

New Zealand Herald

VOL. III.—No. 115.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

M I C H A E L D U N D O N
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,
(SOUTH DUNEDIN.)
GENERAL STOREKEEPER

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

MICHAEL DUNDON,
PROPRIETOR.

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. R O B E R T S,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

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

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. C A S H,
Proprietor.

J A M E S M U I R,
Late V. Almon & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
M R. 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 Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.
Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, 1s.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of N Zealand.

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

A L B I O N B R E W I N G A N D M A L T I N G
C O M P A N Y (L I M I T E D.)

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.

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

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
O H N H E A L E Y
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homœopathic 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.

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

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

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

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. MOYLAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage

G E O R G E C A P S T I O K,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT.
Rents and Accounts Collected.—Licensed Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money to Lend on freehold security.
Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,
MILTON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

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

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

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

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

JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

ORDE 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 Philip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

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

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

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

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

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

HILLSIDE COAL & POT.
(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 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.
D U N E D I N.

H. Q U I G L E Y & S O N S,
GENERAL COOPERAGE,
QUEEN-ST., WHARF,
A U C K L A N D.

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

NOTICE.
SOUTH DUNEDIN TIMBER YARD
AND GENERAL STORE.

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

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

SEWING MACHINES.

N. M ' C U L L O C H,
Practical Machinist, foot of Walker
street. All kinds of Sewing Machines re-
paired.

N. M'C. trusts, by strict attention to busi-
ness, first-class workmanship, and moderate
charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

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

W I L L I A M W Y B E R,
WHOLESALE & FAMILY BUTCHER

PRINCES STREET CUTTING,
DUNEDIN.
Shipping Supplied.

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
skilfully manufactured, well fired, and should
take a good position in the market.

EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.

MASONIC HALL, DUNDEIN.
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.

M I L L S, D I C K, A N D C O.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

AND
G E N E R A L P R I N T E R S,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and
Colored Printing.

Arrangements for publishing entered into
with Authors; encouragement will be given
to Young Men's Associations wishing to pub-
lish Sermons or issue Periodicals.

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

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.

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

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

I M P O R T E R S O F
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

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

V. J E W E L L E R R.

TO
IS EXCELLENCEY SIR JAMES FER-
GUSSON, K.G.C.M.

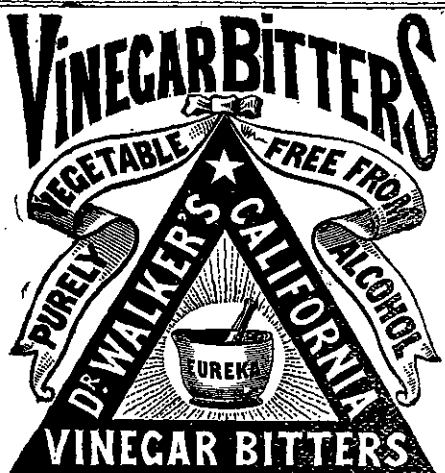
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

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

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.



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

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO.,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from
MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS
SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

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 BALSAM

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

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

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

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

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,

Hope street,

Dunedin

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

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.

PRINCESS THEATRE

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

UNABATED POPULARITY!!

M R S. F. M. B A T E S,
The talented American Actress.

M R. F. M. B A T E S,
The Popular and Standard Actor.

FRIDAY, JULY 9TH,

MADELAINE; OR, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.

SATURDAY, JULY 10TH,

M A C B E T H.

LAST WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. BATES.

Novelties every evening.

LOOK OUT FOR PSYCHOSCOPE!!

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

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

By the Permission of His



Honor the Superintendent.

A GRAND ART UNION

(For the purpose of clearing off a Debt on the Church and School, St. Bathans),

Will be held at ST. BATHANS, on or about 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1875.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Picture (selected by Right Rev. Dr. Moran)	...	£7 10s
2nd. Singer's Sewing Machine	...	£10
3rd. Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Service	...	£5 5s
4th. Picture (selected by Right Rev. Dr. Moran)	...	£5
5th. Picture	...	£2 5s
6th. Picture	...	£1 5s
7th. Lady's Handsome Work-box	...	£1 15s
8th. Field Glass	...	£4
9th. Gold Scarf Pin	...	£1 10s

TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

With a variety of other Valuable Prizes too numerous to mention.

The winning numbers will be published in the 'N.Z. Tablet,' 'Otago Witness,' and 'Mt. Ida Chronicle.'

T. MULVEY, Hon. Sec.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE have just landed 200 cases Riviere 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.

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

TEACHER WANTED,

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

DR. M. D. MURPHY,

SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

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

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

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

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R E I T H A N D W I L K I E.
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SACRED SONGS AND SOLOS,

ENLARGED EDITION,
SUNG BY IRA D. SANKEY.

- Braddon (M. E.) Lost for Love, 12mo, boards.
Churchill (John F.) Consumption and Tuberculosis, 8vo.
Cooke (M. C.) Fungi: their Nature, Influence, and Uses, post 8vo.
Cox (Edward W.) Heredity and Hybridism: a Suggestion, 8vo.
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Fouqué (De la Motte) Undine, and the Two Captains. Translated by F. E. Bunnett, 12mo, sd.
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Holm (Saxe) Draxy Miller's Dowry, and the Elder's Wife, 18mo, cloth } Rose Library.
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How (Wm. Walsham) Plain Words, 4th series, 12mo.
Hume (David) Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary; edited by T. H. Green, 2 vols., 8vo.
Jackson (Bishop of London) The Sinfulness of Little Sins, 18mo.
Leech (John) Portraits of the Children of the Mobility, 4to.
Lytton (Lord) What will he do with it? Vol 2 (Knebworth edition).
Markham (Clements R.) The Threshold of the Unknown Regions, third edition, post 8vo.
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THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

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BALANCE SHEET OF THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' COMPANY (LIMITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 24, 1875.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital, 1500 shares at £1 each	1500	0	0
Balance at credit of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1874	251	7	9
Suspense accounts	22	17	5
Amount due to sundry creditors	113	0	0
	1887	5	2

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Unallotted shares :	856	0	0
Cash at Bankers	£114	17	8
Cash in hand	5	8	1
	120	5	9
Office furniture	1	17	6
Amount due by agents, subscribers, and advertisers ...	816	4	10
Balance, being loss on the year's transactions, carried to profit and loss	92	17	1
	1887	5	2

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To Charges	81	7	11
„ Salaries	303	10	0
„ Commission	101	15	2
„ Publishing	1,039	1	1
„ Balance	158	10	7
	£1,684	4	9

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th April, 1874	251	7	9
„ Subscriptions and Advertisements	1,339	19	11
„ Deficiency from Balance-sheet	92	17	1
	£1,684	4	9

By Balance, carried on to next year £158 10 7

We certify we have examined the books and accounts of 'Tablet' Company Limited, and found correct.

