

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 109.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

P. B. Y. R. N. E.,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon for orders daily.

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

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

WILLIAM MELVILLE,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST.
Has always on hand a Large Stock of
SEWING MACHINES,
From the best makers.
All kinds of repairs executed on the shortest notice.
Opposite Gilchrist's,
GEORGE-STREET.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

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

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

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



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

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
A. & T. BURT,
Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V. R.

M. FLEMING,
PINK OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-MAKER,
By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Ferguson 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.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,
EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURE, AND FRUIT DEALER.
All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
JOHN HEALEY
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Munse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE MATHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

J. EDMONDS
WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN,
BEGS to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.
Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairi, 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,

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.**

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

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

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

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

JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

Royal College Stables, North Bridge, London
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).

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

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

GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,

Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.

ST. ANDREW STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

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

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

STABLES.

W. H. 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.

D U N E D I N.

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

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

QUEEN-ST., WHARF,

A U C K L A N D.

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 deliv-
ered all over the City. Prices strictly
moderate.

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

C. SAMSON, Abbotsford Colliery.—Best
Green Island Coal.

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

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

"On flats " 18s "

Small Coal—On hills " 16s "

"On flats " 14s "

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

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

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

ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. W O O D S,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Moay 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 Gillicie),

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.

BEISSEL'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
skillfully manufactured, well fired, and should
take a good position in the market.

**EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.**

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.

R. HUDSON AND CO.

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

P E T E R C A I R N S

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets

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

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... 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
lls, Cumberland street, will be punc

Sawm

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., Tokomairi
JAMES GOODALL, Mayor of Milton
ANDREW M'LAREN, Stock-dealer
GEORGE COOMBE, Settler
JAMES ELDER BROWN, Settler
JOSEPH MACKAY, Publisher
R. W. CAPSTICK, Auctioneer
J. M. WATSON, Contractor
W. L. PHILP, of Philp, Henderson and Co.
JOHN A. DUTHIE, of Capstick, Duthie and Co.
GEORGE WILSON, Timber Merchant
JAMES FINCH, Farmer
J. L. SOUTTER, Merchant
JOHN M'FARLANE, 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 Tokomairi 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. Chatham, 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 Tokomairi 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 Tokomairi 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 Tokomairi 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."

- Rossuet 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.
 Jacob (Francis) Scripture Proverbs Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied, 8vo.
 Jardine (R.) Elements of Physiology of Cognition, post 8vo.
 Jonveaux (Emile) Five Years in East Africa, illust., 12mo.
 Kaufmann (Rev.) Socialism: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies, post 8vo.
 Krummacher (Frederick W.,) David, the King of Israel, Trans. by M. G. Mason, post 8vo.
 Lindsay (W. S.) History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, Vol. 1 & 2, 8vo.
 Lux-e-Tenebris; or the Testimony of Consciousness, a Theoretic Essay, post 8vo.
 Lytton (Lord) England and the English, Knebworth edit., post 8vo
 Mackay (A. B.) The Glory of the Cross, as Manifested by the Last Words of Jesus, 12mo.
 McCosh (James) Scottish Philosophy, roy. 8vo.
 Marcey (Paul) Travels in South America, illust., new ed., 2 Vols., large 4to

CAUTION

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

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

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

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-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
Winsy Costumes—Extensive Variety
Fancy Dress Costumes—Immense Choice.

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

NEW WINTER SKIRTS.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

NEW WINTER SHAWLS.

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

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

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

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

NEW WINTER DRESSES.

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

The Largest and Cheapest

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

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

PRINCES THEATRE

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY,

The great Hibernian sensational drama

THE LAST LIFE! THE LAST LIFE!!

MONDAY, 31ST MAY,

The drama by T. W. Robertson, entitled

JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE,

The Great American Artists

MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES

will make their re-appearance.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

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

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

D. R. COLE has taken offices in Farley's Hall. Hours of Attendance: Noon, 12 to 1; Evening, 7 to 8. Private residence, Albany-street.

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of applicants for shares in the above Company, the issue of forms of applications and all information required, the undersigned will attend in the Temporary Offices of the Company, Temple Chambers, Princes-street, besides the usual hours, daily from 6.30—8 p.m.; and Saturdays from 5—7 p.m.

LOUIS BASCH,

Interim Secretary.

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.

ALTERATION OF TIME

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

TO CLYDE VIA LAWRENCE

will leave Dunedin

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,

And leave Clyde for Dunedin, via Lawrence, on the same days.

JNO. CHAPLIN & CO.,

Manse street, Dunedin, April 27, 1875.

ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND ADVERTISING-

AGENCY,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Books Adjusted and Accounts Collected.

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.

EXCELSIOR HAIRDRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAM-POOING SALOON,

(Opposite Caledonian Grounds,)

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,

A. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

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

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending May 26:—

FAT CATTLE.—Only a moderate supply of 100 head were yarded for the weekly sale to-day. With few exceptions, the quality was very ordinary. A portion, being scarcely fit to kill, had to be turned out. I do not expect to see an over supply of prime beef for some time to come. Any such offering is eagerly taken by the trade at fully late quotations, say 27s to 28s per 100lb; while medium quality is dull of sale at about 22s 6d per 100lb. At the yards I sold, on account of Messrs. Lindsay, Maunsell, M'Donald, and others, 35 head, and turned out 25 head unsold. I have also placed 40 head privately at full rates.

FAT CALVES.—Only a few were penned, and brought extreme rates. I sold as high as £3 5s each.

FAT SHEEP.—Upwards of 1200 were penned, only about one-half being required by the trade, the balance being turned out. The greater proportion were of but ordinary quality, in fact most of the fat stock now coming forward show signs of falling off in condition. Prime cross-breeds are saleable at rates equal to 3½d to 3¼d per lb., and merinos at 2½d to 3d per lb. At the yards and privately we have sold 550 at market rates.

FAT LAMBS.—None were penned, the demand being very limited, owing to the lateness of the season.

STORE CATTLE.—There is a good demand for quiet, well-conditioned cattle for winter feeding, at £5 10s. to £7 for bullocks, and £4 10s. to £5 10s. for cows, or for mixed herds, if sold with right of grass until spring. I have sold 200 head during the week.

STORE SHEEP.—Although buyers are plentiful for almost every description of sheep, transactions are unimportant, owing to the limited number offering. Buyers are disposed to give the following rates:—Cross-breeds, four-tooth and over, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; ditto, two-tooth, 20s. to 11s.; ditto lambs, 8s.; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 8s. to 9s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, full-mouthed, 5s. to 6s.; ditto wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; ditto ditto, full-mouthed, 6s. to 6s. 6d. At above prices we have sold 1,400 of various sorts.

WOOL.—Cablegrams per Otago advise the London wool sales as progressing with good competition, and prices hardening. In this market there is nothing doing, excepting in odd lots of faulty mixed wool suitable for fellmongers, of which we sold a few bales at satisfactory rates to-day.

SHEEPSKINS.—At the usual weekly sale, held at the Otago Wool Stores to-day, competition was animated. A large number of both butcher's green and station dry skins were disposed of. Green skins, from 1s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. each; dry skins, pelts, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. each; full wool, 5s. 7d.; mixed station, 7d. to 8½d. per lb.

HIDES continue in good request. Good heavies sold to-day at 22s. 3d. to 23s. 9d.; mediums, 16s. 3d. to 20s.

TALLOW.—We sold a few lots of mixed, fair quality, at 28s. 6d.; inferior, 25s.; rough fat, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

GRAIN.—This market continues inactive. With the exception of a few shipments of oats to Australia, sales are confined to small parcels for local requirements, and are without any change in value. Oats: Feed, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; milling, 3s. Wheat: Finest northern, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.; ordinary, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. Barley, Superior malting, scarce at 6s.; ordinary very unsaleable.

MR. SKENE reports the prospects of the working man are bright enough at present. Skilled trades are active. Road, rail, and farm take every strong arm they can get. Interruption to work on account of the winter weather may be looked for, but there is much less lost time here than in Great Britain from that cause. A good many say they cannot get work at their particular calling. Engineers, blacksmiths, &c., such should take the first work offering. It is more creditable for men to do that than to grumble and growl. In fact, suit themselves to the country and not expect the country to stand still and study them. People coming here must expect to meet hardships. Afterwards, they are more thought of. Any who say they are too good for such and such work, should seek for pastures new. Females servants are very scarce; really experienced girls are very rare. Wages—Couples for farm or station, from £70 to £90. Shepherds, £60 and £70. Ploughmen, £52 to £65, and £70. Useful servant girls, from £26 to £52. Boys and girls, 6s. to 15s per week. Masons, carpenters, and bricklayers, 12s. to 14s. per day. Cabinet-makers, 10s. per day. Labourers, 8s. and 9s. per day. Shopmen and clerks dull. Cooks, stewards, barmen, and grooms, range from 20s. to 60s. per week, but slack.

Port's' Queen.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

The following exquisite lines are from the pen of the gifted Irish poet and writer, Gerald Griffin:—

She once was a lady of honour and wealth,
Bright glowed in her features the roses of health;
Her vesture was blended of silk and of gold,
And her motion shook perfume from every fold;
Joy revelled around her—love shone at her side,
And gay was her smile as the glance of a bride;
And light was her step in the mirth-sounding hall,
When she heard of the daughters of Vincent de Paul.

She felt in her spirit the summons of grace,
That told her to live for the suffering race;
And, heedless of pleasure, of comfort, of home,
Rose quickly, like Mary, and answered, "I come."
She put from her person the trappings of pride,
And passed from her home with the joy of a bride,
Nor wept at the threshold as onward she moved—
For her heart was on fire in the cause it approved.

Lost ever to fashion—to vanity lost,
That beauty that once was the libertine's toast—
No more in the ball-room that figure we meet,
But gliding at once to the wretch's retreat.
Forgot in the halls is that high-sounding name,
For the Sister of Charity blushes at fame:
Forgot are the claims of her riches and birth,
For she barters for heaven the glory of earth.

Those feet that to music could gracefully move,
Now bear her alone on the mission of love;
Those hands that once dangled the perfume and gem
Are tending the helpless or lifted for them;
That voice that once echoed the song of the vain,
Now whispers relief to the bosom of pain;
And the hair that was shining with diamond and pearl
Is wet with the tears of the penitent girl.

Her down-bed a pallet—her trinket a bead—
Her lustre, one taper that serves her to read—
Her sculpture, the crucifix nailed by her bed;
Her paintings, one print of the thorn-crown'd head;
Her cushion, the pavement that wearies her knees,
Her music, the psalm, or the sigh of disease;
The delicate lives mortified there,
And the feast is forsaken for fasting and prayer.

Yet not to the service of heart and of mind
Are the cares of that heaven-minded virgin confined:
Like him whom she loves, to the mansions of grief,
She hastes with the tidings of joy and relief.
She strengthens the weary—she comforts the weak,
And soft is her voice in the ear of the sick;
Where want and affliction on mortals attend,
The Sister of Charity there is a friend.

Unshrinking where pestilence scatters his breath,
Like an angel she moves 'mid the vapours of death;
Where rings the long musket and flashes the sword,
Unfearing she walks, for she follows her Lord,
How sweetly she bends o'er each plague-tainted face,
With looks that are lighted with holiest grace;
How kindly she dresses each suffering limb,
For she sees in the wounded the image of Him.

Behold her, ye worldly!—behold her, ye vain,
Who shrink from the pathway of virtue and pain;
Who yield up to pleasure your nights and your days,
Forgetful of service, forgetful of praise.
Ye lazy philosophers, self-seeking men—
Ye fireside philanthropists, great at the pen,
How stands in the balance your eloquence weigh'd
With the life and the deeds of that high-born maid?

S U E M A,

OR

THE LITTLE AFRICAN SLAVE WHO WAS BURIED ALIVE.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

THE first two or three days of our journey passed very pleasantly. The change of air and scene sharpened my appetite, and I found more means of satisfying it than I had lately done at home. I liked walking naturally; and happily, what I had to carry was not at all heavy. But it was otherwise with my poor mother. The first day, carrying the elephant's tusk, she marched at the head of the column; when the second day came, she was second; but on the third she could only follow at the tail of the caravan, and that with the utmost difficulty. At every pause she laid down her heavy burden; while her struggles for breath betrayed her intense fatigue, and each step showed the superhuman efforts she had to make to keep up at all. All these sufferings, which I saw, but could not relieve, were so many stabs in my poor childish heart. The following days the caravan, by some mistake, left the bed of the river, which we had followed until then, and in consequence we all suffered the torments of insupportable thirst. My poor mother, exhausted with fatigue, and sinking under the weight of her load, fell several times. At last, the head of the caravan, seeing that she was really incap-

able of carrying her heavy burden any longer, desired a slave to take the elephant's tusk in her place. I was consoled and even surprised at seeing an Arab showing such sentiments of humanity. But, O cruel deception! what was my agony when, on arriving in the evening at our camping-ground, I heard the following barbarous order given to the slave to whom the distribution of the meals of the prisoners was intrusted: 'Suema's mother is useless; she must have no farther rations!' What words were these to a child passionately devoted to her mother! I managed, however, by dissimulating as well as I could, to share my own portion of food with my poor mother. But, unhappily, the Arab monster, who was watching me, saw my little device, and had me flogged for it till the blood came. A fresh order was instantly issued that my ration was only to be given to me in presence of the master, and that I was to be put under strict surveillance. So the whole of the next day my good and patient mother had nothing to eat but a few grasshoppers, some leaves of the mtama, and a little red earth. Think what this was to me, her child! When night came, I could not eat. The food seemed to choke me, and I was ashamed to touch the good and wholesome meal put before me. How was it possible for a child with any kind of affection to see her mother dying of hunger, and yet have the courage to eat herself? However, this natural feeling of filial tenderness was so misunderstood by my cruel master, that he ordered me to be again severely beaten; and finally I was compelled to swallow the food wet with my tears, without having the consolation of being able to share a crumb of it with my poor mother. The next day, to make matters worse, the caravan came upon a vast tract of country which had been set on fire, and to such an extent that nothing was to be seen for miles but blackened sand; not a blade of grass, not an insect, not a bird remained on that vast plain; nothing but earth carbonised by the conflagration. It was, therefore, impossible for my poor mother to obtain any kind of food. There was not even the red earth with which she might cheat her hunger. Several times during that terrible day I saw her fall to the ground, entirely exhausted; and it was only by incredible efforts that she at last reached our evening encampment.

