

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 111.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 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.

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

F. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOEER, 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.

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 Travel-
lers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.

First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS,

(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

**OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS,**

[PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

**ALBION BREWING AND MALTING
COMPANY (LIMITED.)**

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

CHAIRMAN

H. S. Chapman, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

W. J. M. Larnach, Esq.

Geo. W. Elliott, Esq.

Geo. S. Brodrick, Esq.

Edward Hulme, Esq., M.D.

James Hogg, Esq.

R. M. Robertson, Esq.

Wm. Scouler, Esq.

James Anderson, Esq.

The Company are buyers of good samples of Malting Barley.

Have now on Sale—

Prime Pale Malt, equal to anything imported.

JOSEPH ESKDALE,

Manager.

**WALKER STREET GENERAL
STORE,**

EDWARD SHERDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

M. R. JOHN MOUNT

(Late of Lawrence),

SOLICITOR,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J. O. H. HEALEY

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

[CARD.]

**J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic
and Allopathic Physician,** may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

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 Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied by Messrs Harpor 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 paperhanging (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes 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,
Filloul Street.
KRAST AND MCCARTHY,
**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLED.**

C E N T R A L R E G I S T R Y O F F I C E.
PROPRIETRIX - MISS CANE,
(Late Mrs. Howard),
PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Thomson, Strang and Co's.)
Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

A L B A N Y S T R E E T B U T C H E R Y.
JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.
Families waited upon, and Orders delivered
all over the City.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

J O H N D R U M M ' S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dundee.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Phillip 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.
THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

P A T R I C K C A S E Y,
Princes street South,
DUNEDIN.
**FAMILY GROCER AND PROVISION
DEALER.**

J O H N M E L 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
S T A B L E S.
W. H. T A G G A R T,
(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)
M ' D O N N E L L ' S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.
WALKER STREET.
DUNEDIN.

H. Q U I G L E Y & S O N S,
GENERAL COOPERAGE,
QUEEN-ST., WHARF,
A U C K L A N D.
All kinds of Casks bought and sold. Orders
promptly attended to.

NOTICE.
**SOUTH DUNEDIN TIMBER YARD
AND GENERAL STORE.**
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.

HANOVER STREET COAL DEPOT.
ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island, Coal
and Firewood delivered all over the City and
Suburbs at current rates.
Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. W O O D S,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.
Building in all its branches, Car- ly Exe-
cuted. Jobbing work attended to.
**CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.**

W A N T E D K N O W N, Pushing the Trade
LEAR'S Colonial made
Russian Calf Boots ... 0 18 6
Tasmanian Kangaroo " ... 0 18 6
South Sea Porpoise " ... 0 18 6
Victorian Wallabi " ... 0 18 6
French Kid " ... 0 18 6
LEAR'S BOOT STORE
(Next Craig and Gillies),
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

F. B E I S S E L
(By Appointment)
HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER
To H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and his
Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.B.
PRINCES STREET.
BEISSEL'S CANTHARIDES FLUID,
The only article in the whole world capable of
REPRODUCING HAIR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
**DO NOT PURCHASE IMPORTED
SWEETS.**

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

**14 SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS CON-
FECTIONERS IN DUNEDIN.**

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

Professor BLACK again reports upon
23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB
from the Manufactory of
MESSRS. R. HUDSON AND CO.,

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

Biscuits, Cakes, &c., &c., contain no 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 intrusted 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.

SOUTH DUNEDIN COAL YARD,
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH.
Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Firewood, delivered all over the City
Firewood cut to any length.
LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.
Orders left at Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton's
Cumberland street, will be punctually attended
to.

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

Capital£30,000

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

W. A. MURRAY, M.H.R., Glenore
HENRY CLARKE, M.P.C., Tokomairiro
JAMES GOODALL, Mayor of Milton
ANDREW 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. SOUTHER, 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 Tokomairiro Pottery Works, now owned by Mr. W. White, and conducting the Manufacture of Pottery and Earthenware upon a scale somewhat commensurate with the large market presented in New Zealand and other Australian Colonies, this being the only Pottery Work established in the Southern Hemisphere.

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

most economical in the world. The property is situated in the centre of Milton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
Interim Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Date.....1875.

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

GENTLEMEN—

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Signature

Name in full.....

Occupation

Address.....

No.....

Date received.....

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

All kinds of Fire Insurance at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar.

M'LEAN & CO.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING
SALON,

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.

PRINCESS THEATRE

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE & KROGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

[With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

Glorious Success of

M. B. S. F. M. B. A. T. E. S.
The young accomplished American Artiste, and
M. R. F. M. B. A. T. E. S.
The acknowledged Comedian and Character Actor.

FRIDAY—GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

SATURDAY, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy,
RICHARD III.

MONDAY, will be produced, with New Scenery, Mechanical Effects, and entire New Properties, The

RED POCKET BOOK.

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.

A GRAND ART UNION,

FOR the purpose of Clearing a Debt on the CHURCH and SCHOOL at ST. BATHAN'S, will be held in AUGUST.

Catholics throughout the Colony will be asked to assist, by buying Tickets, and it is confidently believed that they will generously respond.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

THOMAS MULVEY, Hon. Sec.

St. Bathan's, 8rd June, 1875.

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.

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.

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COMMERCIAL.

MR. SKENE, of the Dunedin Labor Exchange, reports that the week closed has given a deal of broken time to people at outdoor work. But it cannot be all sunshine. The arrivals by the "Earl of Zetland" are getting rapidly placed. Doubtless, they are of the right stuff, and will have no trouble in suiting themselves to Otago. The married folks with large families have a lot of trouble before they get suited, but, if steady, they are by far the best off in the long run. A good many "Victorians" are coming across. It does not look well when so many of them are "dead set" against roughing it. We get splendid people from Tasmania; they come too seldom. Females are still all needed. In-door trades are well employed. This is "St. Crispin's Harvest." Wages—Road, rail, and bushmen, 8s., 9s., and 10s. per day; ploughmen, £2 to £25; shepherds, £60; couples, from £85 to £90; house girls, £26 to £40; hotel girls, from 12s. to 30s. per week; dairy hands, 15s. to 20s. per week; useful youngsters (boys and girls), 6s. to 15s. per week; gardeners, £60 to £70 per annum. Sod fencers wanted by the chain. Shopmen and clerks only taken of colonial experience.

MERCER'S report for the week ending 10th June; retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. pats, 2s per lb.; lump butter, 1s 10d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d. Fresh butter has fallen off very much, and is consequently very scarce indeed; it has not been so scarce for many years. Salt butter, in kegs, 1s 6d per lb.; cheese, best quality, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.; side bacon, 1s 8d; rolled bacon, 1s 2d; Colonial hams, 1s 4d per lb. Eggs are not so scarce, and retailing at 3s to 3s 6d per dozen.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company reports as follows for the week ending June 9:—

FAT CATTLE.—140 head were yarded to-day, only a few of which were good beef, the remainder being very little better than "stores." In consequence of the large quantity of inferior quality offering, we quote prices at about same as last week; any really good pens, however, would command a fair advance on late rates. Best bullocks brought from £9 10s to £11; ditto cows, £8 to £10 5s, or equal to 30s per 100 lbs. for prime quality. At the yards and privately we have sold sixty head.

FAT SHEEP.—One thousand were penned, but only about one-half were sold. The whole, however, could have been placed at fair value. Best cross-breeds realised from 14s 6d to 16s 6d; ditto merinos, 9s to 11s 6d; or equal to 3½d to 3½d per lb. for former, and 2½d to 3d for latter. We have sold at the yards, and privately, 750 cross-breeds and merinos.

FAT CALVES.—The market was much overstocked with 60 head, and in consequence prices receded considerably. A few only were sold, at from 15s to 45s.

STORE CATTLE.—We have to note an increasing demand for good, quiet, well-bred cattle of every description, and have, during the week, sold 250 head at, say, £5 10s for bullocks, and £4 to £4 10s for cows, and from 35s to 45s for mixed herds, lots from 12 to 18 months old.

STORE SHEEP.—We have no alteration to make in late quotations, and have no important transactions to report; in fact, very few desirable lots are offering. We quote cross-breeds, four-tooth and upwards, at from 13s to 14s 6d; ditto, two-tooth, at from 10s to 11s 6d; ditto, lambs, 8s; merino ewes, in lamb, six-tooth and under, at from 8s 6d to 10s; ditto, full-mouthed, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; merino wethers, six-tooth and under, at from 7s to 8s; full-mouthed, 6s to 6s 6d. We have sold about 2,500 at above prices.

WOOL.—Cablegrams from our London house, 28th May, report that up to date, 130,000 bales had been sold. Competition on French account was active, but German dull. For scoured, the market was firmer; medium and inferior greasy, market easier; greasy, cross-breeds, market easier; superior clothing and combing, washed, advanced 1½d to 2d per lb. In this market there is no business doing.

SKEEPSKINS.—At our sale on Thursday last, competition was very active; every lot offered sold at an advance on former rates, butchers' green skins bringing, for cross-breeds, 3s 8d to 4s 4d each; merinos, 2s 4d to 2s 11d; dry skins, up to 5s 11d for full wool; a superior lot from Moa Flat station selling at 12½d for cross-breeds, and 8½d for merinos, as before notified. I hold my usual weekly sale to-morrow (Thursday) at three o'clock.

HIDES.—As anticipated in my last report, hides, in good condition, have increased in value. Heavy green hides I sold at 25s 9d to 27s 3d; medium, salted, 18s to 20s; inferior and light weights, 13s to 16s 3d.

GRAIN.—Wheat: The market is unchanged. For milling samples, 4s 3d to 4s 4d for superior, and 3s 10d to 4s for medium qualities; inferior, for fowls' food, meets quick sale up to 3s 9d. Oats have been more inquired for; we have placed shipping parcels at 2s 9d for feed, up to 3s for milling. Barley: Good samples of malting are readily sold at 5s 6d to 6s for very superior; inferior, 5s to 5s 3d. Milling barley, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.

BISMARCK AND HIS WORK.

"VANITY FAIR," a periodical of which the Prince of Wales is the reputed proprietor, hits fair at "Bismarck the Disturber." In an article published in a late issue, it says:—

The "Times" has been lately doing its best to earn Prince Bismarck's gratitude by its vigorous attacks against Catholicism, which has not assailed, or sought to assail, a single established law of this country, and its no less vigorous defence of our British Protestantism, which has never been in danger. Whether the man of "blood and iron" will show himself duly grateful for this persistent and systematic identification of the principles of Bismarckism with those of true Evangelical religion is a question which does not concern us. At any rate, in the present condition of European affairs the great journal is doing him much useful service with the friends of Mr. Whalley and the readers of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets. The man of "blood and iron" is ungenerable in his wrath and intemperate in his speech, but there is a method in his paroxysms of temper and language. For the present it has pleased him to stir up a religious war in Europe under pretence of coercing the Vatican. Of this apparently gratuitous proceeding he has himself given the explanation in the German Parliament. After the humiliation of Austria and the subjection of France he was afraid that the Catholic countries in Germany would combine against Prussia with the foes he had overthrown; and taking, therefore, advantage of the helplessness of the latter, he endeavored to deprive them in advance, before they had time to recover their strength, of what support they might eventually find amongst the South German Catholics. This he labored to effect by various means—by coercive laws, by measures directed against the influence of the Catholic clergy, by the expulsion of the Jesuits. But his efforts have turned against him, and produced the contrary result; instead of crushing the Catholics in detail he has united them all against him, in Germany and elsewhere. At this moment the French Catholics are in constant correspondence with their German co-religionists and the union of creeds is dissolving the unity achieved by the sword. Unsuccessful at home Prince Bismarck has equally failed abroad in forcing his policy upon the Catholic Powers. He demanded of Italy that she should restrain the Pope, as an Italian subject, meddling in the internal affairs of a foreign country, and he has met with a refusal which the "Times" vainly attempts to palliate by explaining that Berlin made no request, and therefore encountered no denial. For the first time the imperious will of the German Chancellor has failed to extort submission, and even such a small State as Belgium, which lives on the sufferance of its neighbours, declines to join him in his crusade against Rome. Foiled and baffled on all sides, it is to be feared that he will now bring matters to a crisis. The mad bull of Varzin is looking all round the circus for a foe that he can pin to the earth with his horns, and he has singled out France. The pretext will be soon found. "If there be an 'offender,'" says the "Times," "it is with the offender that Germany will deal face to face," and the Foreign Office at Berlin has already made out a case against France as the aider and abettor of the Pope's wicked designs against the peaceful subjects of William the First, who were never better armed or better prepared in every way than at present to rend what is left of France limb by limb. In the interest of the peace of Europe it is to be hoped that the Austrian Emperor will succeed at Venice in detaching Victor Emmanuel from the Prussian alliance; that Protestants will not be blinded by Prince Bismarck's Protestantism, or the Liberals by his Liberalism; and that a league of Catholic Powers, supported by England, may keep the peace between Germany and France.

One vice is more expensive than many virtues.
Laziness begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.
Journeyman tailors in China receive two cents a day.
Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.
The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

John's Column.

JOHN MITCHEL.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Dead, with his harness on him;
Rigid and cold and white,
Marking the place of the vanguard
Still in the ancient fight.

The climber dead on the hillside.
Before the height is won;
The workman dead on the building,
Before the work is done!

O, for a tongue to speak the words
Of his worth, that should be said—
The worth that was silver, living,
That is gold and jasper, dead!

Dead! but though death was fitting:
His life, to the latest breath,
Was poured like wax on the Chart of Right,
And is sealed by the stamp of death!

Dead! but the end was fitting:
First in the ranks he led;
And he marks the height of his nation's gain,
As he lies in the harness—dead!