CHARLES COLUMB } Auditors.
MICHAEL MEEHAN }

Dunedin, 30th April, 1875.

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 Council of the Vatican, by Rev. Canon Pope, 7s 6d; by post, 9s 2d.
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 Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 2d.
 Fabiola, by Cardinal Wiseman, 5s 6d; by post, 6s 6d.
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 Hornhold's Explanation of the Commandments and Sacraments, 5s 6d; by post, 7s 2d.
 Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 8s.
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 New Books to arrive every Month. Rosaries and Crucifixes always on hand. Small Orders can be sent in Postage Stamps.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. A. MEROER reports for the week ending July 7, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, 2s 3d per lb.; powdered butter, 1s 10d to 2s. The supply of fresh butter is very scarce and not near enough coming in to supply the demand. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d; side bacon, 1s 3d; rolled bacon, 1s 2d; Colonial hams, 1s 4d; English hams, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; eggs plentiful, retailing 2s per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 7:—There are very few changes to note in the labour market. Plenty of work, but large contracts are held back by the weather. Ploughmen are again very scarce. Bushmen and sawmill hands are much enquired for. The building trade is almost at a stand still. Carpenters for country districts are much wanted. We could do with plenty more useful people from Britain (although a good many are afloat). It is to be hoped they will not arrive until the winter is over. No use saying French servants are scarce, that cannot be helped, for if those we got were right, we might be able to rub along. A great many men are supporting the street corners at present, and complaining, but they must bear the season like workmen in other parts of the world, then time will soon come again. Wages—shepherds, £60; ploughmen, £52 to £70; couples, £65 to £80; labourers, from 8s to 10s per day; carpenters, 10s and 12s per day; meal and flour millers, from £2 10s to £3 10s; sawmill and planeing machine hands, from £3 to £4 per week; house girls, from £26 to £40; hotel do, from £40 to £52; cooks from 25s to 60s per week.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports as follows, for the week ending July 7:—

Fat Cattle.—160 head were yarded to-day, but only a small proportion were of really prime quality, which brought fully late quotations. Best bullocks from £10 10s to £13; second quality ditto, at from £7 to £9 10s; best cows, from £7 10s to £10 10s; second quality ditto, £5 to £7, or equal to £1 12s to £1 13s per 100lb. for prime, and £1 5s to £1 7s for ordinary quality. At the yards, we sold 40 head, on account of Messrs. Buckland and M'Laren, and have also sold 120 head for forward delivery.

Fat Calves.—Owing to the very small supply forward, extreme rates were obtained, prime vealers bringing up to £4.

Fat Sheep.—About 2,000 of various sorts were penned. The trade being already fairly supplied, and the quality offered not being very tempting, they bought very cautiously, and fully one-half had to go out unsold. Graziers, finding their flocks losing condition, are forcing them into the market. Prime quality will gradually become more scarce, and we look for a steady advance in the value of this description of mutton. At the yards we sold 500 merino wethers at 11s 6d, on account of James Logan, Esq., of Greendale Station; and have sold, for forward delivery, 700 cross-breds at full rates. We quote prime cross-breds (immediate delivery) at 4d per lb.; ditto merinos, 3d to 3½d.

Store Cattle.—We have sold a few lots at quotations, and placed 600 head under offer. Well-grown bullocks, in fair condition, are saleable at £5 10s to £7; ditto cows, £4 to £5 5s; mixed herds, at £2 10s to £4, according to ages, sexes, and condition.

Store Sheep.—Almost every class of sheep is in good demand, with special inquiries for young merino ewes in lamb, and aged cross-breds for turnip feeding. We have placed a few hundreds at following rates:—Cross-breds, four-tooth and over, up to 15s; ditto, two-tooth, up to 12s 6d; ditto, lambs, up to 9s 6d; merino ewes, six-tooth and under, up to 10s; ditto, full-mouthed, up to 6s 6d; ditto wethers, six-tooth and under, up to 9s; ditto, full-mouthed, up to 7s.

Wool.—Priced catalogues received per Suez mail up to 13th May, confirm previous advices per cablegrams, that higher rates were obtained during the London sales, which closed 24th June. The advance is most perceptible in scoured and well got up washed fleeces and cross-bred greasy, the latter exhibiting an increased demand for long grown wools.

Sheepskins were well competed for at our sale on Thursday last, maintaining advanced quotations, particularly in cross-breds, green butchers' bringing 4s 2d to 5s each; dry cross-bred, 3s 1d to 3s 11d; merinos, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; short wool, 1s 7d to 2s; pelts, 6d to 1s 2d.

Hides will maintain former quotations. Inferior brought 18s to 19s each; butchers' green, 25s to 26s. We shall offer at our sale tomorrow (which in future will be held at 2 o'clock instead of 3 as formerly), several superior slaughtermen's lots.

Tallow.—A few lots found buyers at 29s for good mixed; 27s to 23s 6d for medium to inferior. No shipping prices offered.

Grain.—This market continues dull. Wheat, very superior, is wanted at 4s 6d; medium to good, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; inferior, 4s. Fowls' feed much inquired for up to 3s 9d. Oats are not so firm this week. Some holders, influenced by late advices from Melbourne, have accepted lower rates. Present quotations: For good feed, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; milling, 2s 10d to 2s 11d. Barley remains unaltered; very little offering, and brewers well stocked. Good to superior malting, 5s 6d to 6s; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; inferior, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.

The "advanced party," both in this country and in Europe, is constantly asserting that it is necessary for civilization that a law abolishing the sentence of death should be passed, and that killing those who kill is a practice only worthy of the ages of barbarism. In Italy, within the past few years, the extreme sentence is no longer in use, and in consequence the number of murders have greatly increased. In 1871, 2267 persons were arrested for murder, and though all of them were found guilty, not one was put to death. The following year the number of murders increased to 3,620, and in 1873, it rose to 3,780. Last year the number is reported as being even higher still. In Florence alone last year there were twenty-three murders, and in the little city of Sienna, in less than three years, twenty-nine. It would seem from these statistics that the abolition of the sentence of death does not decrease the number of homicides, but, on the contrary, appears to increase it.

Johns' Copy.

JOHN MITCHEL.

BY DANIEL CONNELLY.

[The death of John Mitchel has been the occasion of some beautiful poetical tributes to his genius and patriotism, but the excellence of the following, which we clip from the 'Boston Pilot,' will commend itself to our readers.]