When the hour came for the distribution of the rations, the brutal voice of my master again fell on my ear, with these horrible words: 'Drive that old woman away from the camp, and see that no one gives her anything to eat. Whoever disobeys this order shall be most severely punished.' In a few minutes he added, 'To-morrow, if Allah pleases, we shall be quit of her. This is her last march, I hope, for she is quite done for.' A brutal laugh accompanied these words, and gave them a significance which I but too well understood.

How can I express to you the impotent fury which I felt at the monster who had thus signed the death-warrant of the only person I loved passionately on earth—my dear good mother, who loved me with such tenderness as to have sacrificed all rather than separate herself from me? I cannot describe what passed through my mind at that moment; rage, sorrow, torture, despair, are strong words, and yet they but feebly express what I suffered. Even the recollection of them at this hour makes me shudder.

That night we camped out in the open air. The fire in the savannah had destroyed all the bushes as well as all the fodder; but I took advantage of this lucky accident to try and rejoin my poor mother.

When I thought ever one was fast asleep, I crept like a snake out of the camp. The darkness of the night and of the plain, and the colour of my own skin, favoured my flight. I must own, however, that when I found myself about a hundred yards from the camp, I was seized with a nameless terror. I was not used to walking alone on a pitch-dark night, and my feet seemed rooted to the ground with fright. But my strong love for my mother overcame my fears, and I cried out, 'What cannot a child do for a much-loved parent? Would it not be better for me to die with her than to survive her?' These thoughts gave me courage, and I began walking back as fast as I could in the direction which the caravan had taken the day before. I held my breath, listening with all my ears, so that not a sound should escape me. Very soon I heard a low groan in my poor mother's voice, which pointed out to me the place where she lay. I began to run as fast as I could, and cried out from as far off as possible, 'Mamma, mamma, be comforted! Your child is coming to help you!'

She heard these words, and gave vent to sighs of love and tenderness. When at last I reached her, she threw her poor wasted arms round me, clasped me to her heart, and letting my head rest on her breast, I felt her hot tears raining down on my face and hair. She nursed me in this way for a long time, as she used to nurse my little brother, sobbing and singing in a low voice, as at a funeral, the following touching words:

'Suema, my darling, why did you not die with your little sisters? Then, at least, I should have had your grave—a consolation which no one could rob me of. Happy is the mother who can die weeping over the tombs of her children! The graves of your brothers and sisters are far away, and you are about to be separated from me for ever. While I, miserable woman that I am! I have neither the strength to follow you, nor that of being able to return to the dear remains of those I have loved and lost in our old home. And you, my poor unhappy child, where are you going to? Alas, death is less bitter than slavery! Who, henceforth, will comb and dress your beautiful hair? Who will wash and care for you? The cold dew of the morning and the rains of the bad season moisten the sad face of the orphan; but tears alone are the heritage of the slave. The damp earth is her mother, and her only home is the grave, the sole spot where her bruised and wounded body can find rest.'

Thus sang and sobbed my poor mother, according to the custom of our country at funerals. And I—you can fancy how full my heart was—I did not cry, because I felt, as it were, choked with sorrow. My head and my throat burned like coals of fire, and at

times I clung convulsively to my mother, feeling as if my very heart would break. By degrees, however, the fatigue of the long march and the gentle lullaby of my mother's soft sad voice soothed me to sleep—for how long I do not know; but just about dawn I felt her arms tighten suddenly round me. I woke up with a start, and heard the steps of men who were searching for me. Unhappily, there was not a tree or a bush which could shelter us. They came nearer and nearer, and at last we were discovered and surrounded. The Arab, rolling his eyes with fury, seized hold of me, and tried to drag me away by main force. My mother kissed me and held me so tight clasped to her breast, that his brutal efforts could not succeed at first in separating us; so that we were dragged together along the earth. 'Strike that old crone and beat her to death!' he shrieked, in a voice hoarse with rage. A hail-storm of blows fell on the body of my unhappy mother, but she seemed insensible to her sufferings. She would not unclasp her arms, and kept me still pressed to her heart. 'Strike as much as you please,' she exclaimed, in a weak and dying voice; 'strike, so that I may die before I am separated from my last and only child!' Our barbarous master heard these words, and his cruel soul would not even grant her that last comfort. 'Beat the little one,' he roared; 'beat her hard!'

The pain of the lash was more than I could bear; in spite of myself I broke out into piercing cries. At last my mother's strength gave way; she let her arms fall. I fell forward, and the men seized and carried me off. Making a last effort, my poor mother knelt down, stretching out her hands towards me in an agony too deep for words. A moment after, I saw her sink down and faint away from excess of pain and grief. I struggled with all my might to escape from the arms of the slave who was carrying me away, and kept my eyes incessantly fixed on my poor mother. Very soon he got tired of carrying me, and putting me down on the ground tried to make me walk by beating me on before him. Every moment I turned round and tried to go back to her; only to be beaten more violently and to fall down again and again, overcome by blows and pain. Tired out with my resistance, the master ordered the slave to take me up again and carry me to the camp. He obeyed; and the moment we arrived the caravan began its march. Very soon we came to the top of a hill. I looked back, and in the midst of the burning plain I perceived, for the last time, my poor mother, her arms stretched out towards me, while a quantity of vultures and large black crows were hovering over her head, only waiting for the moment of her being too weak to defend herself, to pick out her eyes and devour her. No one will ever know what I suffered at that moment. More dead than alive, I was still compelled to march on. If I lagged behind, I was most cruelly whipped. A dull sort of despair came over me.

I have nothing to tell of our journey from the time I was forced to abandon my poor mother until we reached Quiloea, a town situated on the sea-coast. All I remember is that I cried so incessantly the whole way that my eyes were swelled out of my head, and I thought I should have gone blind. In spite of the way I was flogged on day by day, my strength was so entirely exhausted by sorrow, that I was not capable of walking any longer.

'Master,' said the slave who carried me one day to the head of the caravan, 'what is the use of dragging this little girl along any farther? You see very well that she is a perfect skeleton, and only fit to be eaten by the crows.'

'I cannot leave her behind,' he replied, 'because I bought her on account for my patron. If I abandon her, I shall lose a piastre' (five francs), 'which he gives me per head for every slave I bring him.'

This man who had to carry me was furious, and did everything he could to be rid of his burden. Every time we came to the end of a stage, he threw me as roughly as he could on to the ground, as if I were a bundle of sticks. If we passed through a wood or by any bushes, he always tried to scratch my back with the thorns, so that I was often all over blood. And what was worse was, that this inhuman conduct to a little child only excited the amusement and won the applause of my companions in captivity; in fact, no human being had the smallest pity for me.

THE BISHOP OF RAPHOE AND IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Bishop of Raphoe has addressed a public letter to the Marquis of Hamilton, [the senior member for Donegal, which county comprises the chief portion of that diocese, upon the subject of the proposed Denominational Training Colleges in Ireland, and the objections made thereto by the Presbyterian General Assembly. The Duke of Abercorn has extensive possessions in the County Donegal; and Lord Hamilton has sat for that constituency for fifteen years; and it is for this reason that the Bishop's letter is addressed to him. It may also be mentioned that of the population of Donegal the ancient Tyrconnel, amounting to 288,334, no less than 165,270, or 75.7 per cent., are Catholics, and that the proportion has increased by six in 1,000 between 1861 and 1871. These facts help us to a clearer understanding of the precise import of the letter of the Bishop of Raphoe.

Dr. McDevitt makes the adverse Memorial of the Deputation to the Duke of Abercorn from the Presbyterian General Assembly the text of his Letter. The Presbyterians have, for more than forty years, been the most virulent opponents of Catholic claims, in this matter of education of every grade, while they themselves are uncompromising supporters of Denominational Education for Presbyterians, deprecating it, however, in the case of Catholics. They violently oppose the National system during the first eight years of its existence, until they secured its subversion, in the direction of Denominational, or rather of Presbyterian education in 1840. They intimated to the Government in 1845, that unless a Presbyterian President and certain chairs were secured to them in the Belfast Queen's College, they would oppose the scheme, so that their support was purchased on

their own terms, President, Vice-President, and the majority of the professors being Presbyterians, and only one, the professor of the Irish language, who never lectured, a Catholic. Yet the Irish Presbyterians are politically a branch of the Birmingham League, and of the English and Scotch Secularists. They have contributed their share to the defeat of the late Government in the matter of Irish Catholic claims, and to the recent circumstances that have shattered the Liberal party. Numerically and politically they are contemptible compared with Irish Catholics. Yet statesmen will blindly attach undue importance to their fanatical clamour. It is difficult to get people on this side of the channel thoroughly to understand the position of Presbyterians in Ireland, or the pertinacity, presumption, and success with which they have bullied and thwarted every Government, Liberal and Conservative, that attempted to make any concession to Catholics. When it is stated that of the population of Ireland in 1871 the percentage of Catholics was 76.6, of Episcopalian Protestants 12.6, of Presbyterians (including Unitarians) 9.3, and of all others about 1.5, it might be supposed that the relative position of the several creeds is thereby indicated. This, however, is far from being the case. Presbyterianism is altogether alien to Ireland, and is confined to the Scotch settlement, in two or three of the north eastern counties of Ulster. According to one census return in 1871 the Presbyterians are 497,615, and to another 503,461; but for our present purposes we shall include with them all non-Episcopal Protestants, and thus swell their number to 558,238. Of these 522,774 or nearly 93.7 per cent. are in Ulster, leaving little over 6 per cent. in the other three provinces. If we followed the matter up we should find that the two counties of Antrim and Down contain the main mass, a single parish in Belfast claiming a large contingent of the Presbyterians of the Kingdom. Yet this is the handful of alien squatters that presumes to dictate to a Catholic nation how their children shall be educated, and that lectures and bullies successive Governments against granting any concession to the Irish people. A crisis must come when a Catholic nation will be driven to assume an attitude that must leave the Government no alternative but to tell this faction who and what they are, and estimate their precise weight in the statistical, social, and political strength of the Kingdom. The special *raison d'être* of Dr. McDevitt's letter, coming from an Ulster Bishop, and addressed to the Viceroy's son, must, to be intelligible, be interpreted in the light of the broad facts just stated.

There are twenty-eight District or Provincial Model Schools, and one Central one in Dublin; while at the latter only is there a Training Department, one for masters and one for mistresses. Dr. McDevitt calls attention to the fact that every one of those institutions was visited, examined, and reported on to the Royal Commission, by two members of their own body, Mr. Cowie, then one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in England, and now Dean of Manchester, and Mr. S. N. Stokes, another of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. These two English gentlemen, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic, held the first rank amongst the most experienced Inspectors under the Education Department, and were specially charged with the examination of the Church of England and the Catholic Training Colleges. Their Report, endorsed by the Royal Commission, disposes for ever of the alleged success, the efficiency, or the mixed character as to creed of these Model Schools and of that Central Training Institution; while the Bishop of Raphoe ably utilizes some of the best passages in their Report to crush and overthrow the statements and arguments of the Presbyterian Deputation. We can find space for a few extracts only from the Bishop's letter, which illustrate the completeness of his answer to the Presbyterians.

The allegation that the Model Schools are a success, as to the number of pupils, he answers by citing the attendance found present with the number for whom accommodation is provided. The assertion that they are successful specimens of united education the Bishop contradicts by the following passage from the report of the Royal Commission:—

"In one or two cases the Roman Catholics virtually have the Model Schools to themselves; from the rest all Roman Catholic pupils have withdrawn, excepting a few children of the Board's officers or of mixed marriages (vol. i, p. 456); and in another place (vol. i, p. 739) they state—Henceforward (after 1858), there was an ambiguity, and the Board spent many thousands upon schools at Londonderry, Sligo, Kinnisorthy, Omagh, and the rest, without the slightest hope of conducting them as models of united education. From this time the model Schools became for the majority of the people the scene of a contest between the strength of religious principle and the allurements of temporal advantage; and the Board appointed 'to superintend a system of education in which should be banished even suspicion of proselytism,' imitated in effect the example of the Charter and Souper schools."

Dr. McDevitt reminds the Marquis of Hamilton that while the National System was founded expressly for the education of the poor of Ireland, those very schools founded by the State as "models" are attended chiefly by the middle classes, and to such an extent that the pupils look down socially on their teachers, and refuse to obey them. "With few exceptions we were dissatisfied with the class discipline. In most cases, if we had been examining the children in order to ascertain the amount due by the State for the proficiency of each child, we should have had to dismiss the class, and declare the school unworthy of support. This is strong censure, but we are compelled to let it remain as our deliberate conviction. . . . The feature of Model Schools which has already received frequent notice, viz., the attendance therein of children of the middle class and professional classes is probably here to be recalled in explanation. The children consider themselves much above the teachers, and do not pay attention to them. They know that there is a great desire to attract them to the schools; and that, consequently, they are masters of the situation. (Zb. 749.) If children come in private cars to school, or furnished with their season ticket by railway, or attended by servants in livery (which we have ourselves witnessed), such children frighten away the poor and barefooted, who do not like to have their social and fiscal deficiencies made

conspicuous by contrast; and in some cases we have actually been requested to recommend that there should be a separation of classes, as the parents of well-dressed children found it offensive to their feelings that they should mix with their inferiors."