Weep for him, Ireland—mother lonely;
Weep for the son who died for thee.
Wayward he was, but he loved thee only,
Loyal and fearless as son could be.
Weep for him Ireland—faithful nation—
Faithful to all who are true to thee:
Never a son in thy desolation
Was truer to thee and thy cause than he.

Sons of the Old Land, mark the story—
Mother and son in the final test:
Weeping she sits in her darkened glory,
Holding her dead to her stricken breast.
Only the dead on her knees are lying—
Ah, poor mother beneath the Cross;
Strength is won by the constant trying,
Crowns are gemmed by the tears of loss.

Sons of the Old Land, mark the story—
Mother and son to each other true:
She called, and he answered, old and hoary
And gave her his life as a man should do.
She may weep—but for us no weeping:
Tears are vain till the work is done.
Tears for her—but for us the keeping,
Our hearts as true as her faithful son.

—Pilot.

O'CONNELL.

"On Monday, the 25th of January, 1847, O'Connell took part, for the last time, in the proceedings in 'Conciliation Hall.' The period was, as we have already mentioned, momentous in the history of the country. The appalling destitution which was then rapidly enveloping the entire island, combined with the lamentable political differences which distracted the once powerful Repeal party, naturally occupied the attention of that meeting. In the course of the observations he addressed to that assembly—his last public speech in Ireland—the Liberator said: 'I would have been in Parliament to-night, but for the tempestuous state of the weather. I cannot abide storms as I used. I go to Parliament to call for food for the people. I began my campaign by calling for food—food—food! In my letters it was my cry—food for the Irish people. Food at once is what I want. Disease and death will be found in every quarter if the Government will not act promptly.' Referring to a letter that had been published by 'Young Mr. Meagher,' dilating on some features in the Belgian Revolution, the Liberator observed:

"Oh, are there not some of you old enough to remember 1798? Such of you as have not witnessed it must have heard your fathers tell of it. The innocent and the guilty suffered. The prisons were full. The scaffold reeked with human gore. Terror reigned throughout the land. I heard the shrieks of horrible suffering reach through the Royal Exchange. Cries of agony and despair were heard in every quarter. Human blood was shed like water. Every crime was committed, and the yeomanry were frantic with bloodshed and slaughter. Oh! those who would inculcate such doctrines, or who would in the slightest degree favour them, are the worst enemies of Ireland. I am going from you for a short time. If I find that in England I cannot do something beneficial for Ireland, I will come back immediately, and see what can be done in the country."

"On the following Thursday evening he left Ireland to attend to his Parliamentary duties," as the papers of the next morning announced. On that journey, the last he made from Ireland, he was accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior, who had just been returned for Dundalk, and Alderman Timothy O'Brien, then the representative of 'Cashel of the Kings.' On Monday, the 8th of February, the Liberator was in his place in the House of Commons. There he reiterated the demand for 'food,'

and cautioned the Government that unless it acted promptly and vigorously, 'one quarter of the population would succumb to the famine,' which then afflicted the people. This was the last speech he spoke within the chamber of St. Stephen's. The papers the following morning stated 'the honourable member was scarcely audible in the reporters' gallery.' Under date of the 13th of the same month he wrote the last letter he addressed to the Repeal Association. It was dated from the British Hotel, Jermyn Street, London, and it announced that he intended to support Lord George Bentinck's motion for lending £16,000,000 for the construction of the earthworks of railways in Ireland. Several long and important debates on this proposal took place, but in none of them was O'Connell able to take part. His absence from the house on so important an occasion caused painful anxiety among the people. O'Connell's health was in fact gone. For a time his strength fluctuated, and, though various rumours were afloat, none seemed to realize the true extent of the danger. However, on Saturday, the 18th of February, we published a communication from our London correspondent which, we believe, was the first to give an authentic statement as to the serious dangers that were apprehended. The writer informed us that it was too true that for the previous few weeks O'Connell had been 'totally unable' to attend to his accustomed duties. He seemed to suffer, remarked our correspondent, from general prostration, and his physicians looked to 'rest, abstinence from business, and a strict attention to regimen,' rather than to medicine, for his recovery. On the 6th of March it was stated that he was then on the point of departure for Hastings, 'to seek benefit in change of air.' After a few weeks' sojourn in that place he left for Folkestone, and a letter from Mr. V. P. Fitzpatrick, written at two o'clock on the 22nd of March, says: 'Within the last fifteen minutes the *Prince Earnest* steamer, bearing the Liberator, Dr. Miley, and Young Dan to the shores of France, quitted this harbour. Bodily debility and mental depression continue to constitute his principal malady.' Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Fitzsimons, who had accompanied him from London, having taken farewell of the great man, returned to Ireland. The distinguished invalid and his companions reached Bologne after a passage of a few hours, which it was thought had a beneficial effect. On the 27th of March they arrived in the French capital, and the 'Univers' of that date announced that 'The hero of Ireland alighted at the Windsor Hotel at half-past four o'clock to-day.' The 'Univers' added to this announcement that 'the first physicians of Paris will be called together to-morrow, and, after the consultation, we hope to be able to make such statement as will reassure the friends of the glorious Emancipator of Ireland who may be anxious to salute him on his journey to Rome.' During his stay in Paris he was waited upon by the principal English and Irish residents of the capital, and the then British Minister, the late Marquis of Normanby, was particular in his courteous attention. On the 29th he left Paris for Orleans, but before leaving he was waited on and presented with an address, full of generous expressions for his recovery, from the Electoral Committee. In his brief reply he assured the deputation that 'illness and emotion closed his lips.' The journey was then continued by easy stages, reaching Genoa on the morning of the 6th of May.

"The time, the place, and the occasion are each suggestive. 'Ireland's greatest citizen' is ill—sick unto death. It is too much to imagine that, as he lay on his couch in the Hotel Fider, his acute and sensitive mind could hear, above the wail and lamentations of famine, his services questioned, his motives debated, his policy denied, and his very honour sought to be insinuated away? But, should those phantoms have ripped the calm of his last moments, let us hope that he recollected that misrepresentation, calumny, and aspersion are the penalties which men have to submit to 'for being great.' No gleam of hope brightened the sad scene or encouraged the sorrow-stricken watchers. The symptoms grew more distinct—more marked. It was now clear that the crisis was not far off, and that the days of O'Connell were numbered. For a day or so he endured great pain. Then utter and complete prostration supervened, which baffled the most skilful treatment and the most unremitting attention. He now never spoke, and that voice on which mellifluous accents thousands—nay, millions—of his countrymen had hung in the ecstasies of rapture is hushed. And those lips from which had issued an eloquence soft and seductive as woman's love—an eloquence winged like a canticle, melancholy like a psalm, and varied like a drama—are closed and mute. And there in Genoa of glorious historic reminiscences, rising amphitheatre-like, as a thing of beauty, from the blue Mediterranean, with its stradas of white marble palaces, its promenades, and its terraces, interlaced with parterres of beautiful and sweet-smelling flowers—with its innumerable and magnificent churches, each the memorial of some great event—with the bare summits of the Apennines and the ice-capped tops of the Alps, towering, sentinel-like, above—with its surrounding citron and orange groves, and its gardens of mulberries, and pomegranates, and olives, intertwining their beauties and commingling their sweetness—here it was that the spirit of the Great Man of Ireland—a soul once stalwart but now broken and fretted—fled from the body and went heavenward—

"The last Great Champion of the rights of Man,
The last Great Tribune of the world, is dead!"

"Grief—unutterable, inconsolable—permeated the land when, on the morning of the 25th of May, we announced 'The Death of the Liberator.' The first intelligence of the deplorable event was conveyed to Ireland by a special courier from our London correspondent. It is unnecessary to describe the extent and intensity of the sorrow experienced by all classes, but more especially by that class which, through good and evil report, had continued unwaveringly faithful to the Liberator, and whose allegiance to his principles never wavered. A complete widowhood seemed to have fallen on the land, and mourning covered it like a pall. The Association held a special meeting, and adopted an address informing the people, in brief terms, of their loss. The Corporation, which had been summoned for that day, met, and at once adjourned for three

weeks. Special religious services were held in the pro-Cathedral, and from a thousand altars, accompanied by the prayers of the emancipated millions, there ascended one universal supplication for the dead one. But this grief and mourning were not confined to his native land—they permeated to the furthest ends of the globe.

"Yes, wherever throughout the habitable world there was an Irishman capable of appreciating services great, permanent, and numerous, and of comprehending a genius brilliant, and a character sublimely perfect in its entirety—there was sorrowing for the death of O'Connell. This grief found fitting expression in the journals of the day. The 'Evening Packet,' the able organ of the Church Ascendancy party, laying aside the asperity of political contention, declared—'A great man has fallen in Israel.' The 'Daily News,' pronouncing him 'the Irish Gracchus,' observed—'O'Connell is a name on which we cannot write an epitaph and then have done with it. Day after day it will recur, bound as it is with the fate and the fortunes of Ireland, and will thus live in our arguments, as in our memories, years taking from our antipathies, adding to our reverence, and swelling still the magnitude of his fame.' But it is from the contemporary Press of France that we gather a proper estimate of O'Connell's character, services, and fame. Those writers, unbiassed by local feelings or party considerations, adjudged him solely by his public acts and his achievements.

"And, so judging him, the 'Univers' pronounced him—'A great and sincere Apostle of Liberty.'

"The 'Constitutionnel' said—'The death of such a man at any time would have been an important event, but, in the present difficult situation of England, and with famine desolating Ireland, the disappearance of the Liberator is a crisis extremely important.'

"The 'Gazette de Lyons' remarked that his had been 'a life of ceaseless toil and matchless glory.'

"Le Rhone' said—'He has left behind him a reverence the loveliest, the most beautiful, the purest, destined to live in the memory of man.'

"The 'Journal de Commerce' declared—'The greatest of the world's sons has departed—the world grieves.'

"And the 'Debats' proclaimed—'The greatest of Ireland's citizens, and perhaps her last hope, is gone.'

"In the French Chambers Montalembert spoke his eulogy—in the Cathedral of Paris that sainted Archbishop who afterwards fell at the barricades, shot down while trying to dissuade the people from the folly of resisting longer, announced the greatness of 'Ireland's Emancipator'—and in St. Peter's, the greatest of Church orators, the eloquent Padre Ventura, delivered a masterly panegyric in the presence of an immense assemblage, which included all the Cardinals, archbishops, and eminent personages in the Eternal City, in which he said: 'The Simon of the new law is gone.' The heart of the Liberator having, in accordance with his last request, been deposited in Rome, his remains were conveyed to Ireland. They reached Dublin on Monday, the 2nd of August, and were at once brought to the pro-Cathedral where they lay in state until the following Wednesday. The coffin bore the inscription:

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Ireland's Liberator,
While on his way to the seat of the Apostles,
Slept in the Lord at Genoa,
May the 15th,
In the year 1847.
He lived 71 years 9 months and 9 days.'

"On Wednesday, the obsequies took place—the Metropolitan Church being appropriately draped in mourning. It was thronged to its uttermost capacity. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, crowded all the neighbouring streets. The gallery underneath the organ was appropriated to the members of his family and their relatives. There were then present, besides many others, his four sons—Maurice, Morgan, John, and Daniel—and docile, courteous, and 'Honest Tom Steele.' The members of the Hierarchy who took part in the sad ceremonial, which was conducted on a scale of unusual splendour, were:

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, then Archbishop of Dublin.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Nicholson, then Archbishop of Corfu.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Polding, then Archbishop of Australia.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, then Bishop of Ardagh.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Keating, then Bishop of Eerns.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Maginn, then Bishop of Derry.

"The Most Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, then Bishop of Hyderabad.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay.

"There was also a vast assemblage of clergymen from all parts of the country present on that memorable day. The funeral oration was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Miley—he who had accompanied him on his last journey, and who was his faithful and affectionate friend and companion throughout his illness. The following day, Thursday, the 5th of August—the eve of the anniversary of his birth—his remains were conveyed to Glasnevin, where they now rest in an unfinished grave. The funeral was immense, and well testified the people's love and sorrow. Such a procession was never witnessed in the Irish metropolis. It included all ranks, all sections; and every popular representative body in the country sent its delegates to join in it. The Trades, too—untainted in their fealty—who had accompanied him in imposing array to many a peaceful victory—were present, and so extensive was the sad cortege that the day had far advanced ere the end of it had reached the cemetery. The coffin was accompanied to the grave by the bishops whose names we have mentioned, and who were joined by the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale—by the members of his family and their relatives—by 'Honest Tom Steele,' and by a vast number of his private and political friends; and thus terminated the funeral of 'Ireland's greatest citizen, and, perhaps, her last hope'—

"—while the tree
Of Freedom's wither'd trunk puts forth a leaf
Even, for thy tomb a garland let it be—
The Forum's Champion and the People's Chief."

—Nation.

HEROIC POLAND.

AWFUL PERSECUTION OF OUR CATHOLIC BRETHREN—FLOGGING WOMEN FOR THEIR FAITH.