On the bosom of his own dear land,
After long years of passionate unrest,
In far-off climes, by strange Australian strand,
Or 'mid the tumult of the strong, free West;
After long years of bold, unceasing strife
For one sweet thing, his country's liberty—
The dream and purpose of his stainless life—
He sank in peaceful slumber, and was free.

Free? He was ever free! Though fetters bound,
And power threatened by a tyrant's throne;
Though dungeons frowned upon him, and the sound
Of gyves went with him to the farthest zone,
Yet his proud soul no thralldom ever knew.
The eagle, soaring in the summer sky,
Was not more free, lord of the boundless blue,
Than he in hard and stern captivity.

The metal of his mind was truest steel,
Tempered in honor's incandescent flame;
His heart pure gold, whereon the glowing seal
And stamp of Truth shone evermore the same!
Kingly he was in all that should become
A monarch, ruling for the right alone.
No high, proud spirit of Imperial Rome
Was bolder, loftier, statelier than his own!

O Erin, Mecca of his faithful love,
O sad, fair land whereto he ever turned,
From Northern shores, where wintry tempests strove,
Or Southern glades, where tropic splendors burned,
Homeward to thee at length in age he went,
Eager to lead once more the gallant fight;
A time-worn chief, with manhood's vigor spent,
But ardent still, and dauntless for the right!

Homeward, to lift the dear old flag once more,
And fold it round and round his glowing heart;
To speak brave words, and speak them o'er and o'er,
Tho' each should draw from foes a fatal dart!
Homeward to thee, O land he loved so well!
To die for thee, if death could serve or save;
Loyal and staunch and true whate'er befell,
And proud to take thy last sad gift—a grave!

And this thou gavest, Erin, this at last—
But first a noble garland thou didst make,
And fondly set upon him e're he passed.
Forever hence, a martyr for thy sake—
A garland twined of honor's brightest bays,
Woven by hands that never shrank in strife,
Then witnessed, in the closing of his days,
The perfect rounding of a peerless life.

Peace to his soul! great soul, that ne'er could brook
One fawning thought, or sycophantic word;
Heroic soul, that loftily forsook
All ways, save those where Truth's clear voice was heard.
Peace and sweet rest! Where Ulster airs are bland,
Calmly he slumbers now with kindred dust,
Leaving to thee, O mourning motherland,
His life's grand lesson as a sacred trust!

Cherish it, Erin, for thy sake and his,
Who, for thy sake, put by all worldliness,
All ways of selfish gain, all purposes,
Save those that led to lighten thy distress,
Enshrine it in thine inmost heart, and hold
It ever as a precious heritage,
A text of Truth, inscribed in lines of gold,
Illumining thy history's purest page.

Immortal names adorn thy patriot scroll,
O sad-eyed land of suffering and song;
And splendor gilds the honorable roll
Of sons who sought to shield thee from the strong.
But none e'er lived and died for thee alone:
That loved thee, served thee, strove for thee alway
With heart more true, or soul of statelier tone,
Than he who sleeps by Newry's shades to-day.

What is it, Erin, thou shouldst do to mark
Thy sense of loss, thy grief beside his grave?
What he would have thee do: tho' all be dark,
Shrink not, fear not, for Truth be ever brave;
Put by all narrow thoughts of clique or clan—
Cut out the roots of faction or of feud;
Teach all thy sons the rightful rank of Man,
And bind them in one common brotherhood!

FLORENCE O'NEILL; OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK. A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

CHAPTER II. LE GRAND MONARQUE—THE KING'S PROMISE.

On the morrow, Florence received an order to accompany the queen to Marly, at which place Louis XIV. at that time held his Court, in fact, it was to this most gallant of monarchs that she owed the appellation of the Rose of St. Germain's, by which name she was generally known at the French Court. The courteous king was indeed never insensible to the charms of the softer sex, and the delicate beauty of the Irish maiden, whom we have omitted to mention was distantly related to the brave Tyrconnell, had not failed to make a due impression on the heart of *Le Grande Monarque*. The mother of the fair Florence had been an English lady by birth, and had married one of the ancient race of the O'Neills, and part of her daughter's early life had been spent in her father's native land, till some time after his death, which occurred when fighting in the French army under Turenne. Sir Patrick O'Neill had been the bosom friend of the brave Marshal; and thus it was that when Louis beheld Florence for the first time at the little Court of St. Germain's, and heard her spoken of as the daughter of a deceased friend of his favourite Turenne, he immediately became interested in her welfare. Florence had barely completed her sixth year when her father fell, whilst fighting valiantly beside the Marshal; his lady, a woman of great personal attractions and considerable merit, was in early youth the friend of Ann Hyde, Duchess of York, and some four years after her husband's death she repaired to London, and received a post in the household of the then Duchess, Mary of Modena, who soon looked upon Lady O'Neill in the light of a favoured friend; the health of the latter, however, soon began to decline, and she retired again into the solitude she so deeply loved, passing the greater part of her time in religious exercises, and in the education of her daughter, of whom she was passionately fond, and died before Florence had attained her fifteenth year.

Somewhat like herself, impulsive and affectionate, the heart of Mary of Modena turned instinctively to this orphan girl, whom she at once adopted, and whose engaging manners and warmth of disposition, endeared her to all in the noble circle in which she lived, till she became the ornament and admiration of the court. Many suitors, too, had offered themselves for the hand of the fair descendant of the O'Neills, but Mary Beatrice would not away the feeling of her *portégée*, so far as to extort a forced compliance with a royal command, though both herself and the king were predetermined never to give their consent to her union with Reginald St. John.

Indeed, to such an union Florence never could expect her royal protectors to agree, for St. John was a descendant of that stern upholder of the Commonwealth, who had been with Vane, Lambert, and others, actively engaged in sowing the seeds of discord and rebellion against monarchy; the present head of the family, too, was a Protestant, and disaffected towards the exiled James, in fact, Florence could not urge a single point in his favour, and was obliged to own to herself that there were very sufficient reasons why her royal protectors should refuse to sanction her union with Reginald St. John, to whom she had been betrothed on the day of her mother's death.

It was very early when the royal party set forth; the summer morning one of the fairest, its dews had been quickly dried up by the first rays of the sun which shone cheerily on the chateau, and kissed away its last pearly drops as they rested on each blade of grass and humble floweret in the valley beneath. Despite the misfortunes of the royal pair, there were happy moments still for them to enjoy, and the beauty of the day lent its aid on this occasion to banish from their minds, for a while, the thoughts of their present overwhelming anxieties.

Blithely they rode onward with but few attendants in their train, and ere the day was far advanced they reached the royal retreat of Marly; approaching this villa palace by a noble avenue of trees, in the tasteful gardens of which were miniature lakes and graceful fountains, their marble basins filled with gold fish, and glistening with the floating lotus.