These are grave utterances from a Royal Commission of fourteen members, four of whom were members of the National Board, one a President of a Queen's College, and another since appointed President, and two others her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in England. Seven of the fourteen were Catholics, five Episcopalian Protestants, and two Presbyterians.

The alleged literary proficiency of the pupils is fully disposed of, but the most important arguments in favour of Denominational Training Colleges as distinct from the model schools, cited by the Bishop of Raphoe, are:—

"No system, however carefully devised, which ignores the power to be derived in forming the character, from unity of religious conviction, can be effectual. In Marlborough-street (Central Training School), at every turn, religious differences are kept before the pupils. It is no happy family which is divided into these sects, continually separating from each other for religious duties, we cannot say even 'Our Father' in common. The young people are not any longer children fresh and light-hearted; they have learned to feel already the bitterness and difficulty which religious differences create. Would it not be far better that the training of teachers should be denominational, even if no other part of the system should be altered. We wish to record our decided conviction of the impolicy of the present arrangements."

And, again—

"Brought from distant homes," and so withdrawn from parental and pastoral care, these young men pass their days and nights under a schoolmaster who, however skilful as an elementary teacher, has not been selected for ability to mould the character and form the manners of boarders, and who, sincere and well instructed as he may be in his own religion, cannot undertake to enforce the obligations of religions which are not his own. This portion of the Model Schools appears to us to be extremely ill-advised, costly without being effective, and calculated to alienate those most deeply interested in the welfare of the young men, without securing a sound class of teachers.

Not even the Queen's Colleges have attempted boarding-houses of mixed religions, (Rep. vol. i., part ii., p. 760)."

It was the late Conservative Government, chiefly the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Mayo, that constituted that Royal Commission, Jan., 1868, while its Chairman, Earl Powis, and several of its members, as Lord Clonbrock, Dr. Butcher, Bishop of Meath, Master Burke, Judge Morris, and Mr. Waldron, were leading Conservatives. Now returned to office that Report and those recommendations lie before Mr. Disraeli's Government awaiting action. Sir M. Hicks-Beach has evinced a disposition to move in the matter of Training Colleges. The motion, early in March, of which Major O'Reilly has given notice respecting the report of that Primary School Commission, before which he himself gave admirable evidence, will test the intention of the Government on the subject. Meantime the admirable letter of the Bishop of Raphoe is an opportune contribution to the discussion.

The Bishop might have called the attention of the noble Marquis to the Model Schools in Newtown-Stewart, close beside Baronscourt, the residence of the Duke of Abercorn. When the school census was taken, the week ending 17th June, 1871, of 160 children present in the three schools there were 46 Episcopalian and 114 Presbyterians and others; but not even one Catholic, although the majority of the population of the town are Catholics. Yet this costly institution is set down as a model of Mixed Education.—'Tablet.'

CRIME AND THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

It cannot be said that the Roman Carnival of 1875 was a success. The Municipality, it is true, gave its accustomed subsidy, and the military authorities lent some waggons, and were ready to lend as many more as might be required. The Princess Margherita likewise did her part by hiring a balcony in the Corso, and a few enthusiastic Americans followed her example. But all was in vain. No persons cared to give their names to any Carnival Committee, nor were any races of riderless horses organized, nor did the artists come forward to arrange processions, grotesque or picturesque, for the purpose of displaying their tastes and amusing themselves and their friends. During the last two days of the Carnival week the throwing of *confetti* was prohibited, and the *moccoli* on Shrove Tuesday brought to a close a Carnival which was scarcely worthy the name. Pleasure seekers, in truth, must go elsewhere for excitement. Rome is no longer the city which attracted in so many persons. The grand Catholic ceremonies have ceased. Society is divided into opposing cliques. The houses of the Roman nobles are as it were in mourning. There are no sumptuous receptions in the palaces of the Ambassadors. The saloons of Cardinals are no longer opened for *conversazioni*, and the rich Catholic families which formerly selected Rome for a winter residence have almost all of them abandoned the Holy City. The class of Protestants who now come to Rome is, in comparison with those who formerly resorted thither, an inferior class, inferior both in wealth and in social position. The very artists have, in a considerable degree, migrated from a city now too expensive for men of moderate means. But in return for all it has lost Rome has gained, since the breach of Porta Pia, the Court of the Quirinal, heavy taxation, increase of crime, and, lastly, Garibaldi. The hero of Aspromonte is the hero of the hour in Rome. To him bow down the plebs, the unwashed mob of the streets, the leading men of Liberal journalism, the orators of the Chamber of Deputies, the Senators of the new Kingdom, the courtiers of Victor Emmanuel, and Sir Augustus Paget. If the King himself does not wait on Garibaldi at least he gives him special invitation to the Quirinal, and a reception such as he would give to an Ambassador. Rome looks to Garibaldi for

deliverance if not from the Monarchy, at least from an inundation of the Tiber. And Garibaldi is propitious. "Talk not to me," said the great man, recently to an admiring audience, "of the clerical question, *questione prete*, nor yet of the political question. I am come to stay the overflows of the Tiber by means of a canal which will not only prevent inundations, but will also give Rome a seaport." The King approves the scheme, the country provides the money for preliminary expenses, and Garibaldi is happy. But meanwhile a worse flood than that of yellow Tiber is advancing over the city, a flood that is of iniquity and profligacy. When the troops of Victor Emmanuel entered Rome in 1870 a crowd of evil-disposed persons, as Mr. Gladstone confessed, entered along with them. General Giuseppe Garibaldi makes his ingress into the same city in 1875, and, by a strange parallel, a series of atrocious misdeeds signalizes his presence. We do not intend to insinuate that Garibaldi has part or knowledge in any of these crimes, which he doubtless deprecates as much as any man. Almost the first words spoken by Garibaldi to the mob in Rome were words of exhortation to be quiet and not to disturb public order. He himself by his conduct in the Chamber of Deputies set an example of forbearance and modesty. But the fact is indisputable that since Garibaldi's arrival the police in Rome have had more than the usual amount of unruliness to contend with, while the passions of vicious men have been heated beyond ordinary limits. The newspapers afford daily narrations of brawls in wine shops, in private houses, and in the Piazzas. The knife is freely used in these quarrels, and a stab in the body, often fatal, seems the usual termination of the riot. The opening of masked balls in the theatres during the Carnival week afforded fresh facilities for licentiousness and its attendant evils. The very lads in the streets seem to have caught the infection of unrestrained passion, and to be ready, on the most trifling provocation, to take a comrade's life. One boy jostled another to snatch from him a bon-bon flung from a Corso balcony, and is forthwith "knifed" on the spot by his juvenile antagonist. A young man is mocked by his frail sweetheart, and takes revenge by shooting her in the brain. These crimes were perpetrated near each other, in the Corso, in the very thick of the so-called Carnival. Within a few hours of the last homicide, and not far from the same locality, a husband and wife begin to squabble, the wife's brother interferes, and is mortally stabbed for his pains. Sudden fury or drink may have caused these murders. But worse remains to be told. The last of the homicides, which occurred on Saturday, the 6th of February, in Rome, was the awful and mysterious assassination of the editor and proprietor of the 'Capitale' news-Raffaele Sonzogno was one of those who entered Rome when the bombs of Cadorna opened its gates to the votaries of liberty. It is no libel on him to say that he feared neither God nor man, and hated equally the Monarchy and the clerical regime. If he blasphemed and caricatured Christianity and its head, he was also daring enough to assail his political enemies and to attack the constitution. His Republican ideas made him nearly as much the foe of the Quirinal as of the Vatican. He was, as might have been expected, feared rather than liked. But he was a power, for evil, it must be said, in Rome. His newspaper was the most popular of all the Liberal journals, and the most influential among the members of the Republican party. Sonzogno was writing in his study in the 'Capitale' office, on the evening of the 6th February. A strong man, one Pio Frezzo, an utter stranger to Sonzogno, enters and assassinates him, inflicting upon him thirteen wounds with a sharp-pointed, two-edged poignard. So fiercely sudden was the assault that Sonzogno had barely time to cry out for help, when he expired. The assassin was seized on the spot and lodged in prison. He appears to have been hired for the fearful deed, but by whom or for what motive is yet unknown. The lips of Sonzogno are closed by death. Frezzo continues to assert that he knows nothing about it. Some say political causes were the motive, and others that private revenge occasioned this terrible *vendetta*. The ways of the secret societies are dark, and often baffle the keenest efforts of justice to search them out. Unfortunately, the mode of life and the past career of the murdered man were such as to render it not improbable that personal hatred, with or without a mixture of political enmity, brought his years to an untimely and violent end. One thing is, however, certain, and that is that the murderer had no connection with the clerical party. Although a Roman, he was a Republican, and belonged to the party of Sonzogno and Garibaldi. This makes the crime all the more mysterious. The capture of the assassin was a fortunate circumstance, for if he had escaped it would have certainly been given out that the Pope and Antonelli had contrived the murder in order to suppress the 'Capitale.' That newspaper, however, has not been extinguished by the removal of its famous proprietor. Its issues were continued without intermission or suspension. Editors of Republican and Liberal journals in Italy have, it must be confessed, a dangerous employment. It is not long since the owner of the 'Libertà,' Signor Arbib, was assaulted in broad day in the Corso and received some violent blows which drew blood. He and most of the Revolutionary writers are prepared for any number of duels, but deprecate sudden attacks and protest against assassination. To judge from reports of the *Questura* and from trials in criminal courts the tone of morals among the new comers into Rome is such that the increased frequency of crimes of violence, *reati d sangue*, occasions no surprise.—'Tablet.'

The polindrome is a line that reads alike backward and forward. One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve—"Madam, I'm Adam!" Another is the story that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he would have sacked London, replied, "Able was I ere I saw Elba!" The latter is the best polindrome probably in the language.

The 'New Zealand Times' says that Joe Small left a wife who is an invalid, and two young children, almost destitute. The 'Times' suggests an amateur performance in aid the bereaved family.

OLD SONGS AND OLD AIRS.

"SAVOURNEEN DHEELISH" was not written by George Colman, but by Lady Morgan, and it is surprising that it should be claimed for him because it was sung in his musical drama—"The Surrender of Calais." There was nothing more common than one man's songs appearing in another man's dramas. "Cathal the Hunter," and the splendid ballad, "Arthur MacCoy," were written by John Boyle, author of the historical work, "The Battle Fields of Ireland." The spirited Orange song, "The Maiden City," was not, I am glad to say, written by an Irish lady, but by a talented and very bigoted English-woman—Charlotte Elizabeth.

All the best known "Scottish" songs are not the productions of natives of Caledonia. The well-known song, "Roy's Wife," was written by an Irish lady—Mrs. Grant, of Carron. It is remarkable for its perfect rhythm and its peculiar musical accent.

Miss Blamire, who wrote "An' Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire," was a Cumberland girl, and Mrs. Hamilton, who wrote "My Ain Fireside," was an Irishwoman. The author of the beautiful tune, "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," was an Irishman—Dr. Smith, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. "Hey! Johnny Cope, Are Ye Walkin' Yet," was composed by an Ulsterman named O'Hara, who followed the "Pretender" into Scotland, and was present at the battle in which Sir John Cope and the English troops were so well beaten. "There's Na Luck About the House," one of the best "Scottish" songs, is often attributed to Burns, but it was written by Meikle, the translator of Camoens. "Kate of Aberdeen" and "Nanny, Wilt Thou Gang Wi' Me" were not written by Scotchmen. Charles Doyne Sillery, an Irishman (born in Athlone), wrote the "Scottish Blue-Bells," of which I give two of the five stanzas—

"Let the proud Indian boast of his jessamine bowers,
His pasture of perfume and rose-cover'd dells;
While humbly I sing of those wild little flowers—
The blue-bells of Scotland, the Scottish blue-bells.

"Sublime are your hills when the young day is beaming,
And green are your groves, with their cool, crystal wells;
And bright are your broadwoods, like morning dews gleaming,
On blue-bells of Scotland, on Scottish blue-bells!"

Though Scotland is rich enough in lyrical poetry and fine old airs, her sons are not satisfied. They have repeatedly endeavored to palm off as their own many of Ireland's grand old melodies. Of these I may mention four—"Maggy Lauder," "Lochaber," "Eileen a Roon," and "The Banks of Banna." "Maggy Lauder," is as purely Irish as "St. Patrick's Day," or "Garryowen," and much more ancient than either. The great Irish harper, Myles O'Reilly, who was born at Killencarra, County Cavan, in 1635, was the composer of the original "Lochaber," and it was carried into Scotland by another eminent Irish bard, Thomas O'Connellan—born in Sligo, in 1640. Long before the Scotch attempted to rob us of this melody, it was known in England as "the Irish tune," and words were written to it by Thomas Duffett:—

"Since Ceolia's my foe,
To a desert I'll go,
Where some river
For ever
Shall echo my woe," etc.

This song of Duffett's was published in London, in 1676, and Allan Ramsay, who wrote "Farewell to Lochaber," was not born until 1696, nor was his "Lochaber" given to the public until 1726—just fifty years after Duffett's song to O'Reilly's air.