The Catholic Union of Ireland supplies the following painful yet glorious news, showing how the mothers of future Ledochowskis are now suffering for the Catholic faith:—

Poor Poland still suffers for her faith and her patriotism. The Russian despotism has relaxed nothing of its fierceness in that portion of unhappy Poland that writhes in its iron grasp, and the dungeons of the German Empire attest that it fares, but slightly differently with the Poles that have to bear the yoke of Prussian domination. Heart-rending tidings come to us of the sufferings of the faithful in the province of Polachia. In this province there is a considerable number of the population belonging to the United Greek Church, that is, that church which, though using, by consent of the Holy See, the Greek rites and the Greek liturgy, and following in part the discipline of the Greek Church, is in communion with Rome, and accepts certain doctrines the rejection of which has to a great extent constituted the schism of the East. Russia is struggling with all the remorselessness of brute force to coerce the Polachians to abandon their Church, and become perverts to what is called "the orthodox" Russian faith. Up to this they have bravely resisted, and show no symptoms of dismay. But their heroism, their constancy, their noble fidelity to their paternal traditions, have not availed to soften the hearts of their brutal masters, but have rather stirred them into more demonlike resentment, and more ruthless barbarities. With an inhumanity and a savageness that are not of recent growth in Russian administration, the bitterest blows of persecution are directed against the women of Polachia, and so we read of doings by the Russian governors of the district that dwarf into insignificant infamy the worst excesses of the Neros of Pagan days. For all this it is impossible not to hold that the Czar is responsible before God and before the world—for he knows of it, and could have stopped it if he had wished. We learn that in Polachia there are about three hundred thousand United Greek Christians, and for years past the men amongst them have been subjected to every atrocity from the hands of the Cossack soldiery. Hitherto the women were spared, but now all sense of shame and manliness seems to have died out of the Russian ruler, and women have been decreed as fit subjects for the lash. At Parezowa the merciless punishment has begun. We are told that the women who refuse this apostasy are stripped nearly naked, tortured with long coarse scourges until, worn out with agony, and covered with blood, they become senseless and faint away. Then their tortures cease, and the almost lifeless victims are despatched to the hospitals. "The number of the scourged," says a communication published in the 'Civiltà Cattolica,' "has become so large that it has been found necessary to multiply the ambulances for the conveyance of the sufferers to the hospitals. The ambulances have neither nurses nor doctors attached to them, and the poor sufferers have to linger in their tortures and their blood, whilst they are being dragged along a rough road to the hospital. The treatment in the hospital is neither skilful nor kind. They are often left utterly without attendance and without nourishment, save when an adventurous good-natured Catholic manages to effect an entrance to the hospital with food or medicine carefully hidden from official observation. Nero was not so cruel to the first Christians as is Alexander, of whose civilized humanity we hear such eulogies, to his Polachian subjects. Nero was satisfied with butchering the Christians; Alexander is more exquisite in his cruelty. Men and women are beaten with whips, and then flung, like dogs, into ambulances; if they die, so much the better; if they recover, no sooner are their wounds healed up than the scourging begins again, till they shall have either died or renounced their faith. Up to this not one of them has apostatised. Honor and glory to these generous souls, who have shown their readiness to die rather than prove faithless to Jesus Christ, and who, in this way, rise victorious to Imperial savagery. Let us pray for them, that God may confirm their faith and their courage by his extraordinary graces. It is said that the Czar is a Freemason and a Liberal, and this is confirmed by authentic statements in official journals. We can easily believe that it is so, for "Liberal" Freemasonry is capable of intense hatred and of great atrocities. The revolutionary journals show by their silence that they approve of this bloodthirsty procedure; in their eyes every infamy is praiseworthy that contemplates the extinction of Catholicity." The above-named Sicilian journal states that it has other incidents, equally revolting, and well authenticated, of the Russian persecution in Poland, and promises to publish them.—'Catholic Review.'

A very amusing story was told us recently by an English Catholic lady of rank, who was converted some twenty years ago. Almost immediately after her entry into the Church, she was invited to visit some relatives in a remote part of England. She went, and much to her surprise, perceived that all the family portraits and statues in the house were covered with green baize. Imagine her amusement when, on endeavoring to find out the cause of the extraordinary concealment of these household ornaments, she was informed that they had been thus hidden in order to avoid putting before her the temptation of "bowing down and worshipping images," which her worthy host believed was one of the habits of Catholics. Yet these good people were not one whit more ignorant and prejudiced than the majority of Protestants who write upon Catholic subjects.

The centenary of the Blessed Gregory X. will be celebrated at Piacenza, Italy, with great ceremony this year. This great Pontiff was a native of Piacenza, and was one of the most prominent men of the thirteenth century. His chief object in life was the reconciliation of the Guelphs and Ghibelines and the cessation of the terrible civil wars with which their quarrels constantly filled Italy. He was, indeed, a man of peace, one who frequently sacrificed his own happiness and interests in order to promote the welfare of the people.

EXILED SISTERS OF CHARITY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Brownsville, Texas, describes as follows the passage of 22 exiled Sisters of Charity through that city to New Orleans and elsewhere:—

On February 23rd, twenty-two Sisters of Charity, expelled from Mexico, arrived here en route to New Orleans and elsewhere. Nearly all were Mexicans. The Mexican ladies of this city and Matamoros offered inducements to them to stay where they could hear the soft Castilian tongue, and the Sisters were willing. It was necessary to obtain the approbation of Bishop Mauncy, and while he personally desired to accede to the wishes of the ladies, an imperative sense of duty compelled him to reject the proposals.

On March 4th, the Sisters walked to the depot, and as they passed through the streets the Mexicans from all quarters of the city gathered to prevent their going. The ladies were in the car, their baggage on board the baggage car, the engine gave its promonitory whistle, and the Mexicans made a rush upon the train, uncoupled the cars, and declared that their dear Sisters should not leave them. The mayor was sent for, who, with a force of police, restored order, and the ladies were permitted to depart. Upon this some one in the crowd cried out that the bishop had driven them off, and a rush was made to the house of the Oblate Fathers, where Bishop Mauncy is a guest. The commotion attracted attention, and although it was attempted to persuade the bishop not to appear before the excited multitude, he determined to interview them. On his appearance, cries of "Vive Mexico! vive Mexicano!" were shouted by the crowd; but he waved his hand for silence, asking them what they desired. The multitude answered, "The Sisters; you have driven them away; bring them back." The bishop then stated calmly that these ladies arrived here on their way to New Orleans, and that they had now proceeded; that he, as bishop, had charge of this district, and must manage it in his own way; that he had neither the ability nor the power to keep the Sisters, and that if the times became propitious, and the Sisters were needed, he would in good time endeavour to procure them.

The bishop then asked the multitude: "Are you Catholics?" to which they all cried out: "We are." "Well, then," said the bishop, "if you are Catholics, hear and obey my voice as that of your legitimate pastor, and I now say to you, go home, and take with you my blessing."

The crowd then dispersed. The demonstration was that of the class known as Peladoes.

CARDINAL CULLEN AS A PATRIOT.

THE action of Cardinal Cullen with regard to the centennial has endeared him more than ever to the people. He has addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, ordering a collection in all the churches for the centennial. In this letter he says:—

To O'Connell's peaceable and noble exertions, to his love of justice, accompanied with hatred of violence and revolution, we owe Catholic Emancipation, the downfall of a hateful and degrading ascendancy, and the abolition to a great extent of a cruel penal code. We cannot, therefore, but rejoice that the memory of so great a benefactor should be honoured and respected.

Hence, I have promised to do everything in my power to have his birth celebrated on the hundredth anniversary in the most becoming manner in our churches, and thanks returned to God for the blessings He has vouchsafed to confer upon the Catholic Church and upon Catholic Ireland through the agency of the Great Liberator. I am sure, reverend brethren, that you will assist me in securing the success of this work of religious gratitude.

As for the civil fetes, we may leave them in the hands of our honoured Lord Mayor and his excellent associates, fully confident that everything will be carried on with the good order, the pomp, and all the magnificence that are required to make this celebration worthy of O'Connell and of the Irish nation.

Yours faithfully,

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

Dublin, March 11, 1875.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following interesting items we clip from the columns of the 'Brooklyn Catholic Review':—

The recent census of the city of Genoa shows that out of a population of 129,269 inhabitants, 128,983 of their own account declared themselves to be Catholics. The small fraction of 1246½ Jews and Protestants are endeavouring to rule the day, and lately decided that the children of the Catholics should receive no religious education in the public schools. Fortunately, however, the majority obtained the victory, and thus, after a short struggle, the bill ordering the withdrawal of the catechism and prayers from the schools was rejected, and things remain as they were.

The 'Independent' says, very justly, that a religion which is content to bow before the State and submit to State enactments, whatever they may be, is utterly contemptible." We conclude that its enthusiasm for old Catholicism, and its chief pastor, Bishop Reinkens, does not glow at a white heat. That gentleman issued lately a pastoral in reply to the Pope's Encyclical to the German bishops, in which he "characterises the Ultramontane doctrine as absurd, inasmuch as it claims greater obedience on behalf of the Pope than is due to the temporal sovereign. The bishop exhorts his co-religionists diligently to observe the duties due to the emperor and the empire." The only trouble with the last piece of advice is that Dr. Reinkens knows no duties which are not due "to the emperor and the empire."

The new Archbishop of Florence, Mgr. Cecconi, has been received with much enthusiasm in Florence on his return from his consecration, which took place in Rome. He made a public entry into his archdiocese, and was received by the vast multitudes which lined the streets through

which he passed with great respect and loud cheering. This is a significant fact when one reflects that everything has been done of late to render religion and the clergy unpopular in Italy.

A very remarkable Italian noblewoman died recently at Genoa. This was the Marchioness Luigia Negrone-Durazzo. The house of Negrone, of which she was a member, is one of the most illustrious in Italian history, and her ladyship was a worthy daughter of a great race. She was born late in the last century, and married in 1809 the Marquis Durazzo. She leaves no children. Her sister, who died some years ago, was the wife of Antonio Brignole Sala, the great diplomat, and the marchioness was so clever a politician that not only did Brignole delight in her conversation, but Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Metternich, and Cardinal Antonelli were amongst her correspondents. She was highly educated and spoke many languages, and was unusually well informed. But, although her social qualities were of a very high order, her charity and piety far exceeded them. Out of her vast wealth she built a splendid orphan asylum, a cancer hospital, and every day provided dinners for twelve aged persons. On festivals the marchioness distributed clothes and alms to the deserving poor, and her charity was such that she was never known to refuse aid to any well authenticated case of necessity. Twice a week she visited the hospitals and prisons, and during the terrible visitation of the cholera, some years ago, the Marchioness Negrone-Durazzo, in her quiet way, did more real good than half the other well-intentioned people put together, for she was blessed with extraordinary common sense and self-possession. She was a liberal patroness of the fine arts, and endowed the cathedral of her native city with fine stained glass windows, and the new Church of the Immaculate Conception owes her two splendid chapels and altars decorated with fine pictures and superb marbles. The death of the Marchesa Negrone-Durazzo is keenly felt in Genoa and all over Italy, where she was honored and beloved by persons of all ranks and opinions. She leaves a considerable sum of money to the Church and to his Holiness the Pope. She was essentially a noble type of a Catholic Grande Dame. In the world she was graceful in manners, accomplished, witty, and extremely amusing, and so exquisitely polite that it was said of her, "Her politeness was the essence of Christian charity." She knew how to put her guests at their ease, and her way of speaking to dependents was motherly and gentle in the extreme. She was pious without ostentations, and her charity was so extensive and active that if it had not been considered with her a matter of course she would have earned a world-wide fame for benevolence. But her charity was practised so noiselessly and so unobtrusively, that people seemed to take it for granted.

Garibaldi chose a singular spot to abuse the Church in when he selected the famous mausoleum of Augustus, more popularly known as the Corea amphitheatre. He was invited to a dinner there, and at dessert spoke of Christianity and the Papacy in language far too terrible to repeat. He might have selected another topic for his discourse had he been better educated, for this amphitheatre was once the burial place of the Cæsars. Here rested Marcellus, Agrippa, Octavia, wife to Anthony and rival of Cleopatra, the august Empress Livia, Germanicus, Augustus Cæsar, and many others equally illustrious. As Lady Macbeth says, "Where are they now?" Their ashes are scattered to the winds, and the Romans come to their sumptuous tomb, which has long since been converted into an open air theatre, to laugh over the follies depicted in the tragedies of Goldoni or to shudder at Ristori's fine impersonations of the wicked empresses of days long gone by. Sometimes Salvini plays here the great Shakespeare's immortal tragedy of "Othello," or "Hamlet," but of the Cæsars no one in the audience stops to think. They are as if they had never been. On the contrary, pilgrims flock daily to Rome from all parts of the world to pray before the shrine of the humble Apostles whom the Cæsars slew. Assuredly the contrast between the present condition of the resting place of the mighty Emperors of Rome and that of the Apostles might easily have furnished Garibaldi with a fitting subject for a discourse without the necessity of insulting God. But what might perhaps have struck the old "hero" more forcibly, is the fact that in this amphitheatre where he was banqueting, the body of the man to whom he is so fond of likening himself, Cola di Rienzi, was torn to pieces by the infuriated Romans in 1354. It had remained unburied after his assassination, and was at last drawn by a hook to the Piazza san Marcello, and then quartered, and the putrid members hung upon a gibbet. Afterwards these remains were burnt by order of Jugurtha and Sciarretti Colonna in the centre of the amphitheatre in question. Instead of upsetting the Colosseum and the ancient Christian monuments of Rome, which are consecrated by religion, the Italian Government would do well to restore the mausoleum of the Cæsars, which is still unexplored, and must contain beneath the benches of the modern theatre, a wonderful mine of artistic and curious treasures. But the mausoleum is a theatre, and the theatres in modern Rome help greatly in the universal corruption of the people which is now going on in Italy, and the Corea amphitheatre has been of late especially devoted to indecent and irreligious performances.

The German Government has ordered the dissolution of the "Society of St. Francis de Sales" in Alsace and Lorraine, and it is believed that that of St. Vincent de Paul will also soon be suppressed unless it can prove that it has no connection with the same society in France. Now as all the congregations of St. Vincent are united at their centres, Rome and Paris, it will be impossible for the Strasbourg branch of the association to prove satisfactorily its own right to continued existence in Bismarckland.

