to receive the Americans in June next in a manner befitting this great country. Whoever may win the match here in June, I propose that the return match be shot in Philadelphia in compliment to America during the centenary year, 1876. The City of Philadelphia ranks as one of the foremost in America in point of commercial importance and enterprise. There the centenary of America's independence is to be grandly celebrated in 1876. The building for the proposed international exhibition is rapidly progressing. In it will be exhibited the representative industries of the civilized world. There could be no more fitting occasion for doing honour to America than at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of an independence which England has long since recognised, being willing in her acknowledged greatness to concede her share to the great Republic. I speak, therefore, as one of the public, with the liveliest satisfaction that England contemplates doing every honour to the Americans on this great occasion.

The Lord Mayor said that as it was the first occasion of his attending a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, he had much pleasure in expressing that his sympathies were fully with them in their proceedings, and that he had regarded with no small interest the movements of the Irish Rifle Team during its late visit to America; and he was gratified at the cordial reception they had received at the other side of the Atlantic. He would have been pleased had his countrymen won that great match; but competitions of the nature in which they had been engaged were open to the whole world. Sometimes Irishmen should expect to be unsuccessful; but it was satisfactory to know that his countrymen had made such a splendid battle, and had been so nearly victorious again. As far as was within his power, he would co-operate with the Association in giving their warm-hearted friends in America the welcome they so richly deserved, and he hoped that although the American team were to be the guests of Major Leech upon the occasion of the coming match upon Irish soil, they should not be left altogether with him, and he (the Lord Mayor) for one, should endeavour to take them from him, and he was sure that other friends would do likewise.

GENERAL NEWS.

Strange to state, says the San Francisco Chronicle, the strongest point in the case of John Mitchell's claim to a seat in Parliament comes out after his death. The telegraph states that the British Government has proof that he had become a citizen of the United States. It is alleged that he filed his declaration to become a citizen in this city, and took out his final papers subsequently in the District of Columbia. This would have been no point at all a few years ago, for Great Britain did not then formally acknowledge the right of expatriation, though for a long time acquiescing in it. But in a treaty concluded simultaneously with the Alabama arbitration it acknowledged the right of any of its subjects to become a citizen of any country he pleased. A day was fixed up to which anyone who had become naturalised in the United States,

and felt so disposed, could file a recantation with the British Consul resident in his vicinity. All who did not do so were thenceforward to be foreigners in their native land. If Mitchell did not avail himself of this provision, which was not likely, he could not sit in Parliament unless he was first naturalised.

The late extensive jewel robberies at the Countess of Morella's, at Virginia Water, and at Madame Van de Weyer's, at New Lodge, Winkfield, have been followed by another, committed at Holly Springs, the country seat of the Earl of Ellenborough. In this case the house was entered by the same means as at New Lodge, and the burglars have secured a large quantity of jewellery, &c.

Sixteen Lutheran pastors have refused to observe the civil marriage laws of Prussia.

Prince Chun, three and a-half years old, succeeds the Emperor, who died on Jan. 28. The Empress mother becomes regent.

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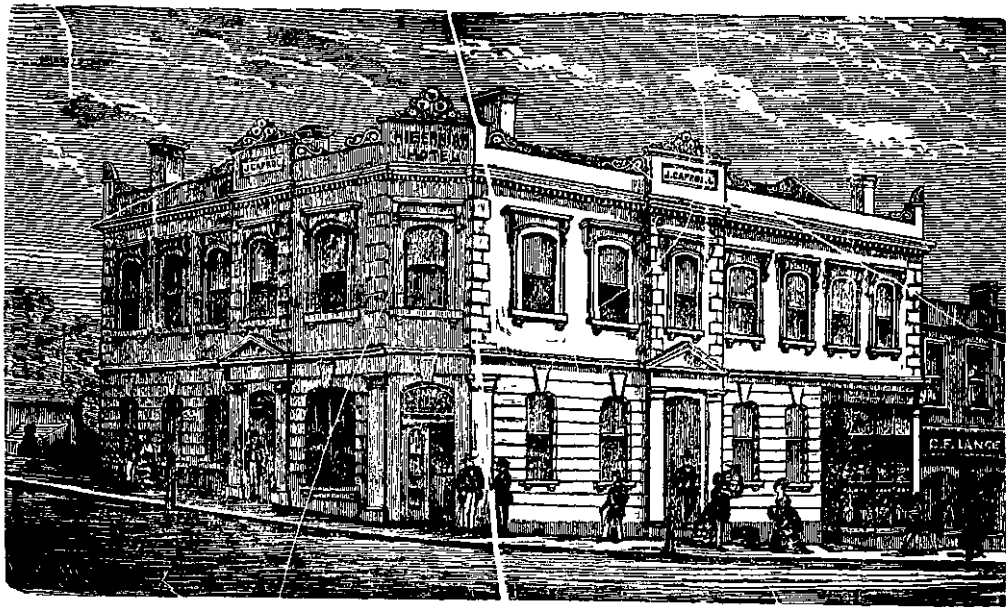
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Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialities—Cabinet and large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

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KING STREET BUTCHERY.

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

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

Charges strictly moderate.

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Shipping Supplied.

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Rattray-st., Dunedin.

(Formerly of Drummond's Institute,
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MASTERS and employers will be promptly and suitably supplied with workmen and servants of all kinds free of charge by communicating personally or by letter with
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BUY only of the Manufacturer.—**E. K. M'LLISKEY,** Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.
All work guaranteed.

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All orders executed in first-class style
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The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situate within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago.

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Having had twenty years' experience in the Colonies, and recently arrived from England, after two years' travel, during which period he visited all the principal Hospitals in Britain and the Continent, and saw all the recent improvements in the Medical and Surgical sciences. He has taken

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BY ROBERT H. BAKEWELL.

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HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS

to any person or persons giving us such information which will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

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Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.
Manufacturers of

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IMPORTERS OF

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,
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IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—

Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
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Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao
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All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the
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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcohol Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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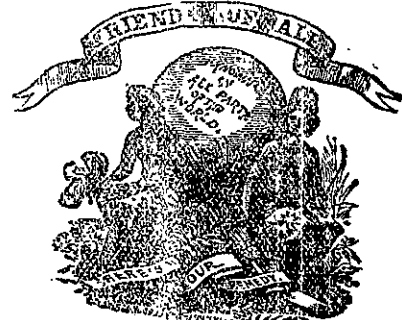
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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



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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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

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ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in
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The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY
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Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
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Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle
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Horses broken to saddle and harness.

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PATRICK SILK, ... PROPRIETOR.
In the above comfortable and commodious
hotel, travellers and others from the country
will find first-class accommodation. Whiskies,
Brandies and Wines are all of the best quality.
Charges strictly moderate.

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Family Grocer,
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Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago
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having greatly improved the above Premises,
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
made to order. Perfect fits guaranteed, and
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Good accommodation for Boarders. Visitors will
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Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stab-
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First-class Accommodation for Travellers.
Superior Stabling.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

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ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools
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The Convent buildings and extensive
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most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.
The course of instruction comprises a good
English education in all its branches; also,
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Further particulars on application to the
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Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian; also
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Begg to announce to the Catholic Public,
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CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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AGENT FOR THE—
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A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY**
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CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
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Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET;**

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George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

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

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KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

And General Store,

NEVIS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

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Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

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CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

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

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

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SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.
All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND
LOOSE BOXES. &c.
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Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

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

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

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

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