Carroll O'Daily's exquisite and plaintive melody, "Eileen a Roon" (Eileen the secret treasure of my heart), the Scotch have endeavored to purloin, under the title of "Robin Adair." By the way, Robin Adair himself was an Irishman, lived at Hollypark, in Wicklow, and early in the last century was a member of the Irish Parliament. Handel, the great German composer, once declared that he would rather be the author of "Eileen a Roon," than the best of his own compositions. It is from this song of O'Daily that the famous expression of Irish hospitality, *cead mille failte*, was taken. It occurs in the concluding verse, and is thus translated by Furlong:—

A hundred thousand welcomes,
Eileen a Roon!
A hundred thousand welcomes,
Eileen a Roon!
Oh! welcome evermore,
With welcomes yet in store
Till love and life are o'er,
Eileen a Roon!

But the most remarkable attempt of the Scotch to steal an Irish air was that of "The Banks of Banna." This song was written by the Hon. George Ogle, to the air of "Down Beside Me," one of the sweetest of Ireland's ancient melodies. The Scotch long-coveted this air, for as far back as 1793, Robert Burns says, in a letter to George Thompson: "You are quite right in inserting the last five in your list, though they are certainly Irish." "Shepherds, I have lost My Love," (Banks of Banna), is to me a heavenly air. What would you think of a set of Scottish verses to it?

Burns' words to this air were rejected by Mr. Thompson. In 1824, Thompson himself tried his hand at the Irish melody, but his effort was also a failure. However, in 1851, Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, surmounted the whole difficulty by giving, in one of his publications (*Songs of Scotland*), "The Banks of Banna," both words and music, with a very cool note, to the effect that "the air has been sometimes claimed as Irish!"

In the *Republic of Letters* and in *Whistle Finkie*, Scotland claims the credit of William Kennedy's works, for no other reason than that his poems, "Fifful Francis," were published in that country. Kennedy was born and bred in Ireland, was educated at Belfast, and begins one of his songs thus—

"Oh! while I live I'll ne'er forget the trouble of that day
When, bound unto the distant land, our ship got under weigh:
My friends I left at Belfast town, my love at Carrick shore,
And I gave to poor old Ireland my blessing o'er and o'er!"

—'Irish World.'

MARRIAGEABLE AGES.

REPORTS from Her Majesty's representatives abroad, showing the earliest age at which marriages can be legally solemnised in each of the States of the continent of Europe, have been presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their address dated June 15, 1874. In Austria the age of discretion, both for males and females, is fourteen, and this period of life must be reached on both sides before a marriage can be valid. In Hungary, however, the marriage laws are entirely ecclesiastical, and males of the Roman Catholic confession cannot contract marriages until they have completed their fourteenth year, nor females till they are twelve years of age. The Orthodox Greek Church follows the same rule: but Protestants consider males under the age of eighteen and females under the age of fifteen unable to contract valid marriages. In Cisleithania, Jews are subject to the civil law; but in Hungary there is no restriction as to the age at which they may marry. In Russia, eighteen years for males and sixteen for females are the periods of life at which marriage may be legally contracted. In Turkey there is no general law on the subject of marriageable ages. The Italian law fixes eighteen years for males and fifteen years for females as the earliest time of life at which marriages may be solemnised. Prussia, by the statute of December, 1872, sanctions marriage in the case of males on the completion of their eighteenth year, and the fourteenth year in the case of females, no exception being allowed to these provisions. The law in France states the earliest age at which marriages can be contracted to be eighteen years in the case of males and fifteen in the case of females, but powers of dispensation are reserved by the code. Under the old Monarchy, boys could marry at the age of fourteen and girls at twelve, as under ancient Roman and even Athenian law. The Belgian code is the same as the French in determining the ages of eighteen and fifteen severally as those at which men and women may marry, and in leaving a right of dispensation. Bavaria has four sets of laws on the subject. Under the "Landrecht" the lawful age for males is fourteen and for females twelve. In the district in which the "Gemeines Recht" prevails the limits of age are the same. The more advanced ages of eighteen for males and fifteen for females are in those parts of Bavaria in which the Prussian "Landrecht" rules; and in those districts which acknowledge the French "Code Civile" the age for males is eighteen and for females fifteen, as in France and Belgium. Leaving to the Minister of Justice the faculty of granting a dispensation, the law in Denmark fixes the age of twenty for a man and sixteen for the girl as the earliest at which persons can marry. In Greece, males cannot marry before fourteen years of age nor females before twelve; while in the Ionian Islands, sixteen and fourteen years are respectively the legal ages. A bill has been, or is about to be introduced into the Athenian Chamber, appointing fifteen of the earliest age for males and twelve for females. In Hesse Darmstadt and Baden, the standard of marriageable ages is curiously high. The consent of parents is necessary in the case of men until they have completed their twenty-fifth year; in that of women until they are twenty-one. In the event of parents refusing the consent, respectful summonses can be made by the children, and the law requires three such summonses from men who have not attained their thirtieth year, and women who are not twenty-five years of age, and two summonses only after that age. The earliest age at which the law of Baden, under any conditions, allows the population to marry is eighteen years for men and fifteen for girls. The completion of eighteen years by males and sixteen by females is necessary for valid marriage in the Netherlands. In Saxe Coburg Gotha no male is permitted to marry before he has attained his twenty-first year. Cases occur where exceptions are made, namely, when the parents of a young man are from illness or age no longer capable of managing a farm or any other business, and it becomes necessary that the wife should assist in the household. Such exceptions, however, can only be granted by the Government, to whom the petitioner must apply. As regards females, all that is necessary is that at the age of fourteen years they should be confirmed before leaving school. It seldom happens that a girl marries before her seventeenth year. By the law of June, 1870, the legal ages of marriage in Spain are fourteen for male and twelve for females. It is just the same in Portugal, with this qualification, that minors—that is, persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age—cannot contract marriage without the consent of their parents. In Wurtemberg no subject, male or female, can be legally married, unless of the full age of twenty-one years, without the consent of parents, and in the case of males, a special dispensation from the administrative authorities. This dispensation is granted only under exceptional circumstances, and the requirements of military service alone render it practically impossible in most cases for any man to marry before he is of age. The marriageable age for females is fixed for Wurtemberg by-law at the completion of the fourteenth year, and under that age no marriage can be legally solemnised. The principle which underlies the provision of the law in contract minors are legally incompetent to conclude, whereas females are supposed to acquire majority by marriage. In Saxony, the legal age for the marriage of males is eighteen, for females sixteen years. According to the amended paragraph of the new German Civil Marriage Bill the ages would be respectively twenty and sixteen years, instead of eighteen and fourteen as in the draft of the Bill. In Roumania the legal age for marriage is eighteen years in the case of males and fifteen in that of females. There is much variation of the marriage law in Switzerland as to the ages of contracting parties, which in some cantons is as high as twenty years for males and seventeen for females, and in others as low as fourteen for males and twelve for females. Consent of parents is also required up to twenty-five years in Uri, in Schaffhouse, in Appenzell, in Tessin, and in Geneva.—'Home News.'

The Catholics of Kimberly (South African Diamond Fields) intend to forward, for presentation to the Pope, sixteen picked diamonds, as a token of their veneration and esteem. The valuable parcel will be accompanied with an address, expressive of their deep attachment to his Holiness's Head of the Church.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mrs Meade	...	...	...
" Lewis	...	...	...
" Cosgrave	...	...	...
Rev. Father Goutenoire	...	...	...
Mr. Burke	...	...	...
" Brohan	...	...	...
" Toomey	...	...	...
" Murphy	...	...	...
" Mulvey	...	...	...
" McKeever	...	...	...
" Daly	...	...	...
" O'Shea	...	...	...
" O'Brien	...	...	...

DEATH.

BUNNY.—On the 25th instant, at Nelson, Mr. Edward William Bunny, aged fifty-four years.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

In a recent article on Public Libraries, one of our daily contemporaries says, the aid given to them by the Provincial Government of Otago will no doubt appear very shocking to the opponents of Government Education. This will depend, however, on the nature of the system of education maintained by the State. It is quite conceivable that the State might be just, and that consequently no shock would be given to any one. But our contemporary means of course, that the opponents of the Otago system will receive a shock on learning that the Government, supported by all, during the last Session contributed beyond £500 out of the common funds of the province to circulate books; in very many of which the vilest falsehoods are stated in reference to the religion, clergy, and policy of one portion of the community. And the sense of injustice thus provoked, will be enhanced by the reflection that all aid is refused to the members of this community, out of the moneys contributed by themselves.

Such being the case, our surprise has been great indeed to find a little further on, in the article from which we have quoted, the following words—"The State is a co-operate association, whose main object is to render more efficient the efforts of its members to obtain for themselves the greatest possible amount of happiness that can be obtained under the circumstances in which they are placed. If this definition were given of any other 'State,' than those of the British Colonies, or of the United States of America, it would, perhaps, not be a strictly correct one. In any attempt, for instance, to define the 'State' of England, account would have to be taken of the fact that one of its main functions is to protect certain hereditary privileged classes in the possession of their peculiar advantages." There are none so blind as those that will not see. The writer of the above is clearly of opinion that here, in New Zealand, the Governments render more efficient the efforts of colonists to obtain for themselves the greatest possible amount of happiness; and that one of their main functions is not to protect certain privileged classes in the possession of their peculiar advantages. What are the facts? In the matter of education, for example, nothing could contribute more to the greatest happiness of Denominationalists than the appropriation to their own schools of an equitable share of the moneys they are compelled to pay for the purposes of education. This would be also in accordance with the primary principles of natural justice.

The Governments of Otago, Canterbury, and Auckland, however, persistently refuse to do this, and devote the entire of the taxes levied for schools in support of the education of one section of the community, to the exclusion of the other. The 'Otago Daily Times' of course, will tell us there is no school rate in Otago; but it can not deny that the Government, out of the common State fund, supports a system of education which one portion of the people does not and can not accept. As to Canterbury and Auckland, however, the miserable subterfuge of the 'Times' cannot be applied. Again, is it true that Governments here do not protect certain privileged classes in the possession of their peculiar advantages? Let us see. Here, in Otago, the Roman Catholics have, in many places,

schools to which the Government refuses all aid from the public revenues. The adherents of the Church of England have also denominational schools which are equally ignored by Government. But the Presbyterians have no schools. Why? because the Government schools, maintained by funds belonging to the community at large, are in reality Presbyterian. In Canterbury and Auckland the system of education is practically Anglican, but then the Presbyterians are satisfied, inasmuch as Catholics are excluded, and at the same time compelled to pay for their exclusion. So far, then, from the State here being what our contemporary says it is, the contrary is the fact. In the three provinces of Otago, Canterbury, and Auckland, one of the main functions of Government is to protect certain privileged classes in the possession of their peculiar advantages. It will be necessary, therefore, for the 'Otago Guardian' to amend its definition of the State.

The newspapers of the colony are for the most part great advocates of education, provided however, the Government, whilst excluding Catholic schools from all share in the school rates, will maintain a system approved of by one party only. According to these worthies, all must pay for Government schools, but a considerable portion of the people who pay for them must be excluded, unless they apostatise from their principles, and discard their conscientious convictions.

Nor is this all. These would-be guides of public opinion, even in the presence of notorious facts, advocate a system of education which has already led to the demoralisation of the people amongst whom it has been established. This is the teaching of experience, and it does not surprise us, for what can godless education lead to but to godlessness.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

THE whirligig of time brings about strange changes, and a glance at the State coach would perceive an odd lot seated upon the box. Ever since the late Treasurer remodelled his former Ministry, to the exclusion of Mr BASTINGS, a NEMESIS has been on his track, until the ungenerous treatment has been repaid, and the despised one now takes his place at the helm. We have no doubt the tactics employed to gracefully shelve the obnoxious colleague, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. The Executive of which Mr TURNBULL was the head, and Mr BASTINGS a member, resigned on the plea that the Provincial Secretary was unable to devote sufficient time to the affairs of office, through the pressure of private business. Were this really the case, and did his subsequent conduct bear out the step, neither Mr BASTINGS nor the public would have been at liberty to cavil at the decision; for although there are certain duties which every citizen owes to the State, none are expected to assume public offices to the neglect of private interests. No sooner, however, was the object attained by the resignation, than a reconstruction was effected, which was notable for the retention of one member who, it was asserted, had been so anxious to retire, and the rejection of another who was just as anxious to remain. Such being the fact, then, it was quite apparent to more than Mr BASTINGS that the step taken had been but a ruse to dispense with his services, and as human nature is weak, and men seldom form the same estimate of their qualifications and abilities as that held by their neighbours, it was but natural to suppose that the ungracious treatment by his colleagues was neither forgotten nor forgiven. That such is the case, the peculiar phraseology in which the want of confidence motion was framed, will testify; and it would appear as if the conspirator had carefully preserved the dagger of his opponent with which to strike the death-blow. The cause of complaint set forth is supremely vague, but the concluding portion unmistakably furnishes the key to the motive by which it is prompted. The terms of impeachment are as follows:—"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 a view to better financial and administrative arrangements being arrived at." It will be thus seen that the blow was aimed at individual members, rather than against the Executive as a body, and taking previous circumstances into consideration it is not

difficult to divine whom it was sought to make the political JONAH. It will be freely admitted that on personal grounds Mr. BASTINGS had much cause for complaint, in the treatment he received, but it must also be admitted that the late Executive, since its reconstruction, has been an able and effective one, and that the affairs of the Province have been administered with credit, and it is therefore to be regretted that a majority of the Council—small though it is—should have driven them from office without having any specific charge to lay at their doors. Of the Government formed by Mr. BASTINGS, and of which in the multiplicity of his offices he represents half the members, it would be premature to speak; and although we may have our own opinion as to its calibre, and the doubt that some of its component parts are calculated to add to either its stability or status, yet we hold that it is but fair it should have an impartial trial, and whether its reign be long or short, its existence or fall shall be determined by its merits alone. The head of the late Government while consistently refusing to coalesce with the malcontents, announced his determination of throwing no obstacle in the way of his successors, and promised that no factious opposition should be offered to any measure brought forward. It would appear, also, that the main difficulty in the way of the new team—that of securing a law officer—has been obviated by the offer of the late Provincial Solicitor to conduct, without office, the legal business of the Session. It will be thus seen that the new Executive has assumed the reins of power under more favorable circumstances than their predecessors, and when the Treasury benches again become vacant the fault will be their own, and arise from their being weighed in the balance and found wanting. It must, however, be borne in mind that the majority which sent their opponents into opposition, and placed office within their reach, cannot be relied on.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are pleased to learn that the efforts of the worthy pastor, the Rev. E. Royer, to place the schools at Naseby upon a substantial footing, have been worthily seconded by his parishioners, and that they are duly sensible of the labors of the reverend gentleman for the accomplishment of the object in view. At the collection made at the doors of the local church on Sunday, the 16th instant, the sum of £40 was received, which, considering the parish is neither an extensive nor a rich one, speaks well for its liberality and the interest the residents of the district take in so important a question.