A LONG RIDE.—Some few months ago a sensation was created in Europe by a German officer riding a considerable distance in a given time on one horse. In Australia, where affairs of this description are not so rare as in Europe, the performance of the feat was not regarded as anything astonishing, as some years previously it had been thrown into the shade by Mr. Weatherly, who rode one horse from Queensland to Melbourne, a distance of 1020 miles, in 17 days, or at the rate of 60 miles a day. The animal he rode was by Besborough or Delapré, and although merely hobbled at night in the bush, finished the journey quite fresh.

THE CHINESE IN CHINA.

We take the following interesting items from the Chinese letter of the 'Boston Pilot.' It has been said that Australia is the land of contrarieties as compared with Great Britain, but it will be admitted by a perusal of the following that the Flowery Land has far greater claim to the title. Speaking of the many evidences of a high state of civilization, and the unity to be found amongst 400,000,000 of persons with regard to habits, dress, and the wearing of the orthodox pigtail, the writer says:—

But you don't want to hear so much about the matters in which they resemble us as the points in which they differ. I am almost afraid to give a list of Chinese contrarieties, for every traveller has felt bound to enlarge upon this subject. But I suppose no series of letters on that people would be complete without some allusion to them. We'll commence with the baby—for I believe there is evidence to prove that we were all babies once, Chinese as well as foreigners. The puling little creature when born may, if it be a girl, be put to death—drowned—just as we drown a kitten or a puppy, and the little boy's inquiry about his twin sisters, "Which is papa going to keep?" is one often asked by grown people in China. I don't believe that infanticide is at all as common as many writers on China make out, but it exists to a sufficient extent to justify us in speaking of it as a too frequent national crime. At all events, a man's friends congratulate him on the birth of a son, and condole with him on the birth of a daughter. They are very emphatic opponents of "women's rights" out here you see, for they don't always give them the right to live.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

But supposing that the child escapes this "killing no murder" process (it is not murder in China to kill a child), it will probably not be weaned till it is three or four years old. When the mother dandles the little darling she smells its face with her nose instead of kissing it by way of showing affection. When the young lady becomes of marriageable age her attendant bridesmaids (generally the ugliest old women to be found) wear black dresses instead of white. White is the mourning color, and the dead are decked not with the mournful shroud, but with the gayest and brightest coloured clothes procurable. The boy at school turns his back upon the master to repeat his lesson, and learns to write by tracing instead of copying. In playing shuttlecock they use their heels as battledoors, instead of wooden ones. Venerable old gentlemen of four score may be seen playing at marbles and flying kites, while little atoms of humanity with an aspect of preternatural gravity stand looking on. The Chinese keep their hats on when they want to be civil, and shake their own hands instead of their friends when they meet him in the street. (People who object to the "coming man" by the way will appreciate this custom.) We commence our dinners with soup and end with fruit and wine. The Chinese reverse the courses; they think nothing of piling a guest's plate with sweatmeats, jellies, pickled cucumbers, salt fish, and bad eggs all at once; and can't understand why foreigners should object to it. The women too—I am sorry to mention such a piece of rudeness—never dine with the men (because they are not allowed to)—another proof that the doctrine of equality and women's rights is as yet unknown in China. In giving the name the family or surname comes first; thus a man whose family is named Chang, would call himself Chang Fung Woo, not Fung Woo Chang.

CURIOUS CONTRARIETIES.

At the risk of being tedious, I will mention a few more of their curious contrarieties. I could not enumerate them all, for the catalogue is endless. The compass needle is always spoken of as pointing to the South, and the points are named E. W. S. N., instead of N. S. E. W. A horse is mounted on the right instead of the left side, while the knees are raised almost to the chin in riding, instead of grasping the horse's side, so that "spills" are pretty numerous amongst the native cavalry. Their vessels are built flat bottomed and square bowed, instead of with keels and cutwaters; the masts slant forward instead of aft, while they launch a craft sideways instead of end on. The wheel of a barrow is placed in the middle instead of at its end, and in the northern provinces they hoist a sail on the vehicles to keep them along—a custom alluded to, as you will doubtless recollect, by the poet Milton, and which was a matter of dispute between residents in China no longer than three years ago. Chinese boots again have been talked about by all travellers from that country. We think that a quarter inch sole is the correct thing for an evening party; the Chinese rejoices in an inch and a half sole when he wants to make an impression; and so I dare say should we if we had only stone-flagged or mud floors instead of wood and carpet. They don't black boots by the by, but *whiten* them. You mustn't fancy you know that boys stand at the corners of the streets with skins of whitewash at two cents, a brushful, as our shoe-black brigades do. Nothing of the sort; it's all done at home, and very carelessly done, too, generally.

DEATH AND THE GRAVE.

Some of the queerest of the many queer customs are connected with death and the grave. When a person is dying, and given up by the doctor, you would fancy that they tried to make his last hours quiet and peaceful. Nothing of the kind! They send for a band, which make as much noise as its musicians possibly can to scare away the goblin that is coming to take the soul of the dying man. The inconvenience to the patient is quite a secondary consideration, and of course he is frequently killed by this highly proper attention. Scarcely less singular is a custom they have of making people they esteem the present of a coffin. A son of a filial turn of mind will cheer the heart of his ancient parent by a gift of this sort, and the parent will be delighted at the evidence of affection thus given. When a man is very ill, and a doctor is called in, he submits the prescription to the patients, who frequently strike out anything they think too expensive, the patient himself sometimes joining in the effort to abate the bill. Cases have been known where it has been concluded that it would be much better to save the medicine money to buy a handsome coffin—all with the full acquiescence of a dying man. Talking of doctors, I must not omit to mention that those attached to the Court are only paid while the Emperor is well; their salary stops as soon as

he becomes sick, and you may imagine the zeal displayed to amend his imperial health under such circumstances. I'm afraid the profession wouldn't thrive in the United States under such an arrangement. I may wind up this superficial allusion to Chinese contrarieties by mentioning that so determined they are to walk backwards that they say "gee wo!" to a horse to make him stop: instead of putting the candle into the candlestick, they put the candlestick into the candle, the latter having a hole fitting over the pointed end of the former; while finally the native barber is, unlike his western brethren, one of the least talkative of men!

Coming now to the social characteristics of the people, it is natural to say a few words in the first place upon their personal appearance. There is an old saying in Europe that "The tailor makes the man." In China we may almost say "The barber makes the man;" for the difference between an unshaved and a properly shaved Chinaman is absolutely ludicrous. Everybody knows that he shaves the top of his head and wears a pigtail. They don't like that word at all. I may observe—they call it a pientzu or "queue;" but many people don't know why they do so. Long hair worn just as we wear it, without a parting, was the fashion in all China until two hundred years ago, when the new fashion was introduced by the Mantchoo dynasty on its taking possession of the throne. Two centuries have reconciled the natives of China to this badge of allegiance, and at the present time, more than ever, it has become the distinction between "royals" and "rebels."

THE USE OF THE PIGTAIL.

The only conceivable use I have been able to see for the pigtails is the aid they afford to the police in catching a thief. At Hong Kong you will sometimes see a stalwart coloured policeman with half-a-dozen culprits, each with the end of his "tail" in the policeman's hands, wending their sorrowful way to the magistrate's court. It is very difficult to get away when a good strong turn of the tail is taken; and a sudden pull will throw the owner on his back in the most charming manner; so they don't always show fight. A very common thieves' trick is to plait fish-hooks and needles into the tail, so that the first one that catches hold of it is a great deal more anxious to drop his prize than to secure him. Bad characters have their tails cut off in gaol, though they always affix a false one the moment they are out of prison. Guardians of the peace are frequently "sold" by this, the appendage remaining in the seizer's hands, while the slenderly attached owner bolts as fast as he can.

THE IRISHMEN OF LONDON.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' recently said: "There are more Irishmen in London than in Dublin; and consequently in the districts of the town affected by the lower class of immigrants, such as the Commercial Road in the East Drury Lane, and its offshoots of back slums, the Dials, and up and about Marylebone, there was more than usual animation on Saturday night, in preparation for the national festival. It used to be the custom with Pat to drown the shamrock on Patrick's eve—that is to say, to get glorious, in deference to the saint who banished the toads and snakes from the bogs of Ireland. A happier habit of self-respect is coming on, thanks to the exertions of some of the Catholic clergy of London. A few years ago a system was introduced by those gentlemen to accept a spray of shamrock, around the stem of which was twisted the following words:—'The Truce of God. Three hundred days' Indulgence. I promise, in honor of St. Patrick, to abstain from intoxicating liquors (except at meal times) from twelve o'clock at noon the 16th of March, till twelve o'clock at noon the 18th of March, and I offer this act of mortification for the good of my soul, and to avert the anger of God, so justly deserved on account of the prevalence of the sin of drunkenness.' The pretty name chosen for this novel form of pledge was borrowed from mediæval times of almost continuous warfare, when a Truce, during which it was not lawful to shed blood, was imposed by the Church from Curfew, on Saturday to Monday morning. Grace to this truce of God, the 17th of March, of recent years, is scarcely noticeable in the addition of charges to the police sheet of the following day; and honest, hard-working Paddy is learning to enjoy himself in the present without laying up a store of headaches for the future."

OXFORD CONVERTS.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote lately as follows to the 'Rock':—"The attention of your readers has not yet, I think, been called to the fact that five members of this university have turned Papists during the last twelvemonths—three of them members of the so-called English Church Union, and all five of them, I believe, members of Mr. Noel's congregation at St. Barnabas's, whose curate, Mr. Moore, went over to Rome some time since. These converts are, H. M. Browne, New College; J. C. Dunn, B.A., New College; G. H. French, Balliol; C. D. Williamson, University; A. N. C. MacCall, Magdalen. A Romish chapel of large size and considerable architectural pretensions is in course of erection in St. Giles's. As there is already a chapel in St. Clement's sufficiently capacious to hold the few Papists in the place and neighbourhood, it is plain that—in *nostros fabricata est machina muros*, and a most dangerous engine of proselytism it will be. Dr. Manning will, no doubt, figure from time to time in the pulpit, and crowds of undergraduates will go to hear him. Meanwhile he will have in Mr. Noel a most effective pioneer; and young men in the habit of attending St. Barnabas's church will find little difference between his teaching and the cardinal's."

A sixteen-year-old son of an ex-Mayor of Nashua bids fair to equal the Belgian giant in stature, being six feet and two inches in height, and still growing. Another youth, the son of an ex-United States Senator, formerly resident of Nashua, is only thirteen, and measures five feet eleven inches.

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THE 'TABLET' NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m., in St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLROOM, Dunedin.

JOHN DUNGAN, Secretary.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SAURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

NEWSPAPER JUSTICE.

THE newspapers tell us, amongst other things, that the Madrid Government, in Spain, is suppressing certain revolutionary journals, and that the clericals are in the ascendant. Whether all this is true or false we do not know. But we never have believed anything we have seen in the newspapers in reference to Spain. According to these same papers, the Carlists were conquered, or at all events, were to have been conquered, years ago. The wish was the father to the thought, and probably such is the case even now. We have no doubt whatever, that all newspaper reports as to Spain are utterly unreliable, and arise from prejudice rather than from fact.

But we draw attention to what these papers are now saying about Spain in order to institute a contrast. In the German Empire the Catholic press is ruthlessly persecuted, newspapers are suppressed, journalists imprisoned—an editor, who had escaped into Austria, has been captured there, and brought back to Prussia to be imprisoned because he had found fault with the injustice and tyranny of BISMARCK. In Alsace and Lorraine, even one Catholic newspaper is not permitted to be published; and all Catholic newspapers from without are withheld from the subscribers sometimes for months, sometimes altogether, by the post-office acting under the dictation of Government. But the newspapers, so keen-sighted as to see things in Spain that have never happened, take great care to ignore the tyrannical acts of the German Government. Nor do the newspapers tell us anything about the conduct of the German Government in reference to the payment of newspapers in Germany and other countries for the publication of news and articles prepared by order of the German Chancellor. The reason, however, cannot but be obvious; grown people seldom quarrel with their bread and butter. Throughout Germany, as also in other countries, the Press is inspired by the Prussian Government, which pays handsomely free and independent journalists for calumniating Catholics and their Church; and the newspapers thus written have an unimpeded circulation everywhere. They are known everywhere now under the name of the *Reptile Press*. And well they deserve the name—but Catholics cannot answer their calumnies at all in Alsace and Lorraine,—in other parts of Germany they can do so at the risk of their properties and personal liberty. Would it not be more just, more truthful, more honorable, and more manly in the newspapers to state these facts and denounce this tyranny, than waste their time and space in circulating imaginary facts and hallucinations about Spain. These however, may be amongst the things for the publication of which the *Reptile Press* is paid.

Again, in its issue of last Tuesday, the 'Otago Daily Times' quoting the 'Graphic,' says 'the *Eucalyptus globulus* is to be planted round Rome as a preventative against Malaria. The project is due to GARIBALDI.' Well, perhaps the "Sub-Alpine Government," which is no doubt under the influence of that great general, and illustrious warrior!! has some thoughts of planting the neighbourhood of Rome with this tree. We do not know: but there will be some difficulty in finding the funds, as there are no more poor monks and nuns to be robbed—and the credit of the Government is very low. But should the eucalyptus be planted generally round Rome, very little credit indeed will be due either to GARIBALDI or the "Sub-Alpine" Government for such planting; and indeed we doubt if it will be done at all, unless the poor despised and outraged monks be permitted to complete that great work, which they alone had inaugurated many years before the Sardinian usurpation, and at the risk of their lives proved to be practicable. But the press generally, influenced by the *Reptile Press*, takes no notice of the devotion, sacrifices, self-immolation of the good Cistercians who many years ago went into the Campagna di Roma, at the risk of their lives, for the purpose of cultivating that dreary waste, which, from the very dawn of history, had been unfit for human habitation, and rescuing it from the influence of Malaria by planting the eucalyptus. Several years before VICTOR EMMANUEL set foot in Rome, and at a time when GARIBALDI was fighting these great battles, and gaining these great military triumphs, which have made his fame immortal!! these good monks had succeeded in rearing this tree and proving its suitability for the purposes of reclaiming the Campagna. Had the revolution, with all its hypocrisy, plundering, and legislative tyranny, been stayed, and the Papal Government been permitted to enjoy peace, the planting of the country round Rome with the *Eucalyptus* would have been to-day an accomplished fact, instead of being only a project, a project too, of which there is very little prospect of realization. So much for Newspaper Justice.