The royal party now entered the principal part of the edifice, a spacious square pavilion, near which six smaller ones were grouped around; light and graceful indeed was the construction of the entire building, supported by Corinthian columns, between which were paintings in fresco. Each of the four sides of the pavilion was crowned by a portico, and now ascending to the terrace, James and his train entered one of the four vestibules which served to give ingress to as many suites of apartments on the ground floor, reserved for Louis and the princes of the blood, all of which communicated with the grand saloon, octagonal in its form, having four fire-places supported by Ionic pillars, over which were painted figures representing the seasons. Many spacious windows, with gilded balconies and oriels, around which were grouped baskets of flowers supported by Cupids, lighted up this most gorgeous apartment.

Though in about his fiftieth year, at the time of which we write, Louis Quatorze had not lost one iota of that noble gracefulness of mien for which he was so distinguished; his eagle eye was bright as in his youth, and the exquisite simplicity of his attire only added to the elegance of his demeanor.

He was habited, as was most frequently the case, in a garment of black velvet, relieved by a slight gold embroidery, and fastened by a single gold button; his under vest was however of crimson stuff, elegantly embroidered, but not one single ring, or any jewel whatsoever, adorned the person of the king, save in his shoe and knee-buckles. Unlike all the former kings of France, he wore his blue ribbon beneath his vest, save when on State occasions it was suffered to hang at full length, embroidered with precious stones, estimated at the immense value of eight millions of money.

Saluting the little party with the dignified and graceful courtesy which so well became him, the handsomest and most majestic prince of his time, welcomed to Marly, James and Mary Beatrice, then turn-

ing to Florence, who as one of her ladies, was privileged to accompany her, he said:

"Welcome to Marly, fair Rose of St. Germain. I promise you, young lady, if your royal patrons do not soon find you a husband, I shall myself look after your interests: nay, do not blush, for I vow you shall be my *protégée* unless your name of O'Neill, time-honoured as it may be, be not quickly changed for another; for, remember, I never forget your father was the intimate friend of my brave Turenne, and it would please me to see you the wife of some noble of my own Court."

Blushing deeply, the timid Florence stammered out a few words of grateful acknowledgment, intimating at the same time that she had no desire at present to change her state, while Mary Beatrice, aware of the interest the courtly monarch really felt for Florence, inwardly resolved that, if possible, she should not cross his path again; she had, in fact, no desire to see the innocent and pure-minded Florence become the *protégée* of a king whose unbounded admiration of the female sex often led him to commit the grossest errors and the gravest faults.

After awhile Louis and James retired, the latter wishing to lay open to the French king his views and intentions, making him cognizant of the departure of Ashton to England, and confiding to the monarch the names of several distinguished persons in England who were zealously interesting themselves in his service. But the failure of the late attempt at the Boyne had weakened the hopes of Louis as to the restoration of the unfortunate James. Had he been able to have waived the decisive stroke at the Boyne some few weeks longer, the French fleet would have become masters of St. George's Channel, and could either have conveyed himself and his army to England, or have prevented aid from coming to William; the unfortunate are sure to meet with censure, and whilst many blamed James for hazarding too much, others condemned him for leaving Ireland too soon. By the earnest desire of the queen, Tyrconnell had urged this hasty retreat, she having entreated him at any cost to save the king's person. Thus the truly unfortunate James was destined a victim of patience by Providence, his friends exercising him equally with his enemies.

Louis was dissatisfied with the line of conduct he had pursued, and, probably at the instigation of his ministers, he declined to aid another expedition.

James had keenly felt the censures which had been passed upon him; but hope still led him on, and painful as was his conference with Louis, his sanguine nature did not yield, and when it was concluded, and accompanied by the French king, he sought Mary Beatrice, who with her attendants wandered awhile in the shady groves of Marly, no trace of discomfort was visible on his countenance.

Nevertheless Louis was truly noble and generous, his kingly nature had developed itself in his dealings with the exiled monarch, whom he would have rejoiced to have placed again on the throne, now usurped by the most worthless of daughters and ungrateful of nephews.

Heavy, indeed, were the misfortunes with which our second James was visited; he might have used with truth the language of our great poet, and exclaimed with King Lear:—"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."

The cool and hardened cruelty of Mary, his most favoured daughter, stung him to the quick, for she had heartlessly appropriated to herself the property of her step-mother; amongst other things a costly cabinet of flagree, and denied even her father's request for his clothes and personal property, which request, with unparalleled barbarity, the ungrateful Mary refused to comply with. Evelyn relates that she entered Whitehall joyful as if hidden to a wedding feast. Transported with joy, she ran into the closets and examined the beds, her coarse and unfeeling levity revolting the minds even of Bishop Burnet and Lady Churchill, and hurrying to take in her iron grasp the goods which had fallen into her possession.

James had heard, too, that she had ordered that the standards and other spoils taken from him at the Boyne should be carried in procession and hung in St. James's Chapel.

Whatever may have been his faults, he had been to both his daughters the most indulgent of fathers; of their unparalleled wickedness and abandonment of filial duty, no doubt can remain on the minds of posterity.

But return we to our story. Not without an end in view had James sought Louis on the occasion we have spoken of; but he was confident in his expectations of a successful rising, through the unceasing efforts of his friends in England, and so well did he disguise his discomfiture at the result of his interview with the French king, that Mary Beatrice vainly tried to read in his countenance whether there was further aid to be expected for the carrying out of their plans.

One short hour more was passed in the enchanting spot which the luxurious monarch had chosen for his retreat when he wished for such solitude as in his high position he could obtain. A rural *fête* had but recently been given, and as no cost was ever spared, trees of considerable size had been transported hither from the forests of Fontainebleau and Compiègne, in order to add, by the rich beauty and luxuriance of their foliage, to the pleasantness of the scene, and a very little later to fade away and give place to others.

This was the first time Florence had visited Marly, and the kingly Louis, who, out of affectionate memory for the good Marshal Turenne, bestowed upon him so much notice, bade her remember she would ever find a friend in him, adding, ere he bade adieu to the royal exiles, with somewhat of emotion, and an unusual moistening in his eye; "your father, my fair O'Neill, fell by the side of my brave Turenne, so bear in mind that if, at any future time, trouble should fall upon you, or you should require some favour granted, which my brother and sister of England may not have it in their power to confer, then forget not that in that hour of need or distress, you have permission to seek the aid of Louis of France."

Florence raised to her lips the hand of *le Grand Monarque*, and with deep emotion, faltering out her thanks, fell into the little train which had accompanied the royal exiles from St. Germain, and who, having made their adieux to King Louis, prepared to return thither.