It is, we believe, the fashion in some parts of Germany to celebrate with becoming festivities the 25th anniversary of one's wedding day, and these celebrations are called the "Silver wedding." The congregation of St. Mary's, Nelson, propose to keep the 25th anniversary or "silver wedding" of the Rev. Father Garin. It is just the above number of years this month since the Rev. Father was appointed parish priest of Nelson. His parish has been to him a loving bride, and he has been a faithful husband and father. The congregation intend to commission Herr Lindauer to paint a full length portrait in oils of Father Garin, which is to be hung in the dining hall of the Presbytery, and will be held as an heirloom by the Marist Fathers.

It is stated that the difficult feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four hours is shortly to be attempted by a pedestrian of the name of Edwards. The feat, if fairly accomplished, will be a surprising one, but we would recommend the gentlemen who have consented to act as the committee, to provide their own tape in the measurement of the distance, as we have a lively recollection of a gentleman bearing the same name undertaking in another Colony to walk seven miles in the hour, and which he was supposed to have successfully performed, but it was afterwards found that the tape which he kindly provided for the occasion had reduced the distance by nearly a mile.

By the arrival of the Otago we are in possession of English dates to the 14th instant, but the intelligence is not of an important character. An English telegram on the above date states that during the recent alarm in Europe, England despatched a note to Germany, in which was expressed a very decided opinion regarding the maintenance of peace. The reply, however, received from that Power was in a conciliatory tone, being both satisfactory and friendly. The President of the French Republic has written to thank England for her friendly attitude.—The funeral of John Mitchel took place at Newry, and was attended by ten thousand mourners, but the wires are silent with regard to the circumstances of his death or that of his patriotic brother-in-law, John Martin.—That most veracious chronicler, Anthony Trollope, has paid another visit to the antipodes, and is at present located in Sydney. The object of his second visit has not been stated, but it may be possible it is for the purpose of correcting, in a second edition of his work on the colonies, the inaccuracies for which it was so notable on its issue.—We regret to learn that the whole of the New Zealand mails for March were on board the ill-fated steamer Schiller, and have been all lost, but of course, much as this is to be deplored, it pales into insignificance before the melancholy tidings of the sacrifice of so many precious lives.

THE efforts which have been made of late to establish a Working Men's Club in Dunedin have at last been crowned with success, Saturday last being the opening night. The Club is situated in Princes street, opposite the Post Office, and, in addition to reading, smoking, and other rooms, is also provided with a billiard table. The Club now boasts of a large number of members, amongst whom—as an honorary one—figures the name of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby. Such an association will prove a boon to the young men of Dunedin, and only requires judicious management to become a thorough success.

It is with regret we learn that circumstances of a private nature have caused Mr. Albert Beck, one of the representatives of Bell Ward, to resign his position in the City Council. The only candidate as yet in the field for the vacancy is Mr. R. H. Leary, who will place himself in nomination.

MONDAY last being the natal day of Her Majesty, was celebrated as a close holiday, the Tradesmen's Races taking place on Kensington Course. His Excellency the Governor was present during the earlier portion of the day, but the weather assuming a somewhat threatening aspect, and no protection therefrom having been provided, he hastily beat a retreat.

In journalistic matters there have been material changes of late. The editorship of the 'Bruce Herald' has become vacant through the appointment of Mr. J. M. Perrier to a similar position on the 'Wellington Weekly Mail.' Mr. Perrier seems to have made a host of friends in the district which he has just left, and before his departure was entertained by the proprietor and employes of the 'Herald,' and presented with a handsome silver service in recognition of the esteem in which he has been held. The vacancy thus caused will be filled by Mr. F. Nicholls, sub-editor of the 'Daily Times,' and it is with regret that his many friends, both in and out of the profession, have heard of his intended departure, his genial good nature and thorough *bon-homie* securing the esteem and friendship of those to whom he is known. Mr. George Geddes, who has occupied the position of publisher of the 'Guardian' for the past twelve months, also severed his connection with that journal. Mr. Geddes has relinquished his position to enter upon a different sphere of labour, but before doing so was presented by the runners under his charge with a testimonial and a very handsome souvenir in consideration of the uniform courtesy they had experienced at his hands. To each and all of these gentlemen we tender our best wishes, and trust they will secure in their different spheres the hearty expressions of goodwill which follows them from Dunedin.

By a 'Gazette Extraordinary,' published on the 15th instant, the members of both Houses are informed that Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 30th prox. Another lengthy Extra, issued also on the 15th, gives a number of interesting tables of statistics regarding the colonial prize firing of 1875.

A FIRE of a most dangerous character, but luckily unattended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday night in Maitland street. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Watson, by whom the building was owned and occupied, had gone to town, leaving the house in the care of Mrs. Watson's mother and the servant. In the course of the evening the latter, in searching for some boots beneath one of the beds, set fire to the drapery, and in a few moments the house was in flames. One of the children was rescued by Mrs. Watson's mother at considerable risk, but neither fortunately receiving any injury. Although the house was insured for £550 the loss sustained amounts to £1,000.

We would draw the attention of our readers to a return, published in another column, of the number of scholars attending the Catholic Schools of Dunedin, and which possesses especial interest for Catholics. From that statement it will be seen that, notwithstanding the supposed superiority possessed by schools which are endowed from the public purse, over 500 children are educated at St. Joseph's without the slightest aid from the Government. It is also worthy of note that, as there are but 2000 Catholics in Dunedin, the number of scholars amount to one in every four.

THE 'New Zealand Times' in reviewing the position of the Ministry in the light of Mr. Vogel's illness and detention at Home, says: "Now that the doubt is removed, and we need not hope for his (Mr. Vogel's) return before September, there can be no possible object gained by postponing the opening of the session beyond the usual time, early in July; also, 'It would be idle to shut our eyes to the fact that the Government, as now constituted, is perhaps as weak as one as could well meet the House at the present crisis.' It says that Sir D. McLean will have enough to do to attend to in Native matters, and the Hon. E. Richardson will be fully occupied in Public Works, and neither can be of much assistance to the Ministers in other business. Neither Mr. Reynolds nor Mr. Atkinson is equal to conduct the Government business in the place of Mr. Vogel. The article altogether is very hostile. It says virtually, that rightly or wrongly, the colony has not confidence in the present Executive without Mr. Vogel.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hyde, writing under date, the 24th instant, sends us the following:—I am happy to be able to record the establishment of one Catholic School here, and though we have not as yet been fortunate enough to procure a teacher, the Rev. Father Royer—to his credit, be it written—has, in the meantime, undertaken that duty, and stated yesterday at Mass that he would continue to do so until a competent female teacher could be procured. I so trust that his Lordship, or some of the clergymen in Dunedin, will, before long, be able to recommend to the committee a lady who will relieve the rev. pastor of the self-imposed duties of teacher. Of one fact, am I confident that, whatever lady comes here to take charge of the school, the committee will endeavor to make her comfortable. Those who have known Father Royer for the last fifteen years, as the hard-working, indefatigable, and zealous priest; those who knew him when he was, perhaps, the only priest with whose face the diggers were

familiar, at a time, too, when the priest, as well as the digger, had to "rough" it, will regret that now, when the hardships and exposure to all sorts of weather in years gone by is beginning to tell on a constitution which must have been like iron, a sense of duty to his Divine Master compels him to undertake the responsibilities of a teacher, when a little rest would be more conducive to his health. But Father Royer remembers the commandment given to the church 1800 years ago, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations," and is determined that until a person can be got to take charge of the school, the Catholic children of Hyde shall not want a teacher.

RANDOM NOTES.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prant 'em."

FUDGE is furious, and when Fudge is furious Fudge is funny—for which, however, he must be held blameless. To those who read Fudge this may appear strange, fun not being his *forte*, and therefore, in the possession of a quality so foreign to, and unusual with Fudge natural, the change requires a note of explanation. Fudge is ambitious and aspires to rival Milton or Muldoon in poetry, and Thackeray or Timon in satire. While unhesitatingly conceding the former, I heretically hazarded a doubt about the latter, and forthwith the vials of Fudgistic wrath have been uncorked, and I have been told "the time o' day" with a vengeance. Had Fudge been allowed to pursue the even tenor of his way, his weekly production would be still conspicuous for its massive dullness, and the solitary spark which last week threw its feeble ray over his otherwise sombre column, would never have had existence. Floriculturists tell of flowers which emit no perfume until they are crushed beneath the heel; now Fudge is not a flower, and yet—but why pursue the simile further? After exhausting an abundant stock of "spicy wit, keen sarcasm, polished satire, and scathing irony," Fudge cries *peccavi*, and with a candor which, like charity covers a multitude of sins, admits that his column was never intended for aught but fudge, or else he should "not have wasted so much valuable space on such a subject as the 'Bankruptcy of Liberalism.' True, thou man of noble aspirations, and I heartily agree that it was the "concentrated, &c., &c., &c.," to hold forth upon a subject of which you had as much knowledge as a cat has of conic sections. Nevertheless, for daring to hint at what he has since innocently admitted, Fudge became indignant, and Hudibras and a host of minor missiles were hurled at my devoted head. Although obstinately refusing to accept the kindly advice tendered, I notice that Fudge is determined in future to make his productions intelligible, and by poetic extracts attached to each item, furnish the key to the mysterious, and solve what, without them, would be as great a problem as the identity of Junius. But still, it must be confessed, were Fudge to give his readers more of Hudibras and Co., and less of Fudge, a deal of speculation would be saved.

ANOTHER turn of the political kaleidoscope, and what do we behold! Otago's most rising politician astride the State locomotive. At least, so he is in the estimate of the 'Guardian,' and of course it is always correct. If the subject of its recent leading article and extravagant laudations possesses but a tithe of the virtues with which he has been accredited, the Province has indeed secured a treasure, and the sooner the steam—metaphorical and actual—has been got up, the better. 'Tis true the slight drawback of a superfluity of loquaciousness has been admitted. I am afraid, however, there was a hidden irony in admitting this weakness, and in the same breath dubbing the orator a "rising" one; but certainly if used in that sense, those who know the gentleman in question will readily admit that in the facility with which he gets upon his legs he is indeed a rising politician. If he has been as a private member as near perfection as possible, and the only defect has been a desire to rival his wonderful namesake, we are promised that, as the Minister with the weighty cares of State upon his shoulders, his reticence will in future equal the famous parrot, which could not speak, but was a perfect wonder to think. I am somewhat doubtful of the efficacy of the change of position, but if Mr. Fish is to remain a public man, and such a transformation can be effected, then by all means chose the lesser evil, and purchase his silence, even at the price of a seat on the Treasury Benches.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins terminated on Tuesday evening, on which occasion Mr. Hoskins took his benefit, in the character of Chryso in the classical play of "Pygmalion and Galatea." Since their first appearance, some three weeks since, the public have had no reason to complain of the class of entertainment which has been provided, and for which the management of Mr. Hoskins is always a sufficient guarantee. The public of Dunedin are always found to bestow a liberal patronage upon artistes of ability, and it is a matter of no wonder then, that, during the season just concluded, there should have been crowded houses. On Wednesday evening the Press Dramatic Club had possession of the boards, making their bow to the audience in the somewhat difficult French drama of "Plot and Passion." The Club since the formation have appeared repeatedly in aid of various local funds, but on Wednesday evening the appeal was on their own behalf, the proceeds being appropriated to the purchase of a wardrobe. Whether on account of the reputation of the performers, a desire to assist the object for which the entertainment was given, or the pleasure of criticising the critics, we are unable to say, but be the reason what it may, the attendance was a most cheering one. The advent of the "Fourth Estate" was preceded by the sparkling little comedietta, "A Happy Pair." Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins appearing as Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton. Of this part of the programme it is unnecessary to speak, but we may here mention that both Mr. Hoskins and Miss Colville generously gave their services during the evening. The principal characters introduced in "Plot and

Passion" are Fouché, Duke of Otranto, and Napoleon's celebrated Minister of Police; Madame de Fontanges, the spy, and afterwards the destroyer of Fouché; Henri de Neuville, an impulsive young Bourbon, who has been conspiring against the Empire, but is saved from ruin by the devotion of Marie de Fontanges; Demarets, the subordinate of Fouché, and by whom he is ultimately betrayed; and the Marquis de Cevennes. The part of the Secret Minister, whose sway was so powerful under the Napoleonic regime, was undertaken by Mr. R. Henry, who, throughout the whole piece, gave a most correct rendering of the calculating and passionless chief, not only forming the proper conception of the character, but also carrying it through with an ease and self-possession not usually found in amateurs. As the unhappy Madame de Fontanges, who has been lured into the clutches of Fouché, Miss Colville was, as she always is, most effective, the scene with Henri, in which she passionately declares her innocence of complicity in the intrigue against his liberty, calling forth especial marks of approbation. The very trying character of Henri de Neuville was assumed by Mr. Le Grove, and when it is remembered that it is one which calls into play the tenderest emotions of love, and indignant bursts of scorn and passion, it must be said that he is entitled to the highest praise for the manner in which he acquitted himself. No doubt at times he was rather stilted, and inclined to disregard the necessity of proper punctuation, but while the defects were but few and trivial, the delineation of the character as a whole was highly creditable. Mr. Mitchell has been looked upon as one of the most promising members of the Club, and on former occasions has been spoken most highly of, but to our mind his representation of the cringing Demarets, the unscrupulous tool of the pitiless Fouché, far surpassed his efforts on other occasions, his enunciation being given with a distinctness, and his bye-play with an effect which might be copied with profit by others beside amateurs. The character of the Marquis de Cevennes was entrusted to Mr. Buchanan, and although it is the only character in the drama with the slightest vein of comedy, so well did he fulfill the task allotted to him, that the contagion of his humor served to relieve in a great measure the heaviness of the other characters. Jabot was undertaken by Mr. Capper, and Grisboulle by Mr. Wyburn, but neither gentlemen can be complimented on their success, the chief merit consisting in the slight strain which was made on the abilities by the respective characters. The performance, taken as a whole, was a most successful one, and although many opinions had been expressed regarding the capacity of the Club to undertake such a trying drama as "Plot and Passion," we think it must be fairly admitted that those doubts have been set at rest since Wednesday night.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF 'NEW ZEALAND HERALD,' PER FAVOUR OF THE 'TABLET.')