The fact is, the newspaper Press at present, is anything or everything according to the interest or prejudices of the moment, and is, in one way or another—either by suppression, suggestion, or positive falsehood—the great story teller of the day. Not that all editors are so thoroughly bad, but because prejudice blinds many, and makes them prone to accept what is dear to it, and because many, again, permit themselves to be easily imposed upon by men who claim to be of their party, but who are in reality the paid undertakers of the *Reptile Press*.

PROGRESS.

In our issue last week we published an article on this subject; and we resume the subject to-day in order to let our readers see still more clearly what it means, and how irrational are all the claims of the gentlemen who have usurped the name of great thinkers, and of men of modern progress. These gentry of deep thought and modern progress would have us give up our faith at their bidding. They have acquired a little knowledge in reference to physical science, and forthwith they set themselves up as infallible. Some of them know a little chemistry, and immediately, they tell us there is no personal God, no soul, no heaven, no hell! Others have penetrated the crust of the earth here and there, seen a few strange facts, and at once they begin to form theories about creation, the duration of matter, &c., and then jump at the conclusion that the account of creation given in Genesis is altogether false. But the fun of the thing is, no two of them can agree, and yet they are nearly all infallible in pronouncing Christianity to be false. We may well say to them—"First agree among yourselves what truth is, and then come and teach us."

Here is what one of the luminaries of science—Dr. CARPENTER—says, in his inaugural address to the British Association, in 1872:—"When science, passing beyond its limits, assumes to take the place of theology, and sets up its own conception of the order of nature as a sufficient account of its cause, it is invading a province of thought to which it has no claim, and not unreasonably provokes the hostility of those who ought to be its best friends." If any theologian said this he would be called a "noble savage." But why may not a Christian say what one of the great luminaries of science says?

DARWIN has a multitude of juvenile disciples who have more confidence in his scientific infallibility than he

has himself. Yet M. FLOURENS, and the whole school of French physiologists, ridicule both his doctrine and language. Even HUXLEY says it is only a theory. Why is it unscientific savagery in a Christian to say so, too? M. VIAL, in his observations on *Le Darwinisme*, not only ridicules the *gasconade* of M. DARWIN, but adds, "*Ce pauvre HUXLEY n'est pas plus HEUREUX avec la tête des signes qu'avec leurs pieds.*" M. DE QUATREFAGES denies that DARWIN's theory has even the merit of originality, "Since it was clearly put forth by M. NAUDIN, prior to its publication in England." (*Unity of the Human Race*, ch. XII., p. 199.) Professor OWEN, whose supremacy in his own sphere of science is undisputed, (*Palæontology*, p. 443, second edition), laughs at DARWIN's hypothetical transmuting influences, saying, "Past experience of the *chance aims of human fancy*, unchecked and unguided by observed facts, shows how widely they have ever glanced away from the gold centre of truth."

What if a noble savage said the following, taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, August 13, 1872:—"The teaching of natural science, even if it were carried out on a really satisfactory system, can never fill the place of letters," or this from HERBERT SPENCER (*First Principles*, ch. I., p. 17), "Every addition to its surface does but bring it into wider contact with surrounding nescience." By the way, the mention of HERBERT SPENCER's name reminds us of what BROWNSON, the great American reviewer, says of him. BROWNSON's estimate of SPENCER as a powerful and original thinker, differs very materially from that formed in reference to him by a gentleman who lately delivered a lecture on Evolution in this city. Speaking of evolution, BROWNSON says, vol. iii., No. 2, p. 159:—"But your doctrine of evolution is not science; it is only an unverified hypothesis, an unproved theory, and a very absurd theory at that. Even that prince of modern English humbugs, HERBERT SPENCER, did not originate it, but plagiarised it from the old Greek sophists refuted both by PLATO and ARISTOTLE, and laughed out of countenance by old HERMIAS. The advanced thinkers of the age, called *thinkers*, because they do not think, and are incapable, through their own fault of thinking, if they are not avowed materialists, restrict all our knowledge to the material order, and exclude from the domain of science the whole supersensible world. Matter and its laws constitute for them the whole field of science. Because the Church insists on the recognition, partly by science, and partly by faith, of not only a supersensible, but a supernatural and superintelligible world, they cry out against her as the enemy of science."

HUMBOLDT ridiculed the "superficial omniscience" of of scientists, and professes slight esteem for what he calls the "pretended conquests of our age" and its "superficial self-knowledge."—*Preface to Cosmos*. "When I want to know," says RUSKIN (*The Queen of the Air*, p. 70, 72), "why a leaf is green, they tell me that it is colored by 'chlorophyll,' which at first sounds very instructive; but if they would only say plainly that a leaf is colored by a thing called 'green-leaf,' we should see more precisely how far we have got."

MR. LECKEY (*Rationalism*, vol. I., ch. XI., p. 187), says—"It has long been a truism that we are passing through a state of chaos of anarchy, and of transition. During the past century the elements of dissolution have been multiplying all around us." There does not appear, then, that there has been much progress, or that modern thought has led to much that is useful by way of result. And in his treatise on *European Morals*, vol. I., ch. XI., p. 276, this able writer remarks:—"Sincerely Catholic nations are distinguished for their reverence, for their habitual and vivid perception of religious things, for the warmth of their emotions, for a certain aimability of disposition, and a certain natural courtesy and refinement of manner, that are inexpressibly winning." On the other hand, Mr. RUSKIN (*The Queen of the Air*, p. 145), says:—"England is chiefly remarkable now for the multiplication of crimes more ghastly than ever yet disgraced a nominal civilization." And Mr. WILKIE COLLINS (*Man and Wife*, preface, p. 9), says:—"We have been so shamelessly familiar with violence and outrage, that we recognise them as a necessary ingredient in our social system, and class our savages as a representative part of our population." This much must suffice for to-day, our breath is fairly taken away. Here we see the result of modern thought and progress described, by their representative men, who *nolens volens*, are compelled to bear evidence in favor of the grand old Church, and the

result of her teaching. The more we read the writings of modern thinkers, and their descriptions of modern progress, the more we dislike both, and the less are we tempted to desert the noble old institution to which Christendom owes all it has of faith, piety, grace, of all that is noble in art, grand in architecture, pure in morals, sublime in literature, true in religion, winning in manners, honorable in politics, humane in the relations of man to man, and truthful in social relations. To the Roman Church it is due that in Christendom there is a liberty that prevails nowhere else, even in theory; that real progress has been made. The only advance that modern thought and modern progress can claim, is an advance backwards. To these is due the tendency now manifesting itself in the direction of paganism, and universal enslavement.

THE IRISH DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THERE may be many of our readers who are not aware of the conditions upon which the Disestablishment of the Irish Church was effected, and for the information of such persons we extract the following facts from a return recently presented to the Imperial Parliament upon the subject. When the Bill became law, and the voice of the country had proclaimed that the monstrous injustice towards the Irish people should be for ever swept away, provision was made whereby the Irish Protestant bishops and other ecclesiastics were allowed to rate their life interests in their respective holdings; that is to say, they were permitted to name a bulk sum as compensation for the loss of their future yearly stipends. This arrangement became applicable to all members of the Church, from the Archbishop of ARMAGH down to the lowest curate. In carrying out the process of commutation it is a somewhat notable fact from the very large demands put forth, either that the contemplated change greatly enhanced the value of the livings, or that their possessors were making provision for extreme longevity. During the existence of the State Church in Ireland, it was a generally supposed fact that its curates were anything but a well paid class; statistics, however, bear out the fact that many of those gentlemen who were supposed to have been living on miserable pittances, appeared to be in possession of most respectable incomes, judging from their assessment of loss when asked to commute. It will be thus seen that the dignitaries and clergy of the Church of England, who were in possession at the passage of the Bill had but little cause for complaint, no portion of the burden falling upon their shoulders, but on the contrary, a very liberal provision being secured for the remainder of their days. Under those circumstances, it is scarcely surprising to learn that being thus provided for, and the extent of their duties in many instances being now, as heretofore, absolutely none, numbers have left the scenes of their former "labors," there being no further need for their enforced residence. In noticing this exodus, an English organ says: "The bubble has burst, and the Establishment is down. Its clerical supporters have in crowds fled from the land, but not like the Israelites of old, for they have taken some little flesh-pots with them to help them while passing through the desert of life." Many of those reverend gentlemen, for the support and maintenance of whom the unhappy peasantry were heavily taxed, were in the condition of Dean SWIFT, who, preaching one day in a church where the congregation was solely represented by his venerable clerk, dropped the "brethren," and addressed it as "My dear ROGEE." The following statement of the remuneration granted to a few of the Episcopacy will be read with interest. The Archbishop of ARMAGH, who is also the Primate of Ireland, estimated the loss to his purse by the carriage of the measure to the extent of £90,000. Considering that the venerable prelate was eighty years of age when the claim was put forward, and his yearly stipend amounted to £11,000, it must be confessed that his Lordship seemed determined to make provision for, and enjoy, a good old age. In addition to that sum the clergy in his diocese have voted themselves half a million as compensation. His Lordship of DERRY would appear to have secured the lion's share, no less a sum than £111,000 falling to his lot, while the clergy under his charge were apportioned £360,000. Dr. TRENCH, Archbishop of Dublin, had to rest satisfied with £93,000, his subordinates having the sum of £500,000 distributed amongst them. His Lordship of TUAM was cut down to £65,000, and quarter of a million for those within his jurisdiction; the Bishop of MEATH obtained £47,000,

and £250,000 for his clergy; whilst the Bishop of KILLALOE was allotted £45,000; and the Bishop of LIMERICK £50,000. These are but a few of the amounts set aside by the Crown as a solatium to the episcopacy and clergy of the Disestablished Church, and when it is remembered that the immense tracts of land bestowed upon its colleges and other institutions, which yield enormous annual revenues, still remained intact, the robbery and spoliation has not been exactly to the extent imagined by some. Indeed, taking a calm retrospect of the past, and bearing in mind the fact that the incident related with regard to Dean SWIFT could with truth be applied in numberless instances, it is a matter for wonder how such a monstrous injustice was allowed to exist, and millions be forced to support views held by an atom of the community. And it is also a matter of wonder how a great people could be brought to sanction such a transparent trick for enriching the disestablished church at the expense of the nation. The English Church in Ireland is now disestablished and disendowed, but fully two-thirds of its former possessions, the property of the Irish people, have by a turn of the thimble been bestowed upon half a million of Protestants, to the exclusion of the remaining five millions of Irishmen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DEATH has of late made sad havoc in the ranks of those devoted sons of Ireland, who in years gone by have proved their love for the old land in the dock and the prison. Scarcely was John Mitchel laid in his last resting place when the icy hand of death was placed upon his other self—the patriotic member for Meath; and now the mail brings the sad intelligence that Sir John Gray has followed his former compatriots. There is a melancholy interest attaching to the death of Sir John Gray, occurring as it did so closely upon that of his brother, the late lamented Judge Gray. One by one the tongues whose eloquence stirred the hearts of millions have become still, and the hands and pens which raised a flame in the land not to be extinguished by imprisonment or exile, have become rigid in death. Dr. Gray, as he was called in the days of his struggles for Ireland, was one of the seven traversers who, with the illustrious liberator, suffered imprisonment in Harold's Cross Prison, being liberated on a writ of error. Of the band of bold spirits who made such a determined stand for a nation's rights in '48, but few are left to mourn the failure of their bright hopes and high aspirations. The brightest star in that constellation—the gifted and inspired Thomas Davis—was the first to disappear, closely followed by the great Tribune himself. Since then there have passed away O'Connell's most trusty henchman, "Ireland's Head Pacifier," Honest Tom Steele. Macmanus and Williams drew their last breath in the land of the stranger; Thomas D'Arcy McGee was dastardly stricken down by the hand of the assassin; Meagher, the patriot, orator and soldier, sleeps beneath the turbid tide of the winding Missouri; Smith O'Brien rests in the vault of his ancestors; Mitchel and Martin have found a haven of rest, after the stormy voyage of life; of the sons of the Liberator none remain whose voices were heard in the Conciliation Hall; and now the voice and pen which were ever ready in defence of Ireland's rights, and for the redress of Ireland's wrongs, are motionless for ever. It is strange that two of the survivors of that Spartan band—indeed, we might almost say the only remaining two—have occupied the positions of Ministers of the Crown in Colonial Legislatures—we allude to Sir Charles Duffy and Dr. O'Doherty. With regard to the former it is unnecessary to speak, his connection with Victorian politics during the past twenty years is too well known to need comment; but it may not be generally known that the Dr. O'Doherty, whose eloquence and ability have made him a prominent member of the Queensland Legislature, is the Kevin Izod O'Doherty of '48. After undergoing a lengthened imprisonment in Tasmania for his share in the transactions of that year, he settled in the youngest of the Australian colonies, where he was married to a lady whose pen contributed some of the most soul-stirring ballads which have graced the columns of the 'Nation.'