MICHAEL BALFE.

AFTER waiting many months in indecision, the Balfé Memorial Committee have at length taken up a resolute attitude, and decided on appealing to the people of Ireland for funds to erect a statue in honour of their illustrious countryman. A sum of £1000 is asked for the purpose; and the committee intend to devote any surplus that may remain in their hands to the founding of a musical scholarship in Dublin. Their project has our warmest sympathy. It would be simply disgraceful if, while the Irish metropolis is studded with memorials of aliens, no monument were raised in commemoration of one of the city's own most gifted sons. The honour that Balfé's genius reflects on the land of his birth belongs specially to no party or sect, but is the common inheritance of all. There is no room for division or sub-division in the matter of the projected monument; it is one of which the country should take up heartily; and it is hard to conceive any reason for the apathy which has been so far displayed without falling back on the old saw which tells us that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Among a people of decided musical bent a generous emulation in paying regard to the memory of their great musician might naturally have been expected; and, indeed, if the thousands who have a keen delight from music were to take up this statue project with any degree of warmth, as we conceive they have a right to do, they should of themselves be able to carry it quickly to a successful issue.

Not the least of the evils which spring from our provincialism is the exodus of our best intellects which has been constantly going on since the beginning of the present century. Men capable of doing good work in their respective spheres are forced into the ranks of the absentees, expend their lives in building up the power or greatness of other lands, and are as much lost to their own as if they never drew breath within her shores. Their fame is appropriated by stranger peoples, and the country of their birth is defrauded of her natural right. Over and over again we have seen in London papers the phrase, "Our English composer, Balfé;" and this of a man who by race, birth, rearing, character, and genius, was Irish all over, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot! It is not improbable, in truth, that Balfé is not now so well known as he should be in his native land. Forty years ago he had risen to fame. Most of his years were passed in exile. It may not be amiss at the present moment, therefore, if we endeavour to give, within the brief space we can spare for such a purpose, an outline of the career of an Irish musician in whose honour it is proposed to erect a statue.

Michael Balfé came of a race which was cradled among the Wicklow Hills. He was born in Dublin in 1803. The blood of whole generations of bards must have run in his veins; for from infancy he showed a most marked capacity for music. The violin was put into his hands when he was barely able to hold it to his shoulder; but the elementary difficulties of the most difficult of musical instruments were soon surmounted by the child. At seven years of age he played in public one of Viotti's concertos for the violin—an amazing feat for his years. At nine he composed the ballad, "The Lover's Mistake," which was sung by Madame Vestris, and achieved immense popularity. No wonder he was looked on as a juvenile prodigy. He was but sixteen when he went to London to fill the post of conductor of the orchestra at Drury Lane Theatre. No more striking proof of acknowledged capacity could well be given. Next year, 1825, he resigned that post in order to visit Italy, and devote himself more completely to the study of several branches of his art. During this visit he began his successful career as a composer by writing the music for the grand ballet, "La Peyrouse," which was brought out at the world-famed opera house of La Scala, at Milan. His industry must have been prodigious; for he had acquired a mastery of the violin, the piano-forte, the management of the voice, the intricacies of the science of harmony, and the French and Italian languages, besides storing his mind with a mass of general information; and all this at an age when most youths have hardly made choice of a profession.

In 1827 he went on the opera stage. Nature had not been as liberal of voice to him as brain, and he had to struggle besides with a weak chest; but in spite of these obstacles he charmed all hearers by an uncommon purity of vocal delivery and a power of expression as rare as it was enchanting. In 1829, while yet at the threshold of manhood, he was engaged to sing leading baritone parts at the Italian Opera, Paris; and was at once installed as a favourite with the public of that gay capital. His success ran some risk of proving his ruin. Young, handsome, sprightly, witty, a composer of repute, a rare master of the violin, a capital pianist, and a charming vocalist, the doors of the lordliest salons in Paris were flung open to him, and for a while he seemed in danger of losing himself in the vortex of pleasure. But the great Italian composer, Rossini, then settled in Paris, came to the rescue of the young man, and advised him to fly from the temptations to idleness which beset him on every side. Rossini was a man to whom Balfé could look up and with whom he was a favourite. In a few moments he had made up his mind. "What shall I do?" he asked. "Go to Italy," was the reply of the *maestro*.

To Italy Balfé forthwith repaired again. We cannot refrain from an admiring glance at the spirit and resolution displayed by so young a man at a juncture so critical in his career. He applied himself anew to work and study with his former zeal, and even in the Land of Song was soon acknowledged a master of the divine art. Here he set earnestly to work as a composer, and produced in 1830 his opera, "I Rivali;" another opera, "Un Avvertimento," in 1832; and yet another, "Enrico IV.," in 1834.

1835 saw him again in London, where he sprang at once to the pinnacle of fame on the production of the first of his long series of English operas, "The Siege of Rochelle." Next year he had another great success with the "Maid of Artois," in which the famous Malibran sustained the leading part. His fertility and industry were further established in 1837 by the production of "Catherine Grey;" while in 1838 he turned out "La Dame Voilée," and "Falstaff"—the latter for the Italian stage, and in which the great Lablache sustained the part of the fat knight.

"Keolanthé" was brought out at the Lyceum under Balfe's own management in 1841; and "Le Puits d'Amour," written for the French opera stage, was produced in Paris in 1842. The last was very successful; but a greater hit was made by Balfe, not only in France, but in Germany, by his grand opera, "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon," which continues popular among the Teutons to the present.

It must not be supposed that Balfe had nothing to do all these years but bowl along a level road. On the contrary, his was often, and, indeed, commonly up-hill work. Besides engaging in the compositions mentioned above, and innumerable others of a minor nature, he was extensively occupied in a variety of ways. Now he conducted a concert, or sang at one; anon he appeared behind the footlights; then he sat in front of them, in the conductor's seat, and devoted patient hours of daylight to the rehearsal of his works; and again, night after night, wielded the baton from the same elevation. Twice he essayed the management of the Lyceum Theatre, only to be driven back to his profession in discomfiture. Among other difficulties of his managerial position, he found it impossible to keep a good company together, when he had taken no small pains to collect his singers. Jealousies among them were the chief cause of his ill success in both efforts. During his last management, the audience one night becoming impatient at an unaccountable delay, Balfe was compelled to come before them to make the following statement:—"About two hours ago I received a note from Mr. John Barnett, stating that he could not allow his pupil, Miss Gould, to appear at this theatre any longer. She being the third who has thus left the establishment, I am really unable at this moment to substitute anything. This is the last night of the English opera house, or at least of it under my reign. I am already burdened with five or six hundred pounds debt through it. I have done all in my power for the establishment. I brought out my opera of 'Keolanthé' gratis, for which Madam Vessis offered me three hundred guineas, and I had another opera by Mr. Macfarren ready cast and studied, but I was not able to produce it through the secession of Mr. Henry Phillips. I am exceedingly sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that I was ever such a fool as to become manager of an English theatre, and I solemnly promise you that I will never again appear before you in such a capacity."