SIR,—In your late leading article on Mr. Gladstone's now celebrated pamphlet you say of certain claims made by Archbishop Manning on behalf of the Pope that these are bold pretensions of his to be put forth in this the nineteenth century, "when school-boys read history, and know all about the acts of former Popes." Schoolboys read history. Yes, and it is of the last importance that the histories used in our schools should be truthful and impartial. Mr. Lusk, I notice, in his report on the last examination of the High School, remarks on the meagre and unsatisfactory kind of class book used by the pupils in that establishment, and suggests something more full and scholarly in future.

The historical epitome used, if I mistake not, in the High School is Collier's. On glancing over some portions of it I notice nothing erroneously stated, but much important matter suppressed which it is material even for "schoolboys" to know. The *suppressio veri*, every one knows, is at times even worse than the *assertio falsi*. One great objection Roman Catholics have to send their children to Government secular schools is founded on the fact that their mind is apt to contract a prejudice against their Church by reading histories so unfaithfully written. In Collier's History, and other popular historical epitomes used in secular or Protestant schools, while all or the worst evil deeds of Catholic celebrities may be given, sometimes no hint is given of some of the very worst acts of Protestant rulers. I write under correction of course. The reader is led erroneously to believe or infer that persecution is a tenet of the Catholic Church, and that no Catholic ever suffered for his religion. He is not told that the cruelties in Mary's reign were done in defiance of Catholic principles, and not in accordance with them; and that a Catholic priest, in open Court, reproached the Queen and the Government for attempting by such cruel means to bring men to forsake their error. He told them they were acting in opposition both to the spirit and the letter of the Gospel; that it was their duty to attempt to persuade the judgment, and not to take the lives of the unhappy persons they were persecuting. Circumstances such as these are suppressed in Collier's history, with what fairness you yourself shall judge. It is true he tells that Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, was opposed to such sanguinary measures as Mary's Government were adopting to suppress the Reformed creed. So far he is just. But this was not enough to place the transactions of that reign in their true light, and exonerate Catholics in general from the imputation of sympathising in acts of blood they abhor.

The above is a mere specimen of the wrong done to Catholics by the suppression of material historical facts in school histories and other more full histories written for the use of Protestants. Catholic statesmen, both lay and ecclesiastical, in past ages, committed many crimes under the impulse of bad passions. But it is unfair to conceal or pass over in silence the services so many eminent Popes and other Catholics have rendered to liberty and the cause of Christian civilization generally.

It is still more unjust to associate the crimes and follies of bad Catholics with the religion they profess, and to represent their evil deeds as the fruit of that religion. The Catholic body in all ages, even the present, has exhibited some of the very best and some of the very worst specimens of human nature. But the same thing might be said of the Jews of old. They were some of them the very worst of sinners, but who would think of bringing any charge against their religion on that account. When Mr. Gladstone, or any one else, has a mind to raise a prejudice against the Catholic religion, they never fail to refer to the transactions in Mary's reign, and to other great crimes committed by many Catholics in defiance of their principles.

Until about the beginning of the present century, there was no full History of England written by a Catholic of any great eminence in the republic of letters. The late Dr. Lingard supplied that want, and his large history has been epitomized for the use of schools. The best proof of his fearless impartiality is that his history has offended both Catholics and Protestants. He spares neither party. He records the worst and best acts of Protestant and Catholic, extenuates nothing, and sets down nothing in malice. That he should be entirely free from any bias was hardly to be expected. As to the motives of the actors, he does not deal with them at all. He tells what they did and said, and leaves the reader to form his own judgment of the motive. He says the novelist pretends to a perfect knowledge of the motives of his characters. The historian can make no such pretensions. Hume's History he regards as a historical romance founded on facts and the reverse of candid and truthful, especially in Catholic matters. Yet this history is epitomized for the use of schools at which Catholic children may be expected to attend; and we are thought unreasonably scrupulous if we object to our children using such histories.

Histories should be impartial, not sectarian—least of all should histories for schoolboys suppress any material truth, as Collier's does. Catholics desire that the worst as well as the best acts of Catholics should be fully and fairly recorded in history.

A. B.

THE 'PALL MALL GAZETTE' ON MR. GLADSTONE.

From an article in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' of January 30, entitled "Mr. Gladstone in Retirement," we take the following extracts. From their perusal our readers will see that Mr. Gladstone's theological abilities are not held in very high estimation by the English press:—

"But, while we consider Mr. Gladstone's retirement, temporary or final, to have been practically inevitable, we think that the reasons he has assigned for it, and which our contemporaries have mostly accepted, render it a bad precedent. It seems to us he may be justly charged with having acted on the very principle with which he reproaches the Roman Catholic Church under the regimen of the Vatican Decrees. He has preferred his religion to his country. Very extreme cases have to be put before the bearing of the decrees on civil allegiance can be illustrated and made intelligible; but Mr. Gladstone, still in the vigor of his powers, tells us that he leaves the public service to write theology. There have been sovereigns, statesmen, and generals who before now have quitted active life for the cloister; but then they had reasons for it. Like the great Emperor's gout; and, in fact, these retirements have been honorable retreats from work which could no longer be done. The exact form of retirement which Mr. Gladstone has chosen is certainly one for which it is not easy to find a parallel; the seclusion from public labors which is occupied with writing fierce theological manifestoes is probably of a kind which could only occur to an English politician. But the step has a general resemblance to the acts of extreme religious enthusiasts, and this form of religious enthusiasm is distinctly founded on preference of religion to country.

"Finally, we think Mr. Gladstone's retirement to be regretted as in one respect a memorable instance of self-deception. We cannot doubt that he leaves political debate for polemical controversy, not only because he has a strong wish for the last, but because he thinks he excels in it. There could not be a grosser mistake. Mr. Gladstone is a very poor writer; and it is only by careful study, and by throwing aside the greater part of one's associations with good writing, that one can find traces in his productions of the powers which made him a master in debate. No doubt, at first sight, there is an answer to this in the enormous circulation of his recent pamphlets. But the fact that near 150,000 of them have been sold only proves the more conclusively that he is leaving a field in which he is strong for a field in which he is weak. For Mr. Gladstone is read not because he is a telling writer, but because he is an orator so distinguished that he led a great political party. It is the ex-Prime Minister, not the pamphleteer, who has been read by so vast a multitude. His publications certainly do show a certain kind of ability. As we said above, he knows where to hit an adversary, and his trick was, of course, learned in parliamentary fence. But otherwise he is obscure, ponderous, and confused; and we venture to think that, if he lives long enough for his great parliamentary ascendancy to be forgotten, and goes on writing all the while, he will be scarcely read at all. Such a declension for the man who possesses almost in perfection the one talent the most valued under the institutions of our country, is melancholy indeed. Mr. Gladstone become a pamphleteer can only be compared to Richelieu busy with tragedy, or Frederick occupied with Alexander; but then at all events, the Frenchman continued to administer, and the German never wearied of war."

Mr. George Smith has discovered that the legend of the building of the Tower of Babel is recorded among the inscriptions on the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum.

COMING EVENTS.

PEACE OR WAR: Most men who read the public journals, and reflect on their contents, have their own opinions on what is likely to come. It appears to be a common and strong belief that a bloody war in Europe is at hand. Something like what is profanely called a "Holy War." War of any kind is a scandal to Christendom; but a so-called Holy War is peculiarly so. My impression is strong, that in spite of many threatening appearances on the political horizon, we shall not see war. My hopes of peace are mainly grounded on the fact that the Pope is bent on peace. Shorn as he lately has been of temporal power, both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli are yet of opinion that never at any former period of history was the spiritual influence of the Pope greater than it now is. Spiritual influence is near akin to political power; no question of that. If his Holiness were actuated by mere human motives, motives of worldly expediency and humanity, he must desire to avert war. But as the common father of all Christians he has special reasons, and those of the most sacred kind, to set his face against war. Nothing is more hostile to the progress of the Catholic or Christian religion than war; nothing more conducive to its spirit than a state of settled peace. I take the recent quiet re-establishment of the legitimate royal power in Spain to be the harbinger of a general peace. The reappearance of Garibaldi in Rome shows a resolution of the war or revolutionary party to make one last desperate attempt to arrest the downfall of their power. Garibaldi in Italy, and Mr. Gladstone in England, are equally bent on aiming a deadly blow at the Papal power, but by widely different means. Time will show with what success they are working. I am sorry for Mr. Gladstone. He is a man of whom Englishmen of every creed and class may well feel proud; a true patriot, and a devout sincere Christian, not to speak of his splendid talents. He has many claims on the gratitude of Catholics, and of all friends of national liberty and national justice. Not even his late pamphlet ought, in my opinion, to induce the Catholics to desert his standard for good and for ever. He has made a grand mistake in issuing such an expostulation, and it looks uncommonly like an act of spite because the Irish Catholic party were mainly instrumental in breaking up his Cabinet, and because his bosom friend, Lord Ripon, had adopted the Catholic faith. Mr. Gladstone is not a young man now, and the two events coming on him at once, no doubt led to the "rash act" which he committed in issuing his now celebrated "Expostulation" which, along with the replies it provoked, will hereafter form a memorable chapter in the history of Christendom and the Catholic Church, and not of England alone. Mr. Gladstone is ambitious; but his ambition is of the noblest and most lofty kind, free from anything, properly speaking, selfish, sordid, or mean. We know that ambition is an infirmity, but it is an infirmity of noble natures. He found the Roman Catholic Church crossing his path, and he attacked her with his wonted courage and ability. He, it must be owned, is a foeman worthy of her fame and world-wide power. However Catholics may regret Mr. Gladstone's act, they may palliate it if they cannot justify his motives. We know that the most injurious acts at times may proceed from a pure and good motive; for human nature is a mystery, which none save the Creator himself can fully comprehend. Besides, Mr. Gladstone does not like the Pope. "Infallibility" in any sense. He may yet live to see that he wrote his pamphlet in error, not knowing rightly what he said, nor whereof he affirmed. He may yet make due atonement for his error. Finally, educated and well read Catholics will not be disturbed by his pamphlet, or by Bismark's proceedings. The excitement in the public mind caused by both will soon die out. "Catholics," says Dr. Newman, "have themselves to blame for alienating a man of so religious a mind as Mr. Gladstone from their side." I believe it. He may yet be won back, and Dr. Newman is just the man to win him. We know that the Catholic Church has survived and prospered in the face of far greater troubles than either, and the navy is an important part of every State.

A seaman belonging to a French ship of war had died near some remote island in the Pacific, and was buried there. No sooner did the ship reach this port, than a respectful request was made to the Vicar-General, Father Fynes, on behalf of the officers and men, that the office for the dead might be said for the deceased in the cathedral. After due notice to the congregation, the request was complied with. The officers and men attended in a body at the solemn requiem service along with a considerable number of the congregation, whose pious act of sympathy was gratefully acknowledged by the Frenchmen. Like Judas Maccabees, these brave French sailors were not ashamed publicly to proclaim their belief that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be released from their sins." What a different feeling is this compared with that which pervaded the French soldiers and sailors some eighty years ago, when Christianity, or even a belief in God and a future state were subjects of contemptuous and profane derision, to many Frenchmen to this day. It may be noticed that though special prayer for the dead be a Catholic practice; yet it is a practice often neglected except by those Catholics who are very earnest and fervent in their religion. I cannot but regard the above incident therefore as a good omen for France, and for peace in the future.