Some few weeks since we briefly adverted to the preliminary sanitary report which was presented to the Committee by the Health Officer for the City, Dr. Cole, but there are some matters connected therewith upon which we wish to make a few observations. It will scarcely be denied that, having regard to the health and cleanliness of a city, a health officer is indispensable; and with equal truth it must be conceded that the efforts of that official, be he ever so energetic, will be rendered nugatory unless his recommendations are carried out, and the means placed at his disposal for efficiently carrying on his work. In Dunedin that official is under the control of the City Council, and its members, as guardians of the city, are bound to act upon his recommendation, with the view of the proper conservation of the health of the metropolis, and taking precautionary measures against those epidemics to which all large towns are subject. It is also necessary that certain data with regard to the vital statistics of the city and the causes of death should be placed within his reach, but we regret to hear such is not the case. Application was made to Mr. Street, the Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., but that gentleman intimated that it was contrary to the rule of the department to comply with the request. Upon a further application, however, that officer agreed to furnish the required information upon payment of £25 per year. Now, as the salary of the Health Officer is limited to £50 per annum, it is scarcely to be expected that he should be magnanimous enough to sacrifice one-half for the privilege of

efficiently discharging its duties. An effort was then made to secure one of the servants of the Corporation to copy the information from the Registrar's statistics, but, through misunderstanding between the Town Clerk and Mr. Street, it fell to the ground. This is a state of affairs which should not be allowed to exist, and upon which the Sanitary Committee should take immediate action. As we have before said, it is the duty of the Sanitary Committee to aid and assist its officer in the efficient discharge of the duties which he has assumed, and to see that the interests of the citizens do not suffer by the red-tapeism of any official. With regard to the excuse made by Mr. Street, we fail to see why, if it be against the rules of the department to supply such information, the payment of the sum of £25 could set the matter right; but even if it were so, and the necessary amount had to be paid, it were far better that the Council should sanction the outlay rather than the efforts of the Health Officer should be cramped. We are not aware if the outlay has been refused by the Corporation, but if so, it is somewhat inexplicable in the face of their liberality to the Princes street lessees.

MR. GLADSTONE is undoubtedly a great man, a very great man, but even great men are liable to err, and Mr. Gladstone is only mortal. As a politician he was successful, but as a pamphleteer he was a failure. It is somewhat amusing to find that, although deaf to the claims of the Home Rulers when he was in office, he is at heart a professed Home Ruler, and we see him "hoist with his own petard" in his pamphlet on "Vaticanism." Speaking of the supposed interference of the Vatican in the affairs of foreign States, he says:—"As a rule, the real independence of States and nations depends upon the exclusion of foreign influence proper from their civil affairs. Wherever the spirit of freedom, even if ever so faintly, breathes, it resents and reacts against any intrusion of another people or power into the circle of its interior concerns as alike dangerous and disgraceful." In his subsequent pamphlet he says that "the immediate purpose of his appeal has been attained—(meaning the calling forth of the replies of Dr. Newman and other Catholics of weight and distinction)—in so far that the loyalty of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects remains evidently untainted and secure." This no doubt may appear to Mr. Gladstone to be quite sufficient apology to the Catholic body for his injudicious, intemperate, and unfounded accusations, but the 'Pall Mall Gazette' is of a different opinion, and administers the following stinging rebuke:—"This is hardly satisfactory, unless at least we are to approve the conduct of a man who should raise the cry of 'Stop thief!' behind an inoffensive passer-by until he indignantly turns out his pockets, and should then inform him with a polite bow that the immediate purpose of the hue and cry had been attained, in so far that the honesty of a respected fellow-citizen remains evidently untainted and secure." Poor Gladstone! it appears the quiet he sought by his retirement from political strife is not to be obtained in his new walk of life, the Opposition being too powerful, and the exchange proving "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

It would seem to be a prevailing opinion with the Canterbury journals that Dunedin is destined to be the future capital of the Middle Island upon the abolition of Provincialism, and that the days of Christchurch are thenceforward numbered. The gloomy prognostication is anything but a source of regret to the 'Timaru Herald,' and in a recent issue, speaking of the fact, that journal considers it a consummation devoutly to be wished.

We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in another column with regard to a Grand Art Union which is to be held at St. Bathans in August next. The object towards which the proceeds will be devoted is the clearing off the debt which at present is attached to the church and school in that locality. A most efficient and hard working Committee has been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs F. Bunny, Connor, P. Harrahan, P. Kenney, E. Kenney, Mulvey, Mallon, McNamara, Murphy, O'Regan, G. Purton, P. Toomey, and G. Talty; and, with such an array of energetic assistance and the praiseworthy object of the movement, there can be little doubt of the aim being successfully accomplished.

We wish to notify to our Christchurch readers that, Mr. Bonnington, having resigned the agency of the TABLET, they can have the paper forwarded post free, direct to their residence, by corresponding with the Secretary.

We would call the attention of the "powers that be" to the highly dangerous state of the embankment at the corner of Hope and High streets. Immediately above a portion of the footpath in the former street there towers a mass of crumbling rock and loose earth, which only requires the softening influence of a gentle shower to scatter tons of stuff over the side walk, to the imminent danger of the passers-by. Were any of the slips which have recently occurred attended with loss of life, no doubt precautionary measures would be commenced, but if such be the reason of the delay, it is more than probable, from its present dangerous state, we shall not have to wait long before such a calamity will take place.

From the local journal we notice that the Sacrament of Confirmation will shortly be administered at Wanganui by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood. A large number are being prepared for the solemn occasion by the worthy and zealous pastor, the Rev. Father Kirk, and, in anticipation of the event, the congregation for some time past is retained after the usual services of the church on Sundays for fitting instruction.

We learn from our Victorian files that Mr. B. P. Whitworth, who has been connected with the Press of this and the neighbouring colonies for the last twenty years, intends transferring the scene of his future labors to the old country. As Mr. Whitworth sails from Melbourne on the 20th inst., a number of gentlemen connected with the profession in that city have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of presenting him with a substantial memento of his connection with the literature of that Colony.

FROM the 'Nelson Colonist' we clip the following notice of the late Mr. Edward Bunny:—"We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Edward Bunny, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, which took place somewhat suddenly at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The late Mr. Edward Bunny was a native of Newbury, Berks, in the neighborhood of which his family have been settled for two or three centuries. He was educated first at Dr. Valpy's, at Reading, afterwards at a private tutor's, and proceeding to Oriel College, Oxford, he graduated B.A., in 1842. Shortly after leaving College an old disease of the knee-joint rendered amputation of the leg necessary. Mr. Bunny was received into the Catholic Church in 1863. He passed all his examinations and was admitted as a solicitor but never practised except to take for a time the conveyancing branch of a large business in London. The deceased gentleman came to New Zealand in 1863, and resided for some years in the Wairarapa, in Wellington Province, on a farm. In 1870, he was offered and accepted the post of Examiner of Titles at Nelson, and subsequently the office of Registrar of the Supreme Court was added to his other duties. Mr. Bunny never married, and he leaves three brothers surviving him—Judge Bunny, of Melbourne; Mr. Henry Bunny, Provincial Secretary of Wellington; and Colonel Bunny, C.B., Royal Artillery. The complaint which killed him was pleurisy; he was ill on Friday night, took to his bed on Saturday, and died, as above stated, early on Tuesday morning. A more kindly soul never lived, a more courteous gentleman never occupied a responsible public position, and he has gone to the grave with the respect and esteem of all with whom he ever came in contact."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Dutch authoress, Sarah Vogelaar, has become a Catholic. She was received into the Church at Monte Cassino.

The wife of the sub-dean of St. Patrick's (Protestant) cathedral, Dublin, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The 'Telegraph,' quoted by the 'Monde,' announces the death of Maximin, the shepherd of La Salette. It gives no details of the event.

The 'Petaluma Argus' relates how John Quinlan, afflicted with rheumatism, was completely and quickly cured by applying the leaves of the Eucalyptus or blue gum.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe is about to publish a new novel, entitled "We and our Neighbors."

Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, is gazetted to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Cardinal, who is in his 80th year, is well-known both for his eloquent preaching and for his religious writings.

A correspondent of a Birmingham paper mentions, on the authority of a local cabman, that "the cab ranks of that town number among their members men of birth and education, noble captains, eminent publicans, a son-in-law of an earl, and last, but not least, an unfortunate clown."

A negro lawyer is gaining an immense reputation at Richmond, Texas, having thus far won nearly every case he has undertaken.

From a book recently published in England, we learn that the number of Catholic Bishops and priests in England has increased from 477 in 1829, to 1824 in 1872; that the public and private chapels connected with that Church in 1829, numbered 449, and in 1872, 1400. At the former date there were no convents or monasteries, while at the latter there were 232 of the former and 72 of the latter.

The postal routes across the Alps have suffered greater and more frequent interruption this winter than for years. Sixteen and eighteen feet of solid snow has been the level average on the St. Gothard route.

A man seventy-seven years old has made his appearance in Philadelphia wearing a hat which he put on his head thirty-one years ago, vowing he would never remove it until Henry Clay was elected President.

A verdict of \$8000 damages was given against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the killing of an infant.

The Irishmen of Scranton, Pa., on the 29th of March, voted to raise a fund for Mitchell's widow, instead of a parade as first proposed.

Augustine Picard, of Troy, N. Y., has just celebrated his 108th birthday. He has a sister 106 years old in Quebec.

Statisticians say that the negro race, above all others, abhors suicide. Only two cases have been recorded at Richmond.

On January 1, there were 198 Catholic newspapers published in Germany, of which seventy-eight appeared in the Rhenish Provinces, Westphalia. Aix-la-Chapelle has four Catholic papers, Breslau five, Cologne seven, Munster eight, Paderborn seven, and Warzburg thirteen. These figures prove that there must be some activity in the Catholic party in Germany, since it can support so many journals. In 1860, there were only five in the whole empire.

Jefferson Davis telegraphed from New Orleans to the Memphis Mitchel meeting that "John Mitchel's death is a loss to mankind."

Madame McMahon, with the proceeds of a charity festival, redeemed all the tools or other implements of Paris workmen, that had been in the hands of pawnbrokers.

The great spectacle of sixteen hundred men approaching holy communion in a body was witnessed in Cork Cathedral, during a recent mission of the Redemptorist Fathers.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, the millionaire Irish merchant, has given £200 toward the expenses of the American Rifle Team.

The head of Oliver Plunkett, the martyred Primate of Ireland, is preserved in a Convent at Drogheda.

W. S. O'Brien, who now has mining interests in Nevada to the extent of £60,000,000, is quite young, and was a common labourer a few years since.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

It had been announced that the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Bates would be opened with the play of the "Hunchback," but owing to the illness of Mr. Bates, the "Lady of Lyons" was substituted, Mr. J. B. Steele assuming the rôle of Claude Melnotte. On the following night "East Lynne" was produced, and on Saturday night "Lucrezia Borgia." The two former pieces have been so recently presented, during the engagements of Miss Howard and Mrs. Hoskins—and the delineations of those ladies are so fresh in the minds of theatre-goers—that no doubt the rendition of the characters by Mrs. Bates had to be tested in a great measure by comparison. For our part, we are bound to confess that the pieces mentioned are not those best adapted to display the undoubted talents of which Mrs. Bates is possessed, as it is in sensational drama that she is seen to best advantage. In some respects nature has not been so bountiful to her as to Miss Howard or Mrs. Hoskins, a fact which becomes most apparent in the assumption of such characters as Pauline and Lucrezia Borgia. On Monday evening Mr. Bates made his first appearance in the character of Money-penny in Dion Boucicault's emotional drama of "The Long Strike," and the prolonged and hearty greeting which was accorded him testified to the estimation in which he is held, and must have been flattering indeed. The piece is one of those struggles between capital and labour in the manufacturing districts in England, in the course of which one of the mill-owners is secretly shot down, and the hero, Jim Starkee, arrested and tried for the murder. Fortunately, however, by the alibi of a Celtic sailor named Johnny Reilly, who has magnanimously resigned the hand of his love to his more successful rival, Starkee is proved innocent, and the drama winds up in the most orthodox felicitous fashion. As the unhappy Jane Learoyd, the daughter of the real murderer, for whose crime her lover has been charged, Mrs. Bates was most successful, her impassioned entreaties to the lawyer to save the innocent victim being given with a feeling and effect to which it was impossible to be deaf, and which ultimately moved the man of law, as it evidently did the audience. Without doubt the best character in the piece is that of Money-penny, an eccentric but kind hearted lawyer, who, beneath a brusque and rugged manner, possesses a heart brimfull of tenderness and kindly feeling. His struggles between his inner and outer self, to cover the kindly promptings of his heart, which spared no trouble or expense to alleviate the misery of his unhappy client, and his wish to assume the flinty selfishness of the profession, were supremely amusing, and kept the audience in a continued state of merriment. "The Long Strike" is not by any means the best effort of Mr. Boucicault, but although furnished with no mazy plot to unravel, containing no sensational situations to embellish it, is not devoid of interest, which, however, is mainly owing to but two or three characters in the drama. The first and second act is inclined to drag, and were it not for the comicalities of Mr. Keogh, as the nautical son of Erin, with his light-hearted humor and infectious frolic, would become positively wearisome. In the third act, however, Mr. Bates comes upon the scene, and from thence until the fall of the curtain the proceedings become brimfull of merriment and interest. Mr. Steele enacted the part of the leader of the strike, but although at times lacking sufficient animation for the exigencies of the situation, his rendering of the demented murderer is deserving of praise. Mr. H. Stoneham—a new and valuable acquisition to the company—appeared as the hero, if there be such a character in the drama, and ranked next to Mr. Bates in order of merit. The small part of a rather officious and apparently ubiquitous policeman fell to the lot of Mr. Austin Power, and lost nothing in his hands. The other characters in the cast, though numerous, were entirely subsidiary, and call for no particular mention. We cannot, however, pass over the very excellent scenery with which the piece is dressed, Mr. Willis having secured a well-deserved call before the curtain for the capital representation of a cotton mill at night.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Bates appeared as Queen Elizabeth in the play of that name, a character which, on a former occasion, she represented with much success. We regret to say, however, that she was suffering from a very severe cold, but notwithstanding that disadvantage, and the depressing influence of a small attendance, she bravely struggled through to the end. Mrs. Bates' personation of the haughty and wayward Queen, alternately swayed by love and ambition, was a most careful and finished piece of acting. Whether as the jealous woman fearing the powers of a rival, or the despotic sovereign hurling retribution on the head of a presumptuous subject, she was equally effective; and, in that dread hour when dissolution was at hand, and tottering on the brink of the grave, she sees her victims pass in succession before her, her remorse and terror was thrilling in its reality. But perhaps the scene in which Mrs. Bates appeared to greatest advantage was that in which she was about to crown, with her own hands, the son of the murdered Queen of Scots, but the premature proclamation of her successor causes her to replace the crown upon her head, and declare that she is still the Sovereign of England. Taken as a whole it must be admitted that Queen Elizabeth is one of Mrs. Bates' best delineations, and is the more flattering when it is remembered that it is a character in which but few could achieve success. We notice that Richard III. is announced for Saturday evening.