Nor were his managerial troubles Balfe's only ones. Notwithstanding the favor shown him by the London public, the critics nibbled at him after their wont. Though ready enough in later years to take to their country the credit of his established reputation, they were far from forward in helping to build it up. We have before us as we write a volume of the most respectable musical journal London could boast of forty years ago. In it there is an elaborate review of "The Maid of Artois," which opens in this grudging manner: "It it be any gratification to Mr. Balfe to say that his opera evinces as much musical and dramatic talent as usually distinguishes the works of Donizetti, Vaccaj, Mercadante, and other popular imitators of the earlier writings of Rossini, we think we may compliment him to this extent. We should have been well pleased if the merits of his new production had justified a more sterling meed of praise." And after a severe analysis of the various numbers which make up the opera, and a scathing denunciation of Mr. Balfe's music in general, the review concludes dogmatically thus: "Let him forget Donizetti and Auber, follow the example of Barnett, and much may be expected of his future efforts." If the sagacious critic who penned that sentence be still among the living, it should occasion him some pain, we think, to reflect how little of Barnett's work survives, and how much of Balfe's.

In 1843 our Irish composer wrote his most popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl." Its fame extends all over the civilised world. It has been dressed in several languages, appearing as "La Zingara" on the Italian boards, and as "La Bohémienne" on the French. There is, we believe, even more than one German version. There is hardly a capital of Europe in which it has not been a welcome guest. In Vienna it has been performed in three theatres off the same evening. It is as popular in Berlin as in Dublin, in San Francisco as in Cork, in Melbourne as in London, where, on its first representation, it ran for upwards of a hundred nights—an unprecedented period for a single piece to occupy the stage thirty years ago. The success of this opera was far from tempting Balfe to idleness. In 1846 he gave "The Bondman" to the world; in 1847 "The Maid of Honour," and in 1849 "The Enchantress."

For several years afterwards no manager cared to call for a new English opera, and Balfe's pen, though not allowed to rust, was no longer engaged on dramatic work. It was during this period he wrote, among other minor compositions, his really admirable settings of songs by Tennyson and Longfellow. In 1857, however, the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company made a demand upon our composer, which was complied with by the production within thirty days of "The Rose of Castile." In rapid succession "Satanella," "The Puritan's Daughter," "Bianca," and "Armourer of Nantes" followed, all written for the same company. On the break-up of the Pyne and Harrison speculation, Balfe was at leisure once more, and soon afterwards set to recasting "The Bohemian Girl" for the Parisian stage, which he did with an amount of care and thought not always to be recognised in his work. Likewise he laboured long and lovingly on "The Knight of the Leopard"—the same which in an Italian costume was brought before the public for the first time only last year, under the title of "Il Talismano."

In this brief notice of a busy and bright career we have omitted mention of several of the less known dramatic efforts of Balfe. In all, he gave to the stage—English, Italian, and French—some six-and-twenty works. We cannot even glance at the mass of fugitive compositions he kept pouring out from his melodious brain as from a fountain. The strains of many of them are even now adding to the stock of human happiness in many lands and among various classes, from the mansion to the cottage. Neither can we take any note of Balfe's innumerable journeyings to and fro from city to city throughout his marvellously active life; nor have we space to descant on his

genial nature, his generosity, his wit, his unvarying kindness to all, his affection for wife, children, and grand-children, his sustained cheerfulness under every trial, his patient bravery in overcoming obstacles, and the many other estimable points of a rarely estimable character; while, even if our space were unlimited, no further proof of his untiring industry need be offered than the record given above. In that record, hasty and cramped as it is, we believe there is enough to show that his career was one in which his countrymen may feel a becoming pride, and we think it is suggestive of cogent reasons why they should unite at once and heartily in the work of doing honour to his memory.—*Nation*.

O'CONNELL AS AN ORATOR.

FROM A LECTURE BY HENRY GILES.

O'CONNELL was in every way made for a great tribune. Of commanding height and solid breadth of body—with elevated head, open face, clear, piercing eye, a full, sweet voice, imperturbable cheerfulness, ready wit, vernacular expression, and earnest address—in thought, forcible and direct—in passion, kindly or angry, as the case might be—in impulse ever-varying, from the whisper of emotion to the tempest of excitement, from the hush of prayer to the rage of indignation—O'Connell, as he willed, ruled a popular assembly. He put positions into broad, brief, and homely statements; he clinched them with pertinent instances, and then he let them take their chance. He dealt much in aphorism, proverb, anecdote. He ever and ever changed his topic and his manner; joke, story, insinuation, sarcasm, pathos, merriment, a lofty burst of passion, a bold personality, indignant patriotism, or subdued conciliating persuasion, came in quick succession—so that all within hearing of his rich, strong, musical voice, became unconscious of fatigue, and wished only the enchantment to continue. He was never boisterous, was not even vehement; and though he could, and frequently did, rise to transcendently figurative and impassioned speech, his general matter consisted in simple and earnest argument, in vigorous and homely sense. It is true that the popular assemblies which O'Connell was accustomed to address were Irish, and that Irish multitudes are susceptible and impassioned is also true. O'Connell had naturally his first school among such multitudes, and a most excellent school it was. No other multitudes can be so electrified by flashes of emotion, or can be so aroused by the expression of a sentiment. They are quick to every allusion of tenderness; and to wit, humor, and melancholy, they are alive in every fibre. Irish assemblies are not critical, but sympathetic. Eloquence is the child of confidence; and therefore it is that eloquence springs up in Irish assemblies as a native instinct. O'Connell in all such assemblies was an incarnation of the Irish soul. His genius was the genius of the nation, and faithfully it gave expression to the native mind of Ireland. One moment in jest and banter, sparkling like the streamlets in Irish glens; in another, like the tempest amidst Irish mountains; now soft as a song to the Irish harp; deep as the wind upon an Irish heath; again mournful as waves around the Irish shores. The people felt the personality of O'Connell; the sorrow of the past and its anger; the love of their country and its affections. They felt this in words plain to their intellect, in a poetry bold as their hopes, and in a prophecy as wild as their enthusiasm. Yet O'Connell's sway as an orator was not limited to an Irish multitude. I heard him in Scotland, when his triumph was as complete as it could have been in Ireland, and more splendid in its circumstances. He stood on Calton Hill, which overlooks the City of Edinburgh. The sky was clear and blue, and a mellowed sunlight spread afar upon flood and mountain. Some tens of thousands ranged themselves on the side of the hill, and gazed upon the stalwart man from Ireland. The city lay below them—the city of palaces—the city of romance and story—the city of Mary, of Knox, of Scott—the city of heroic memories and of resplendent genius. The panoramic vision stretched into the infinite, through glory and loveliness; and the eye strayed over frith, and lake, and brae, and highland, until the heart was dazzled and drunk with beauty. To this sublime scenery O'Connell pointed, and opened with an earnest eulogium upon Scotland. The Palace of Holyrood was beneath. He called up the shade of Bruce, and quoted Burns. He glorified the beauty of Scottish women, and the bravery of Scottish men. He said to the women that he would tell their sisters beyond the Channel that the daughters of Scotland could weep for the woes of Ireland. He dwelt with enthusiasm on the independence which Scotland had always maintained—giving sovereigns, but receiving none, and allowing no foreign king to keep his foot upon her heathered hills. He spoke of the Covenanters, whose dust made the soil which held it consecrated ground. He did homage to the sanctity of conscience for which these heroic men had fought, prayed, and died. He then turned with an eloquent despondency to Ireland. He pictured the long, the hard, the desolate sway of the oppressor—the humiliation which for centuries had crushed his countrymen, who, never willing to be slaves, had always vainly struggled to be free. He enlarged on the charms of his native land and her miseries—on the loss of her Parliament—the waste of her energies—the decline of her nationality, and the sinking of her heart and hope. Then he gradually arose to more cheerful strains, and closed in the rapture of jubilant and exultant prophecy. After three hours he was silent; then the collected enthusiasm of that sublime mass burst into one loud shout; it rent the skies with its boomings, and rolled in long-sounding echoes through the rocks and hills.