Europe is evidently sick and tired of revolutions. As the revolution has silently died out in Spain, we hope it may do so in France and Italy too ere long without detriment to true liberty, and safe reforms. England may not dare openly do anything to show sympathy with the Pope. Indirectly and quietly she will support his pacific efforts, and if he ever regain his temporal dominions, or any part of them, it will be mainly through the moral power of England indirectly and peacefully exerted on his behalf. The great English statesmen and warriors of the last generation, the Pits, Wellingtons, and Nelsons knew well the value of the Pope's services in the interests of peace, loyalty, and liberty. In every

state, Catholic or Protestant, they exerted their influence on his behalf accordingly, in spite of their aversion to the Catholic faith. So did the late great Protestant French Minister, M. Guizot. I would not mind predicting that we shall see the same thing repeated ere long; if not by the present, at least by the coming English statesmen. The power of England, her moral influence in the world have not declined since the days when Wellington and Nelson fought and conquered. We must bear in mind that to the courage and loyalty of the Catholic portion of the British army Wellington was in no slight degree indebted for those laurels which he was so proud to wear. He had the justice and manliness to proclaim this fact before the assembled Peers of England, when vindicating the claims of his Catholic subjects to an equality of civil rights with Protestants. The Catholic soldier of this day has not lost, nor is he likely to lose any of his hereditary courage and loyalty to the throne, even though he accept the Vatican decrees, and believe the Papal Infallibility.

LAIC.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES LEVER, THE NOVELIST.

THE Villa Morrelli was an unattractive-looking house from the road, from which it was approached by iron gates and a short drive. But on the other (or garden) it was one of the most picturesque, irregularly-built old houses imaginable, and the flagged garden terrace at the back commanded a lovely view of the storied hill of San Miniato, with its ancient church and half-ruined fortification on its top, and of the olive and vine-planted valley which divided the two eminences. Often of a summer evening, before the arrival of whistlers from Florence, I used to find Lever in an easy-chair on this terrace with coffee before him and a cigar in his mouth, enjoying the cool hour of the Ave Maria. Sometimes, finding nobody there, I penetrated into the long series of sitting-rooms that occupied all the ground floor of the building, and on these occasions was sure to find him in a little study, the last and remotest of the suite, writing. But he was always glad of a motive for laying the pen aside. And then we used to go and sit on the terrace and discuss the chances of a coming war—that which was decided at Sadowa—and Lever would give his reasons, strategical and political, for feeling sure that Austria would be victorious. And then, one by one, the whistlers would drop in, and the Austrians and Prussians were forgotten in the excitement of the battles, the upshot of which our friend was better able to predict. Lever's outward appearance was exactly such as the mental characteristics which have been attributed to him in the preceding pages would lead one to expect. He was, though not a tall, rather a large-made and large-limbed man—not fat, but portly in his person; and there was a kind of expensiveness in his character. He used to wear a coat falling freely and widely back, and exhibiting a large expanse of waistcoat. He affected, I think, light colors rather, and often a white waistcoat. He was an especially spruce and speckless looking man, yet without any appearance of care or precision. He used to show a great deal of linen about his bosom, and neck, and hands, which always looked as if it had been put on the minute before, and would, if it were to be preserved in the condition one always saw it in, need to be renewed the next minute. His head was rather large, and sufficiently bald at the top to show that on phrenological principles it was exceedingly well formed—broad and, though not massive, in the forehead, and with that wide, round arch from ear to ear which is held to denote a well-developed and well-balanced moral organization. The broad face, clean-looking and fresh-colored, but hardly to be called florid, with its clear eyes brimming over with humor, and its wide mouth well furnished with brilliantly white teeth, was the very picture and most eloquent expression of good-nature, good-temper and good-humor. The lips were full, but not sensual; there was too much indicative of intellect about them. The chin, always smoothly shaven, was large, and might have been called a little heavy had it been appended to a less mobile and less wit-lighted face. It had an expressiveness of its own too, that chin; for it had a way, when he was in a satirical mood and was about to say a sharp thing, of assuming a look of hardness and squareness about the under jaw which would have imparted a character of severity to the face, if the eyes had not all the time been shooting out sun-beams on the sly. I wonder how those eyes looked when he was really angered. I never saw him so.—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE KING OF DELHI AND THE SEIDLITZ POWDER.—On the first consignment of seidlitz powders in the capital of Delhi, the monarch became deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained to his majesty how it should be used. Into a goblet he put the twelve blue papers, and having added water the king drank it off. This was the alkali, and the countenance expressed no sign of satisfaction. It was then explained that in the combination of the two powders lay the luxury, and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved, and as eagerly swallowed by his majesty. With a shriek that will be remembered while Delhi is numbered among the kingdoms, the monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and, in full agonies, screamed, "hold me down!" then, rushing from the throne, fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long-continued effervescence of the compound, squirting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death—a melancholy humiliating proof that kings are mortal.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature, says the San Francisco correspondent of the 'New Zealand Herald,' which contains the following section:—"That bachelorism is hereby declared a privilege, and every male inhabitant of this State over 30 years of age, being sound of mind and enjoying good bodily health, remaining unmarried after the first day of May, 1875, shall pay a fine of ten dollars annually."

GLASNEVIN.

THE GRAVE OF MACMANUS.

THE TOMB OF CURRAN.

QUITTING the grave of Anne Devlin, with a prayer for the soul of that noble-hearted woman, we continue our walk eastward, and see before us the burial-plot of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is a little square enclosed with an iron railing; inside we see a number of low headstones, painted black on the surface, through which the names of the deceased are cut into the white substance of the stone. In each of those graves lie several occupants—as many as seven or eight in some—whose names make quite a list on the little headstone. Pious and learned men lie there, brave and true servants of their holy Master whose name they bore and whose cross was their glory. For them death had no terrors—it had long been a subject of familiar contemplation; their lives were spent in an atmosphere of prayer; the "Pater Noster" and "Hail Mary" had gone through every fibre of their being, and were being continually exhaled from their hearts; and when the summons came for them they answered in hope and trust, and without repining: "Father, not my will, but thine, be done."

THE GRAVE OF MACMANUS.

Leaving that quiet little community-room of theirs, on the right hand we turn down the walk, and ere long come to a corner plot on which we see four rough slabs of stone laid down level with the ground. Drawing near it we see that a number of patriotic devices, rudely drawn, have been scratched into the stone, by inartistic, and, it may be, juvenile hands. The Irish Sunburst is figured there, and the flag of free America; there are pikeheads in several places; the phrase "God Save Ireland" is faintly discernable in one spot, and slantwise across one of the flags is cut, rather more deeply and firmly than any of the other inscriptions, the word "Liberty." It is the grave of Terence Bellew MacManus.

Truly a neglected-looking grave—and all the more unbecoming its purpose when one calls to mind the extraordinary circumstances connected with the interment. Across three thousand miles of a stormy ocean were brought the relics that lie beneath; there was a great purpose in their removal—strong hopes, bold designs, were connected therewith; the interest, the sympathy of the Irish race on both sides of the Atlantic, were excited; many notable incidents took place in connection with their transference from their temporary resting-place in the soil of San Francisco and their committal to this spot of Irish earth. And what a scene was that! Never can it be forgotten by anyone who witnessed it. The long, slow, and steady march of fifty thousand men through the streets of Dublin—the solemn strains of sacred music swelling on the air—the throng of the multitude in the cemetery—the solemn words of the religious service—the exhortation of the patriotic clergyman who performed those last rites—the murmured responses of the crowd. And has all that deep love and high enthusiasm ended in this? Are there only those rude flags after all, to mark the grave of the gallant soldier of Irish liberty, Terence Bellew MacManus? In truth, for a considerable time there was not even so much. After the interment the covering placed over the grave consisted simply of a number of planks; exposure to the weather caused these to shrink, and through the openings between them the rain dropped into the grave. So it remained until one of the officials connected with the cemetery replaced the planks by these stones, and got the joints cemented so as to make them a water-tight protection for the relics that lie beneath. Of course the men who took the chief part in the translation of those remains always contemplated the erection of a handsome monument over this, their final resting-place; but they had views of their own as to the proper time for setting about the work; and in the meantime they wished that no others would take the project in hand. On this account the sister and sole representative of the deceased declined the offer of a patriotic Irish gentleman who proposed to organize a public subscription for the erection of a simple but neat monument over the grave. Since then, however, we are glad to know, the lady has given her assent to the proposition; and consequently there is a probability that in our day we may see a monument over the remains of the brave MacManus which will answer its purpose "till Ireland a nation can build him a tomb."

THE DUFFY AND STOWELL MONUMENTS.

Passing on towards the old O'Connell circle, we can make our way to two memorial crosses erected to the memory of men who suffered for connection with the political movement of 1865-67. One of these stands somewhat out of the highway, and some distance in from the walk which passes nearest to it; but so numerous are the visitors who call to see it that a path is beaten across the grass up to its base. It marks the burial place of a family named Stowell, two of whose members, there interred, underwent imprisonment for alleged political offences. One of these, a young lad of slight frame and delicate constitution, had been subject to the most barbarous treatment, which rapidly extinguished the vital spark within him. His jailors released him just in time to give his few last gasps in his mother's arms. The care of loving friends always keeps "the Stowell Cross" very neatly decorated; and no visitor can quit without emotion that burial place of the brave yet gentle young martyr and the several other members of an amiable and patriotic family who are there interred.

The other cross to which we have alluded stands by the main walk leading to the O'Connell circle, and marks the grave of Edward Duffy. The inscription in green and gold letters on its marble panel tells the brief history of his life. He was, it says, "convicted of love for Ireland, May 21, 1867, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He died in Millbank prison, January 17, 1869, aged twenty-nine years." The inscription further states: "Love for Ireland was the passion of his life; his brightest day-dream that he might die fighting for her freedom."

All of which was indeed true of the brave and gentle Edward Duffy.

JOHN DONEGAN, JOHN HOGAN, JOHN O'DONOVAN.

Passing into the O'Connell circle, we see that the vault under the green mound in the centre, in which the coffin of the Liberator formerly lay, is at present unoccupied. All around are many beautiful and costly erections, one of the most notable of which rises over the remains of John Donegan—that opulent but simple and unostentatious Dublin trader, the golden shower of whose charities fell silently all over the land. Chapels, convents, Catholic schools, hospitals, orphanages, all were recipients of the princely bounty of John Donegan—the only condition attached to the gift usually being that it should not receive publicity. We may humbly trust that his soul is now in the enjoyment of the great reward promised to such good work.

Not far from John Donegan's monument a small slab of white marble, with a cross engraved on it, lies flat upon the grass. At the foot of the little cross a name is cut. We lift the grass from off the letters, and we read, "John Hogan." It is the grave of the great Irish sculptor. One would expect to see in that spot some appropriate creation of the sculptor's art—something to indicate that he who sleeps below was master of that wondrous power which moulds the marble into shapes of beauty, so life-like that one might almost fancy he sees them breathe. Yet there lie the mortal remains of the gifted Hogan with no other mark over them than we have described.

Close by Hogan's lie the relics of another great Irishman without a mark of any sort over them. Under the plain green sward lie the remains of the great Irish scholar, John O'Donovan, the translator and annotator of "The Annals of the Four Masters," the translator also of the Brehon Laws in conjunction with O'Curry, whose grave, which is likewise unmarked, is situated directly opposite to the Father Fay and John B. Dillon monuments referred to in our last number. The scholar and the artist repose almost side by side; a brain once stored with precious learning, another which glowed with the bright inspirations of genius, are now but grains of dust beneath the emerald turf. Would that they had been longer spared to Ireland.

As we retrace our steps from the O'Connell circle, we cannot help recollecting that some years ago everyone entertaining it could see in gilt letters, over the first vault on his left-hand side, the words "Honest Tom Steele," the popular name of one of O'Connell's most devoted friends and fellow-laborers. That name is not there now. The remains of Honest Tom were shifted from thence, taken round away to vault number fifty-one, and their original resting-place is now otherwise occupied. This act of dispossession created much popular indignation when it was discovered; and no fair excuse for it has ever been laid before the public.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

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THE following extract from the speech of the hero of Waterloo on the question of Catholic Emancipation, may be read with profit by the admirers of Mr. Gladstone. The testimony of one who had so many opportunities of witnessing the loyalty of Catholics and their unwavering devotion upon many a blood-stained field, when their disaffection would have been fraught with disastrous consequences, should carry infinitely more weight than the vindictive utterances of a disappointed politician, smarting under the effects of a hard, but well-deserved lesson.—