The Egyptian Government has begun to follow the example of the Turkish, and we learn with sorrow that the Orthodox Armenian Church in Cairo has been seized and handed over to the Old Catholics, who in that capital are exceedingly few in number, scarcely sufficient, indeed, to form a congregation. On the other hand the United Armenians are very numerous, and indignantly resent the seizure of their fine church. Evidently the Khedive has received his instructions from the Sultan, who, in his turn, is the tool of Bismarck.

WELLINGTON.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

LAST Sunday, being the Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi, was celebrated with unusual pomp and splendour, and will be long remembered with much gratification by all those who had the privilege of being present at the Cathedral of St. Mary's. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Kearney, and an impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. Father Petit Jean on the Blessed Sacrament. The High Altar was much beautified for the occasion by the addition of six concentric semi-circular benches, gradually decreasing in circumference, on the apex of which was placed after the celebration of Mass the adorable God of the Altar on a splendid monstrance for the adoration of the faithful until after Vespers. The candelabra and candlesticks were of metal silvered and enamelled, exceedingly rich and beautiful. Between these were placed vases containing every variety of flowers, and when the tapers were lighted there was formed a *coup d'œil* of the most brilliant character. Notwithstanding the drizzling rain which continued all day, crowds of worshippers continued unremittently until Vespers commenced. At seven o'clock the church was filled to excess, all the available seats being occupied before service began. The Catholic Young Men's Society in their regalia occupied St. Joseph's Sanctuary, the Hibernians the front seats outside the rails and the girls dressed in white the benches in front of the High Altar and the Blessed Virgin's. After the Magnificat was sung the Rev. Father Kearney ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon on the Feast of Corpus Christi, which was listened to by a mixed but highly respectable audience. Then came the procession—first, about one hundred girls dressed in white with white veils and crowned with wreaths of white roses, whose innocent voices warbling out the touching words of the hymn "Sweet Sacrament, we Adore Thee," coupled with their order and decorum, showed what pains-taking zeal must have been bestowed by the good nuns on their cultivation. Next came the torch-bearers—members of the Wellington Catholic Young Men's and the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Societies, in full regalia. The Blessed Sacrament, carried under a dais by the Rev. Father Petit Jean, preceded by thurifers, came next. After which the Rev. Father Kearney gave solemn benediction. I am happy to say that many Protestants, who were witnesses of this joyful festivity, evinced by their respectful and silent behaviour that they were deeply awed by his public profession of Catholic faith. May God Almighty grant abundant grace and long life to our dearly beloved pastors, whose untiring zeal and devotion to God's glory are ever ready to exhibit in all their religious beauty for the edification and instruction of their attached flock the splendours of our ceremonious worship.

FORMATION OF A BRANCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting was held at the School-room, Hill street, last Monday evening for the above purpose. Father Petit Jean being called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, which was to form a Society under the patronage of St. Vincent to render spiritual and temporal assistance to the deserving poor, which, according to the word of our Lord, we shall always have amongst us. Twenty-five members were enrolled, and the following gentlemen appointed as officers, to whom the duty of forming a draft or the rules is committed:—Mr. Gardner, president; Mr. McDonald, vice-president; Mr. Sheridan, treasurer; and Mr. Crofts, secretary. Two cases of distress were brought under the notice of the meeting, which were left to Father Petit Jean to be dealt with according to his discretion. After a vote of thanks being passed to the reverend chairman, the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

Wellington, 3rd June, 1875.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN GRAY.

DUBLIN, April 9 1875.—Sir John Gray, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, and proprietor of the 'Freeman's Journal,' of Dublin, died yesterday.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Sir John Gray, Knight, and member of Parliament, was an eminent journalist, a leading politician, and a very successful British legislator. He was the son of the late Mr. John Gray, of Claremorris, in the county Mayo, Ireland, by his wife Elizabeth, the only child of Mr. George Melson. He was born in the year 1815, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He studied medicine as a profession, and was in due season admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He entered the field of politics early in life, attaching himself to the party of O'Connell, and has since continued to rank as an advanced reformer. He was elected an Alderman of the city of Dublin, and was subsequently chosen Lord Mayor of the Irish metropolis for the years 1868-69, but he declined to serve. He became part proprietor of the 'Dublin Freeman's Journal,' and was afterwards owner of the paper, a very valuable property. He was untiring as industrious and had much to do with the undertaking of Vartrey Water Works, by the completion of which Dublin obtained a supply of water. The Earl of Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, conferred the honour of Knighthood on Dr. Gray in the year 1863, in recognition of his services as chairman of the Water Works Commission. The late Lord Palmerston entertained a very high opinion of Dr. Gray as a reformer, a patriot and gentleman, and was accustomed to ask his extra parliamentary opinion on many subjects connected with the welfare of Ireland. Dr. Gray moved resolutions in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He also introduced, with Mr. Cogan and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, the Official Oaths and the Transubstantiation Declaration Abolition bills. He advocated the ballot and tenant right. Sir John Gray leaves four sons and two daughters.

EXPULSION OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In the early part of March, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, 140 Sisters of Charity left the Montparnasse railway station at Paris, and proceeded two and two towards their mother-house in the Rue du Bac. They were the first detachment of the 410 Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, driven out of Mexico by the liberal and masonic government of that country. As those good Sisters directed the education of the greater portion of the young girls of Mexico, the Government, fearing the indignation of its subjects, used a certain degree of prudence in its impious projects. First they proposed to the Sisters to lay aside the habit of their Order. The Sisters replied with a positive refusal. "Very well! if you will not lay aside your habit, you will have to leave Mexico."—"And we will leave it, seeing that while you preach universal liberty, you refuse it to us." Taken aback by such firmness, the wicked magistrates sent for all the religious and began to question them separately. They wanted to know: 1. The motive of their resistance. 2. Whether they were acting freely. 3. Whether they were not the victims of the despotism of their superiors. The unanimous reply was this:—"We are bound, but only by our vows, and never will we break them in order to obey man. The only pressure put upon us is that of duty and conscience. We are prepared to leave."

Ashamed of being done by women, the tyrants decreed that the Sisters of Mexican origin (they number 355) could not leave the country without the permission of their parents. But, the parents being consulted by Government, all answered that they gave their dear exiles leave to execute the arduous duties of their vocation. These impious proceedings of those in authority was the subject of a most energetic protest on the part of the Mexican ladies. Here are some remarkable passages:—"We are convinced we shall not be attended to. Party spirit is blind to everything, and to execute his orders, the freemason is ready to set the world in a blaze. Notwithstanding we are resolved to protest, so that the true sentiments may be known of the people of whom we form a half, in order that the world shall not attribute to our nation the infamies of its representatives, and in order to make a solemn affirmation of our faith and to give relief to our just indignation. You seize most holy institutions; but you are not authorised to act so even by that mass of stupidities called by you a Constitution. You proclaim liberty and you persecute the priests; you talk of individual guarantees and you proscribe the ecclesiastical dress; you preach independence and you enslave the Church; you denounce liberty of association, and you exile 400 Mexican ladies who are guilty, heinous crime as it is, of forming a society together for the purpose of doing all the good they can to their fellows. You deserve right well of the masters to whom you have sworn servitude: freemasonry has reason to be proud of you. But, in revenge, the anathemas of the Church blast you and the peoples' curse is on you. By your foolish crime, you have reduced numerous families to be without bread, you have deprived of their foster mothers thousands of little orphans, you leave without education entire populations, without help hundreds of sick, without comfort an immense multitude of wretched. And now, we declare before the whole world, that he who abuses his office as you do, is a traitor; he who assails the Sisters of Charity is a cowardly varlet; he who signs decrees against the religion of his fathers and turns himself into a persecutor of it, may be a very good deputy of the masonic lodges, but not of the Mexican people. We declare that we will disobey, whenever it may be possible, the decrees of the modern Julians, and we will obey even to death our Pastors when they shall address us whether from the depths of a dungeon, or from the top of the scaffold. We declare in fine, that we no longer regard as husband, brothers, or children those who have had a hand in exiling the Sisters of Charity and we are prepared to suffer any persecution that our protest may draw upon us."

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND OF THE REV. G. THOMPSON.

THE Rev. Gordon Thompson, M.A., curate of Christchurch, Albany Street, has given the following explanation to the Bishop of London of his reasons for resigning the curacy, and, joining the Catholic Church:—

MY LORD,—It is my duty, though owing to your great kindness a duty I shrink from, to inform you that I have resigned the curacy of Christchurch, Albany Street. The reasons that compel me to take this step are chiefly the three following:—1. Upon more mature reflection I can in no way satisfy either my conscience or my reason that the Anglican Church is one and the same with that which our Lord built upon St. Peter, with the promise that nothing should prevail against it. 2. In the Nicene Creed the following words are to be found:—"I believe in One, Catholic and Apostolic Church." I cannot therefore any longer act as though there were two or six. There may be many sects; but the Church, i.e., our Lord's Body, can be but one. 3. That, under the existing relations between the Anglican Church and the State, I believe it to be impossible for her to be faithful to primitive doctrine, even if she were not guilty of schism. Under these circumstances, I have sought reception into the Catholic Church. My residence abroad for two years as a consular chaplain enabled me to view the English Church at a distance and in comparison with the Catholic Church. I became gradually convinced that the spirit of comprehension which animated the Reformers, resulted in a compromise of the great truths of Christianity. The way, moreover, in which the Anglican Church has accepted the recent judgments and legislative acts convinces me the more strongly that her watchwords are "Establishment and Expediency." I have only to thank your lordship for the great kindness I have ever received from you from my first introduction until now; but I know that it is impossible to soften the judgment of others in a step of this character, and that no course is open to your lordship but to condemn it.—I have the honour to be your lordship's humble servant,
GORDON THOMPSON.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF LENT.—Dr. J. J. Barry, of New Haven, Kentucky, has a lengthy and learned communication in the 'New York Herald,' to show that, even from a physical point of view, the observance of the Lenten abstinence is highly beneficial. He says:—"When I was attending lectures in 1835-6, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, one of the Faculty, Professor George McClellan, speaking of the efficacy of fasting and abstinence in some form of disease, used to mention to the class the case of a young Catholic Irishman, who was suffering from a severe and grave chronic disease, and who got completely cured of it by a strict observance of the fasts of two successive Lents. All physicians of any experience, or who are conversant with the records of their daily profession, know of innumerable instances of the same kind."

CEREMONY AMONG SAVAGES.—Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," has some curious remarks on the customs of different nations in their modes of salutation. The Philippine Islander, he says, in saluting a friend, takes hold of his hand or foot and rubs it on his own face. The Lapland salutation is even more peculiar; when they meet they rub their noses together. A traveller named Houtman tells us that to be polite in the islands situated in the Straits of the Sound, is a matter of considerable difficulty, and then he describes his own reception: "They raised my left foot, which they passed gently over my right leg, and from thence over my face." An Ethiopian takes the robe of another and ties it about his own waist, so that he leaves his friend half naked." "This custom," says Disraeli, "of undressing on these occasions takes other forms; sometimes men place themselves naked before the person whom they salute, to show humility, and that they are unworthy of appearing in their presence. This was practised before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visit of two people of Otaheite. The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arracan their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house." In personal civilities the Chinese surpass all nations, dealing in the most extravagant compliments and loving greetings in the market-place. If two people meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees and bend the face to the earth, and this ceremony is repeated two or three times. Their expressions are as exaggerated as their gestures. If a Chinese is asked after his health, "Very well, thanks to your abundant felicity." If you render him a service, "My thanks shall be immortal." If you praise him, "How shall I dare persuade myself of what you say to me." The strangest part of the system is that these replies are prescribed by a regular academy of compliments. There are determined the number of bows, the genuflexions, and the gestures of the whole nation. The lower orders are as punctilious as the grandees, and ambassadors pass forty days in practice before they are allowed to appear at court.