A cheese weighing fourteen tons will be one of the contributions from Ohio to the Philadelphia Centennial.

A Miss Sullivan of Boston, found a wallet with 1,000dol. in it a few days ago, and received 50dol. for returning it to its owner, whose name was in the pocketbook.

THE FRENCH RADICALS AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.

M. GAMBETTA made a great speech to his constituents at Belleville, on St. George's Day. It filled sixteen columns of his organ, 'La République Française,' and has excited even more attention than the utterances of so prominent a leader usually do in France. It has marked the attitude and sketched out the policy of the Red towards the Conservative Republic, and completely justified the misgivings with which the majority of the Assembly voted in their late momentous division. On the other hand it indicates a change in the views of French Radicals. Their leader has certainly profited by the criticisms and alarm which his unguarded words at the *enterrement civil* of M. Edgar Quinet had excited. The ex-Dictator is no longer aptly described by the epithet which M. Thiers hurled at him in the moment of terror and conflict. If he then deserved to be called *un fou furieux*, he is now a sincere convert, not perhaps to the *Republique sage*, but to the absolute necessity of yielding so far to circumstances as to seek the accomplishment of Radical ends by means exclusively Conservative. It is true that he told the Communists of Belleville, whom he thanked for his first introduction into public life, that he was come among them once more to show himself unchanged as ever—one of themselves, untainted by his long contact with Conservative preponderance in the Assembly; not having been induced, as he phrased it, to "cut off his tail," and as firm as ever against any such base compliance with the prevailing fashion; but it is reassuring to be able to detect the senatorial aims thinly veiled under the conventional claptrap of the demagogue; to find himself stigmatizing "revolutionists" as "a class worthy of execration;" and setting before an audience commonly supposed to be at war with society such political objects as "future social peace, a domestic and foreign policy, education, morality, and order." A party that cares for these things, even in its own acceptance of the terms, is less an object of suspicion and fear to reasonable well-to-do citizens than M. Gambetta's following has been heretofore. We see that their political education has commenced, and they will not be formidable if they cease to slaughter, to plunder, and to burn, and turn to constitutionalism with a sincere heart, though they remain Red still. They were taught on Friday how to view the Conservative checks devised for the safety of the new Republic as so many means for securing the attainment of their cherished ends. By the recent enactments Republicanism is definitely established, at least in name, and no man now dare call himself a partizan of Henry V. or Napoleon III. Those hopes, together with the Septennat, "have withdrawn into darkness." If the President of the Republic is to be chosen by the Chambers, that is a guarantee against the calamity, and disgrace of another *plebiscite*. The Senators are to be chosen not by themselves, not by the Chief of the State, but partly by the National Assembly, and partly by the Communes, that is to say, by the councillors whom the Communes elect. Thus the municipal constituencies will at length develop into political constituencies, and become emancipated from the dictation of the *maires* and *prefets*. What better could a Communist ask? Let not Radicals then be lazily indifferent to the Senatorial elections, nor regard the new institution as a hostile bulwark, or as a Vendome column, marked for abolition at the first gleam of Radical ascendancy, but let them determine to utilize it as an excellent means of attaining the complete realization of the "conquests and principles of '89." In one word, let the Commune of Paris elect one such as Gambetta to the Senate. Then the Monarchists will not be able to turn the new Republic to account; and as for the seventy-five Senators to be elected by the Assembly, the orator assured his hearers that there would not be a single Bonapartist amongst them. In the concluding part of his speech he threw a sop to the German Cerebus by asserting, in terms plagiarized from Dr. Falck, the complete supremacy of the State over "religious matters." French Conservatives may be congratulated on these revelations of the new policy proposed for adoption by their opponents. At all events such outspoken declarations are many times less dangerous than secret plotting.—'Tablet.'

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Much concern is still felt in political circles here about the foreign relations of France. It is remarked that Prussia has been labouring for a long time past to create a fresh dispute with us with a view to a renewal of the conflict on terms disadvantageous to us. With this object in view the Prussian Government is playing a game precisely similar to that she practised in 1866, when the war with Austria was brewing. Then, as now, there was a "reptile press," though not then called by that highly appropriate designation; and the subservient newspapers brought incessant accusations against Austria of making secret preparations for war, and of having troops in readiness for immediate campaign. They asserted with unblushing falsehood that Austria was organizing formidable armaments, that she was enlisting and training soldiers by the hundred thousand, casting cannon innumerable, and procuring her troops to field manoeuvres on the largest scale, in order to take Prussia unprepared and crush her by a coup-de-main, and annihilate her military power, and her national independence by one sudden and decisive blow. To-day the Berlin papers are saying just the same things of France, and with the same brazen disregard of facts known to all Europe. Nothing could be more obviously untrue than that France entertains any intention of going to war with Prussia, much less any eagerness for the speedy outbreak of hostilities; and yet the Berlin papers are attributing such projects to us. Especially do they credit us with a mania for the re-capture, at an early date, of Alsace and Lorraine, or, as by Prussian ordinance those fair provinces are now to be called "Elsass and Lothringen." Of course we have a right to get