"It is already well known to your lordships, that, of the troops which our gracious Sovereign did me the honour to entrust to my command at various periods during the war—a war undertaken expressly for the purpose of securing the happy institutions and independence of the country—that at least one half were Roman Catholics. My lords, when I call your recollection to this fact, I am sure all further eulogy is unnecessary. Your lordships are well aware for what length of period and under what difficult circumstances, they maintained the Empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the houses and wrecked the institutions of every other people; how they kept alive the only spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe; and how by unprecedented efforts they at length placed us, not only far above danger, but at an elevation of prosperity for which we had hardly dared to hope. These, my lords, are sacred and imperative titles to a nation's gratitude. My lords, it is become quite needless for me to assure you that I have invariably found my Roman Catholic soldiers as patient under privations, as eager for the combat, and as brave and determined in the field as any other portion of His Majesty's troops; and in point of loyalty and devotion to their king and country, I am quite certain they have never been surpassed. I claim no merit in admitting that others might have guided the storm of battle as skilfully as myself. We have only to recur to the annals of our military achievements to be convinced that few indeed of our commanders have not known how to direct the unconquerable spirit of their troops, and to wreath the fresh glories round the British name. But, my lords, while we are free to acknowledge this, we must also confess that, without Catholic blood or Catholic valour, no victory could ever have been obtained, and the first military talents in Europe might have been exerted in vain at the head of an army. My lords, if on the eve of any of those hard-fought days, on which I had the honour to command them, I had thus addressed my Roman Catholic troops:—'You well know that your country either so suspects your loyalty, or so dislikes your religion, that she has not thought proper to admit you amongst the ranks of her citizens; if on that account you deem it an act of injustice on her part to require you to shed your blood in her defence, you are at liberty to withdraw'—I am quite sure, my lords, that, however bitter the recollections which it awakened, they would have spurned the alternative with indignation; for the hour of danger and glory is the hour in which the gallant, the

generous-hearted Irishman best knows his duty, and is most determined to perform it. But if, my lords, it had been otherwise; if they had chosen to desert the cause in which they were embarked, though the remainder of the troops would undoubtedly have maintained the honour of the British arms, yet, as I have said, no efforts of theirs could ever have crowned us with victory. Yes, my lords, it is mainly to the Irish Catholics that we all owe our proud pre-eminence in our military career; and that I, personally, am indebted for the laurels with which you have been pleased to decorate my brow, for the honours which you have so bountifully lavished on me, and for the fair fame (I prize it above all other rewards), which my country in its generous kindness, has bestowed upon me. I cannot but feel, my lords, that you yourselves have been chiefly instrumental in placing this heavy debt of gratitude upon me, greater, perhaps, than has ever fallen to the lot of any individual, and however flattering the circumstance, it often places me in a very painful position. Whenever I meet, and it is almost an every day occurrence, with any of those brave men, who, in common with others, are the object of this bill, and who have so often borne me on the tide of victory; when I see them still branded with the imputation of a divided allegiance, still degraded beneath the honest mind, and still proclaimed unfit to enter within the pale of the constitution, I feel almost ashamed of the honours which have been lavished upon me—I feel that, though the merit was theirs, what was so freely given to me was unjustly denied to them; that I had reaped though they had sown; that they had borne the heat and burden of the day, but that the wages and repose were mine alone. My lords, it is a great additional gratification to me to advocate these principles in conjunction with a distinguished member of my family, so lately at the head of the Government of his native country—a country ever dear to me from the recollections of my infancy, the memory of her wrongs, and the bravery of her people. I glory, my lords, in the name of Ireland; and it is the highest pleasure of my ambition to be thus united with the rest of my kindred in the grateful task of closing the wounds which seven centuries of misgovernment have inflicted upon that unfortunate land."

GENERAL NEWS.

Quite a novel swindle is now on foot in Melbourne, says the 'Town and Country,' in the shape of sixpences which have all the appearance of half-sovereigns. A would-be perpetrator of this fraud was detected, and has revealed the following strange fact:—"If a clean sixpence is put into the mouth while smoking a pipe, it will, in the course of an hour or so, acquire a golden tinge, which by gaslight is easily mistaken for the genuine article."

There is a township and port somewhere in the North Island of New Zealand where marriages are few, and where not many vessels arrive during a year. For some reason best known to the authorities, the offices of Registrar of Marriages, and Harbour-master and Pilot were combined in one individual, and this about two years ago placed a couple about to be married in a curious position. They preferred the simple ceremony in the Registrar's office to the blessings of the parson, and just while the Registrar was busy tying the connubial knot, in rushed a messenger with the news that a vessel was being thumped to pieces on the bar, and that the pilot's services were immediately required. The Registrar rushed off precipitately, leaving his work unfinished, and proceeded in a boat to see what was to be done with the vessel. He stayed away so long that the half-married couple grew tired of waiting, and at last departed. Whether they subsequently returned to have the ceremony completed is not clearly known, but report says they did.

It is rumoured that Mr. Vogel will return to the colony, present a budget showing a surplus, take his final farewell, and seek admission to the House of Commons.

Sir Hercules Robinson has rather cooled the ardour of those who imagined that the Fijis would become the home of a large population of European descent, by stating it as his deliberate opinion that, as the islands are within 5 degrees of the equator, the conditions are unfavourable to European life, and prohibit the employment of white labour. Under the most favourable circumstances Fiji can only become a colony somewhat similar to Ceylon, or Java, or the Mauritius, producing tropical products by means of black labour, under white supervision and superintendence. Under no circumstances can the place develop like Australia, or New Zealand, or North America, into a permanent home for the Anglo-Saxon race. The bulk of the community can never be people speaking the English language, but must be composed of Orientals of some description, as they alone are capable of labouring and living under the vertical rays of a tropical sun.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' has published a letter from Count Ladislav Plater on the subject of the conversions to the Russian Church. It will be remembered that a statement went the round of the papers to the effect that 50,000 Catholics, inhabitants of Podlachia, had spontaneously abjured the Catholic faith, and gone over with their clergy to the Schism. Count Ladislav Plater affirms that the facts are in direct contradiction to this assertion. It was by the shedding the blood of those who resisted, by reducing whole populations to misery, that, after a protracted persecution almost beyond the stretch of endurance, "material submission" was obtained. It was thus, he adds, that the Russian Government had proceeded in Poland since the time of Catherine II. in its work of so-called conversion. The Russian journals themselves have acknowledged the massacres which were begun a year ago in Podlachia—that part of the Empire where the supposed conversions have taken place, but where in fact there have been no conversions at all. The most circumstantial details have been published upon the subject, and a commemorative medal, struck in Gallicia, will perpetuate the memory of this martyrdom. We were aware from the first that the statement that 50,000 Catholics had suddenly and without motive turned Schismatics was simply incredible and ridiculous; and we hope before long to give our readers full particulars of the story of these "conversions by force."

NUMBER AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

AT
ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, DUNEDIN, FROM MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH TO FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, 1875.

19 Weeks	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week	15th week	16th week	17th week	18th week	19th week
No. on Roll ...	63	108	123	137	150	161	164	167	171	176	178	179	181	182	182	183	185	185	186
Average attendance	53.75	100.6	109.4	115.4	134.66	128	131.6	124.5	114.66	122.5	117.5	85*	89*	129	124	125	113	91†	85†

* Races—Easter. † Ascension Day—Wet.

On the Roll ... St. JOSEPH'S FEMALE SCHOOL.
... 216 ... Average Attendance ... 180
CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Number of Scholars ... 83

NEW WINTER GOODS.

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Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS,
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Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

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Cheap Hosiery
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Cheap-Winceys
Cheap Tartans
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Cheap Underclothing
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Cheap Waterproofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Collars, &c.

25 TWENTY-FIVE CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit Guaranteed.

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

JAMES KENNEDY,

BOOTMAKER,

Princes-street, South Dunedin,

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

Great reduction in prices.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

M. W. HAWKINS,

Accountant and Commission Agent.

Office: Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

SPECTACLES.

A. H. ROSS AND CO.,

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUG-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otago ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar,

M'LEAN & CO,

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

ATIONAL PIE HOUSE,

MacLaggan street.

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

Pie and Cup of Coffee ... Sixpence.

JOHN WALLS.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI
DAILY COACH TO HENDERSON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH and CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

All kinds of Fire Insurance at
LOWEST CURRENT RATE

HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

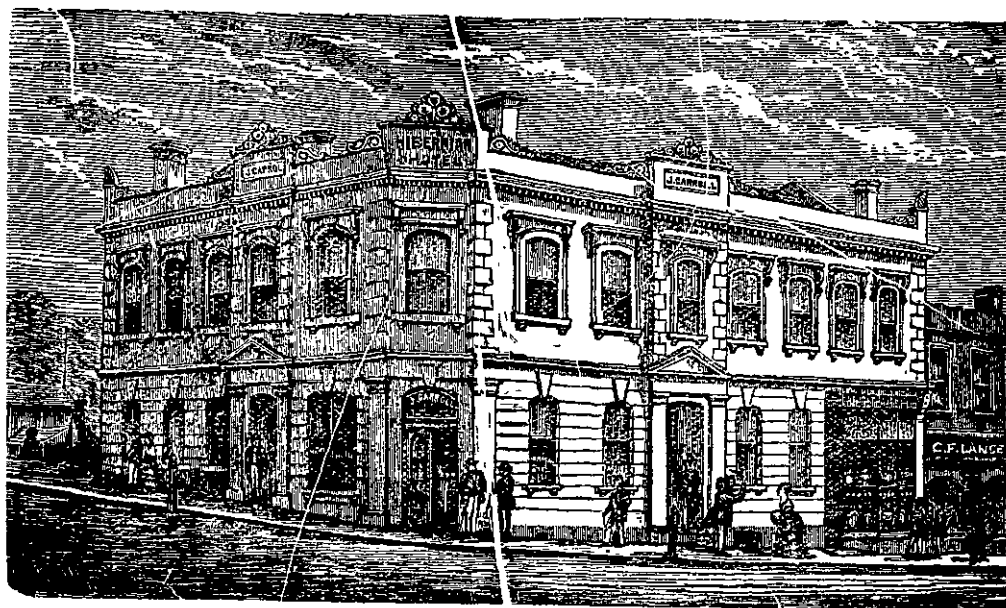
NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!

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

PHONOGRAPHY is the application of science and economy to the art of writing. It is more easily written and read than long hand.

MR. DIACK, Mainland street, has an Evening Class now open. He also gives lessons privately and through the post.

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



THE Proprietor of this new Hotel, having built it after the best and most approved 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.

KING STREET BUTCHERY.

JULIUS BAIN
PROPRIETOR.

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

HUGH DEVINE,
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

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

Charges strictly moderate.

WILLIAM WYBER,
WHOLESALE & FAMILY BUTCHER

PRINCES STREET CUTTING,
DUNEDIN.

Shipping Supplied.

MOODIE'S LABOR INSTITUTE.

Rattray-st., Dunedin.
(Formerly of Drummond's Institute,
Edinburgh.)

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
WM. MOODIE, LABOR AGENT.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

WILLIAM MUDGE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

GREAT KING-ST.,

(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
DUNEDIN.

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

JOSEPH DYSON,
HAT & BONNET
MANUFACTURER,

STUART-ST.—(Opposite St. Paul's)—OCTAGON
Ladies Felt Hats cleaned and re-shaped to the latest fashions.

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situated 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.

Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

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

JAMES RUSSELL,

SADDLER,

(Opposite the Museum),

GREAT KING-ST.,

DUNEDIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

M. R. F. T. VAN HEM
M.R.C.S.E., and L.S.A., &c.,
Begg to intimate to the inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding district that he is about to commence practice as
CONSULTING SURGEON & GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

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 science. He has taken

Chambers adjoining the National Portrait Gallery
(late 'Daily Times' Office)
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.
Hours of Consultation: from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ST. KILDA BUTCHERY.

ALEXANDER MASON,
PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon and goods delivered all over the Townships daily.

Just Published, Price One Shilling.

ON SOME COMMON CAUSES OF
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

BY ROBERT H. BAKEWELL.

M.D., St. Andr., M.R.C.S., Eng., Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, late President of the Medical Board of Trinidad, Visiting Physician of the Leper Asylum, and Medical Officer of Health for the Colony; formerly on the Medical Staff of the army in the Crimea and at Scutari, &c., &c. Author of "The Pathology and Treatment of Small-pox;" on the "Growth and Reproduction of the Red Corpuscles of the Blood," &c., &c., &c. "Reports on Leprosy," addressed to the Governor of Trinidad and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dunedin, New Zealand: Wise and Co.
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WANTED KNOWN.

ALL kinds of FURS made to order, cleaned, repaired, and altered. Manufacturer of oil coats, horse and van covers.
D. COHEN, next door to Bank of New Zealand, George street.

MR. WM. HENDERSON,

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

PRINCES STREET,

(Next Messrs Burton Bros.)

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FRANCIS HANNIGAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

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PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL

HOUSE DECORATOR,

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Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAHER,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality.
Prices strictly moderate.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.
Low rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E E V E S & C O .
Manufacturers of

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

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-OASKS:—

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

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

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

V.



R.

J E W E L L E R

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

M. & J. M E E N A N ,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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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 **Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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

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

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

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

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 vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from

MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS

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

Rheumatism,
Rheumatic Gout,
Sciatica,

Tie Douloureux,
Neuralgia,
Lumbago,

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

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

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

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

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Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & Co.
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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street, London.

** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.



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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

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Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

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Manager.

[A CARD.]

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

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TIMOTHY HAYES, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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Leave the Booking Office, Maunse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.

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

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

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

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

Maunse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

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DESS STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
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MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

JAMES MURPHY,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order. Perfect fits guaranteed, and charges strictly moderate.

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HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Imperial Hotel.)

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

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**DOMINICAN CONVENT
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YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN
or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI**

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

Respectable references are required.

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D. M. CAMERON, Proprietor.
Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stabling. Undrugged genuine Liquors supplied. No inebriates tolerated. The 'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'Dunedin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,' contributing to the 'Feast of reason and the flow of soul.'

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Mrs. H. J. De SMIDT, Proprietress.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.
Superior Stabling.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,
AHAUUA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

ANCIENT and Modern Languages.—

Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian; also

Drawing, Painting, &c., &c. **A. BUECHLER,**

corner of Octagon and George street, above Peterson's grocer.

[A CARD.]

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CIVIL ENGINEER

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

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Prayer Books Douay Bibles
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Crucifixes Statues
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Pictures (Religious and Secular)
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety

AGENT FOR THE—

Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY** always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription 2s per Month.
Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

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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.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELCAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

And General Store,

NEVIS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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.

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

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.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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,

OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

L. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL.

CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY
PROPRIETOR.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

THOS. H. WOODCOCK,

Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,
Temporary Office,

(Opposite Grange street),

HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Wesleyan.'
Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good References.

SHIP INN HOTEL

KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES

Will be the motto aimed at.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.

Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.

Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

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

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN,

PROPRIETOR.

MRS. FOSTER.

GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel).

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

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.

GRANGE HOTEL,

HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

C. BUNBURY.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, &c.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of Mills, Dick & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 29th day of May, 1875.