POWER OF THE WHALE.—If the whale knew his own power, he could easily destroy all the machinery which the art of man could devise for catching him, and it would only be necessary for him to swim in a straight line in order to break the thickest rope, but instead, on being struck with the harpoon, he obeys a natural instinct, which, in this instance, betrays him to his death. Sir Humphrey Davy, in his "Salmonia," observes that the whale, not having an air bladder, can sink to the lowest depths of the ocean, and mistaking the harpoon for the sword of a swordfish or the teeth of a shark, he instantly descends, this being his manner of freeing himself from these enemies, who cannot bear the pressure of a deep ocean; and from ascending and descending in a small space, he thus puts himself in the power of the whaler. If we include the pressure of the atmosphere, a body at the depth of 100 feet would sustain 60 pounds on the square inch, while one at 4,000 feet, a depth by no means considerable, would be exposed to a pressure of 1,830 pounds. We need not, therefore, feel surprised that on a foundering of a ship at sea, though its timbers part, not a spar floats to the surface; for if the hull has sunk to a great depth, all that is porous is penetrated with water, or is greatly compressed. Scoresby states that when, by entangling the line of the harpoon, a boat was carried down with the whale, it required, after the boat was recovered, two boats to keep it at the surface. As soon as the whale dives after having been wounded, it draws out the line or the cord of the harpoon, which is coiled up in the boat, with very considerable velocity. In order, therefore, to prevent any accident from the violence of this motion, which might set the side of the boat on fire, one man is stationed with an axe to cut the rope asunder, if it should become entangled, while another furnished with a mop, is constantly cooling with water the channel through which it passes.

WAR IN THE OCEAN.—The storms that rage upon the service of the ocean are but types of the internecine war eternally going on below. The wildest desert of Asia or Africa, though haunts of the lion and tiger, are the abodes of peace compared with the fearful slaughter that ever prevails in the ocean. The single herring averages its fifty thousand eggs; these are the support of innumerable of the smaller inhabitants of the ocean, while the parent-herring feeds and fattens whole tribes of cod and whiting. The cod, fattened upon the multitudinous herring, produces its millions of young, to be eaten by the larger sturgeon. Size and strength are no salvation. Sucker and seal live on the soft-fleshed mollusk; the norwal, the dolphin, the cachelot, the sword-fish, prey upon the whale, and tear him to pieces while yet alive. Oceanic life is made up of devourers and devoured. War and slaughter are the normal condition of its inhabitants.—W. K. Hooper.

WHY THE COUNTY KERRY IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE KINGDOM OF KERRY.—Kerry is a county of large extent almost surrounded by the sea, and contains the best harbours of any county in the country. In the time of William III. it was "full of woods, full of people, full of cattle, and had great store of corn in the ground." When all Ireland was reduced this one county kept near ten

thousand men almost two years in action. It cost more men and money at that time to reduce Kerry than half Ireland; because the county was full of natural fastnesses, and contained plenty of provisions. The greatest advantage might be now made of its harbours, which are for all winds. No matter how the wind blows a ship can always find a port in Kerry. All shipping from America, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Brazil and Hindostan must pass near Kerry before they reach England. If the county Kerry were in the possession of independent rulers sitting in Dublin they might destroy more English merchants than out of any other port of Europe. Hence it is called a kingdom.

CHINESE DENTISTRY.—Roaming in quest of novelty through that mine of marvels, a Chinese city, we were a witness the other day of a strange but not uncommon scene. We had halted in front of the stall of a street apothecary, surgeon, and general practitioner, and were turning over with our eyes his stock of simples, dragons'-teeth, tigers'-claws, and like drugs used as ingredients in the native pharmacopoeia, when along came a man, holding his hand up to his jaw, and apparently in great pain. He sat down by the doctor and explained to him that he was suffering with toothache, to get rid of which he would like to have his tooth removed. The doctor opened his patient's mouth, and inspected the aching tooth; then he took a small phial from his stock of medicines, and into the palm of his hand he shook a few scruples of a pink-coloured powder. He next licked his finger and dipped it into the powder, and inserting this into the man's mouth, rubbed it into the aching tooth and gum. He repeated this three or four times, and then concluded by turning the patient's head up side down; when, to the no small astonishment of many of the bystanders, among whom was apparently the man himself, the tooth dropped out and fell on the ground. The doctor then asked him if he had felt any pain, to which he replied that he had not, and the payment of a small fee brought the séance to a close. At our application, the tooth was picked up and very civilly handed to us by the owner himself, and was evidently fresh from a human jaw, though there had not been the slightest effusion of blood from the mouth. The thought had naturally suggested itself to us that the whole thing was a hoax, and that the patient was an accomplice; but, if so, the doctor was no novice at sleight of hand, and the expression of astonishment on the other man's face when he found his tooth gone was as perfect a specimen of histrionic emotion as it has ever been our lot to behold.

THE CATHEDRAL AT SPIRES.—The old Cathedral at Spire is the largest Church in Germany. It was built between the years 916 and 1097. Its length is 478 feet. Like the Cathedrals at Worms, Bonn and Mayence, it belongs to the family of doubled-apsed churches, magnificent products of the early architecture of the Middle Ages, which are rare in Europe and found mostly in the Rhine Valley. At Spire the two apses support cupolas, flanked each with a like number of towers. The interior presents a somewhat severe aspect. Prominent among the decorations are twelve square pillars, which separate the lofty nave from the two aisles. In the middle of the nave, upon the floor, are four stone crosses, which mark the spot where St. Bernard preached the Crusade in 1146. Under the nave of the King's Choir, in the imperial vault, lie what is left of nine Emperors. Under the eastern part of the Cathedral is a crypt supported by massive pillars, where are to be found baptismal fonts of the eighth and ninth centuries, and a tomb of Rudolph, of Hapsburg, with a crowned statue.

A PERSIAN SCHOOL.—A Persian school is a very funny affair. The room is generally open to the street. Looking in, one sees a lot of boys squatted on their heels on the floor round a Mollah, all rocking themselves to and fro, and all repeating aloud the tasks they have to commit to memory. The result is a little babel of sounds—a jumble, to those who understand the language, of verses from the Koran, drinking and love songs from Hafiz, and heroic lines from Firdousi. These are the books most studied; and a Persian's education is pretty well complete when he can quote freely from them and talk a little Arabic. Hafiz is the favourite poet, and he is quoted and recited by all classes, as was Tasso some years ago by the gondoliers of Venice.

THE PARIS RAGPICKERS.—The oldest of the ragpickers in Paris, Sylvain Barnabe, known as the *doyen de chiffonniers*, has just died at the Ile aux Singes, at the age of 78. He carried the wicker basket through the streets of the French capital, for over fifty years. In his youth he was one of the elegants of Toulouse, where he squandered a large fortune, and after being ruined he became clerk to an attorney. He lost this situation, and then came to Paris, where he followed his precarious avocation up to a few weeks before his death. He used to calculate that in his night wanderings in search of forgotten trifles he had traversed over 18,000 leagues, and had picked up during his life 20,000 kilogrammes of chiffons.

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.—The exterior illumination of St. Peter's Church is an electrifying spectacle on festive occasions. The cupola is twice metamorphosed, as it were, into a hemisphere of light. The earliest illumination at nightfall displays the building's architectural outline to great advantage. For this purpose are prepared 4,400 lamps of cylindrical form. The task of the lamp-lighters is apparently not without peril. It is alarming to witness them at work grasping ropes suspended high in the air, swinging to and fro, from freize to cornice, and from capital to pillar, to arrange their lanterns in symmetrical order. An hour later a thousand larger lamps are enkindled simultaneously. To accomplish the changes with all possible speed, at proper distances on the cupola, 360 men are suspended with ready lighted, though concealed, torches. At a third signal from the belfry, the cross on the apex of the dome suddenly glitters into flame; the rest of the enormous fabric then seems to ignite, and to burst forth into a splendid conflagration. The flood of vivid light soon spreads itself over surrounding objects. At a distance, not unlike a phenomenon, spangled with stars, the very dome seems to be agitated by a mysterious hand, and to hang suspended from the vast canopy of heaven.

Recently the canons of the cathedral of Paderborn received an order from the German authorities to forthwith assemble in the chapter house, and elect another bishop in lieu of the deposed prelate. Not one of the reverend gentlemen obeyed, and in consequence of their courageous abstention, several of them have been fined and imprisoned. The courage of the clergy in Germany is truly wonderful and worthy of the high praise lavished upon it by our Holy Father.

"And they hate kings?" Garibaldi, that king hater in chief, recently bought a pair of boots at the shop of a noted Republican, or, better, Internationalist, of Rome. This person has since put up over his door—"Bootmaker by appointment to General Garibaldi," and this with the special permission of the democratic hero. Our readers are aware that in monarchical countries the furnishers of the Court receive the right of announcing on their sign boards that they are furnishers to the king or queen. Still Garibaldi after all is a kind of sovereign. He rules over the evil passions of the people.

The trial for the murder of Sonzogno, the editor of the Roman 'Capitale,' continues actively, and discloses some very shocking details concerning the domestic life of that unhappy man. While he was ever railing against the clergy and persons in authority, he was himself, it appears, guilty of gross immorality, which no doubt led finally to his assassination, as he is credited with having destroyed the domestic happiness of one of his friends by perverting his wife. He was an apostle of the revolution, and appears to have practised what he preached.

A lady publishes in one of the Roman papers the following extract from a letter received from a nun, who is in one of the semi-suppressed convents of Rome: "We have nothing in the house, not even bread. For God's sake help us, for we are literally starving. The government does not pay us our pensions, and we have neither money nor food, and are obliged to beg for our living, as we have neither work to sell nor means to buy materials to work with."

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

WANTED Known—Pavelitch's Piggery and Marine Store is about to be opened at Brockanui with a Poultry Yard and Fish-curing Establishment; in connection also, sportsmen will find wild ducks as well as pigeons for shooting matches. Refreshment of every description may be had. Easy distance from town by road or boat.

W. & J. OLIVER,
BIRD FANCYERS,
ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN CAGE
MAKERS,
(Next the Robert Burns Hotel.)
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SEEDS OF ALL SORTS.

Advice given on the Treatment, Diseases, and General Management of Birds—*Gratis*.

M. W. HAWKINS,

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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.

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 at the Eye Infirmary, Sunderland, England.

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.)

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.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN
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DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

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ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
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GENERAL PRINTER, AND
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Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

JAMES KENNEDY BOOTMAKER,

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

Great reduction in prices.

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O C T A G O N ,

THE Proprietor of this new Hotel, having built it after the best and most approved manner, in order to meet the increasing requireman 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
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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.

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PRINCES STREET CUTTING,
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Shipping Supplied.

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

WILLIAM MUDGE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

GREAT KING-ST.,
(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
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All orders executed in first-class style, with the utmost promptitude. Repairing neatly executed. Charges strictly moderate.

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MANUFACTURER,

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

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

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FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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.

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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.

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SADDLER,

(Opposite the Museum),

GREAT KING-ST.,

DUNEDIN.

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MR. F. T. VAN HEM
M.R.C.S.E., and L.S.A., &c.,
BEGS 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. BAKERWELL.

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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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.

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HOUSE DECORATOR,
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BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
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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. McDonough, Esq., or from
ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REVES & CO.

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-OASKS:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
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Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao
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All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES** **MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

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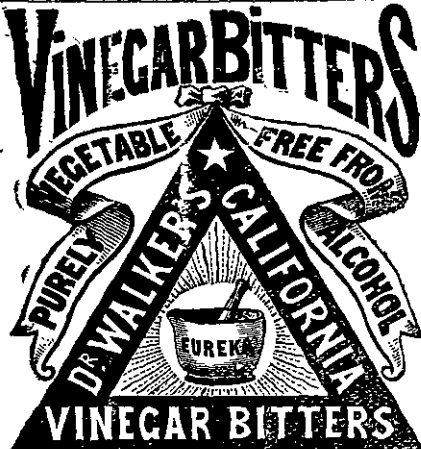
IS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.G.C.M.

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

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

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

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

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The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from **MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION** IS **SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSM.**

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

Rheumatism,
Rheumatic Gout,
Sciatica,
Tic 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 BALSM

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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Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
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Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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.

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.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
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Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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

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(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)
THOMAS McGUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with every convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

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FIRE AND MARINE.
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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General dealer in Books, Pictures, &c. Furniture bought, sold, or exchanged.

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 Choice brand
TIMOTHY HAYES

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Orders punctually attended to.

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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

J. CHAPLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse 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.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER:

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

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

**MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.**

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
DEES 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,
Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

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.

HARP OF ERIN BOARDING HOUSE,
HOPK STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Imperial Hotel.)

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

MICHAEL BUTLER,
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DOMINICAN CONVENT

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

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

Respectable references are required.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL
Palmerston Street, Riverton.

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."

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL,
Campbeltown, Bluff Harbor.

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,
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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 Grey Valley.

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady 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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RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

WANTED Known.—Cheap Furniture made to order at J. Parker's Furniture Factory, opposite Railway Workshops, Forbury. Chest of Drawers made to order, £2; Sofas, 11s; and all other things equally cheap. Goods delivered to all parts of Dunedin.

JAMES MUIR,

Late V. Almoa & Co.,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.

MR. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of Zetland, from London. Gentlemen can get their hats made at the above manufactory, where a perfect fit can be guaranteed by the use of the Configurero type. Ladies Riding Hats.

Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, 1s.

Note the Address: Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

(George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

(Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S**KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

And General Store,

N E V I S .**DANIEL SCALY - - - PROPRIETOR.**

Good Accommodation.

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

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

Horses, Buggies, Wagonettes, &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.**I. 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.

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MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

WHITE HART HOTEL,**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,

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

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN,**PROPRIETOR.****MRS. FORSTER,**

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 Whiskeys, Brandies, and Wines are second to none in the market.

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

C. BUNBURY.**B. BAGLEY AND SON,****CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,****IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-****DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,****PERFUMERY, &c.,****GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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