back, if we can, what we have lost; nay more, it will become our duty to our country to make the attempt some day or other; but the present time is assuredly not the time to draw the sword, nor will it be for at least the next ten years to come. This is the simple truth, as every intelligent Frenchman knows perfectly well. Bismarck is afraid lest France should recover from her defeats, and he wants a good pretext for war that he may attack her at once, and with more fatal and crushing effect than in 1870, and effect once for all her utter ruin as a nation and as an European Power, and bring about her still further dismemberment. He does not mean to wait until we have reorganised our army before he attacks us, and he thinks the time present the best for commencing the strife. Add to this, that the German Chancellor is known to be constantly telling his friends that France is the stronghold of Catholicism still, even after all that she has suffered; France is still the rendezvous of all the most determined opponents of that infidel revolution which now weighs like an incubus on the civilized world, and of all who are resolute in asserting and maintaining the sacred rights of the Holy See. These are reasons sufficient to keep alive the blind hatred and fury of Prince Bismarck against us. He hopes to annihilate at one blow both France and the Catholic Church. The meeting of the two crowned heads at Venice was also a source of irritation to him, because he took it as a demonstration against his own policy. In fact it is stated on authority, regarded here as authentic, that the two sovereigns concerted together as to the better securing of the guarantees for the safety and independence of the Holy See. Any such counsels would, of course, exasperate Prince Bismarck, and not being at liberty to show his displeasure to Austria and Italy, he turns all the heat of his anger upon France. I happen to know that a very distinguished diplomatist said the other day in a *salon* at Paris that the German Government did not long since address to the French Government certain demands, that were at once rejected as incompatible with the national honour. Hitherto the Duc Decazes, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, has by dint of yielding wherever concession was possible, and perhaps where it was barely excusable, succeeded in warding off the quarrel that Germany has been endeavoring to fasten upon us. But it may well be feared that the time is not far off when no flexibility of opinion will avail to escape from the humiliating demands made upon us by the Prussian Chancellor. Frenchmen see their danger, and are deeply impressed by the turn affairs are taking. For the last few days public securities of all kinds have been rapidly declining in value upon Bourse, and an alarm prevails amounting to little less than a panic. The Radicals of all people, do not very much share in the general anxiety at the prevailing reports. Their organs assert that if they were in power they should know how to quiet Bismarck. We, however, can but too well conjecture how they would purchase peace and curry favour with our enemy. The Radical prescription would be to follow his lead in persecuting the church. At that price France might, perhaps, be allowed to remain unmolested for a time. But France is too Catholic for that; better national ruin than national apostasy! Prince Bismarck is well-informed as to our sentiments.

PRUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

He has therefore sent forth amongst us a whole legion of his spies to take plans of our fortifications, and draw up lists of the inhabitants of every hamlet, to furnish accounts of our resources, and, if required, to send in detailed reports of everything to the headquarters of Count von Moltke. Daily arrests of these gentry are made by the French police. It is, as every one knows, the Prussian system to leave nothing to chance. They will not make war until they have done everything to make success an absolute certainty; for the object now in view is not merely the conquest of France, but the suppression of the Catholic religion.

AUSTRIA, FRANCE, AND THE POPE.

You may be quite sure that our own military authorities cherish no illusions as to the intentions of Prussia. They are doing all that is possible to be ready for the crisis when it comes. Do what we may, however, we cannot hope to be as strong and as well prepared as our opponents; but God will be on our side, and that thought gives us comfort. We hope too to have Austria with us in the approaching struggle, and the hope is confirmed by the letter which the Emperor Francis Joseph has just written to the Pope. His Majesty expresses himself in that letter in terms of filial devotion, and promises the Holy Father his best endeavors on his behalf in case of an attempt being made by German violence or intrigue against the Holy See.—French correspondent of the 'Tablet.'

The news which comes to us from the Brazils is not encouraging. The Rev. Canon Joseph de Audriade has been imprisoned. Having refused to remove the ecclesiastical censures which weigh upon all persons who belong in any way to the Ma-onic lodges, he could not permit Senor Alfredo to stand godfather to the son of Senor Lucena, Governor of Pernambuco, on account of his being a noted Mason. In consequence of this refusal, Father de Andriade has been sent off to the prison of Brum. Pilgrimages are being made to the various shrines and holy places in the city and neighborhood of Pernambuco, in order to demonstrate the sincerity of the Catholics who thereby protest against the outrages perpetrated upon their religion and its ministers. Hundreds of persons daily visit the imprisoned Bishop of Olinda. At Triumphi the population protested so loudly against the removal of Father Onoratti, the last Jesuit left in that city, that the authorities were obliged to grant him permission to remain. He, however, privately left the country a few days later, fearing to create still bitterer feelings against the Church, by remaining in opposition to the Government. An historical watch chain is worn by a *ci-devant* French gendarme, now a Government official in Paris. The chain is of iron, and is made of the handcuffs which the gendarme placed on the wrists of the murderer Troppman, when he arrested the perpetrator of the Pantin butcheries six years ago at Havre.

WANTED.—Superior Male **TEACHER**, for Catholic School
Apply to Father Cummins, Reefton.

MARRIAGES.

QUINN—CAMPBELL.—On the 3rd July, at St. Joseph's, Palmerston, by the Rev. Father Donovan, Mr. John Quinn, late of County Galway, Ireland, to Miss Mary Campbell, of County Donegal.

LAWLER—McCROBY.—At Roman Catholic Church, Lawrence, June 29th, by Rev. Father Larkin, John Joseph Lawler, of Glamorganshire, Wales, to Margaret Marie McCroby, Dumbartonsire, Scotland.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE 'EVENING STAR' FELICITOUS!

Our contemporary is happy, very happy indeed, in his answer to our statement last week, to the effect that the Liberal Press, which advocated Catholic emancipation, has nothing in common with what is called the Liberal Press of the present day. He says, "On this point we claim to know something more than is afforded by mere reading, as we were personally, though humbly, concerned in forwarding those reforms, which have secured freedom and prosperity to our native country." This reply compels us to modify our affirmation, so far as to admit that there is one thing in common to the Liberal Press of forty years ago and of to-day—and this is the Editor of the 'Evening Star.' So far, therefore, we freely acknowledge we have been mistaken. But we beg to remind him that the error is infinitesimal; and would ask him to bear in mind a fundamental principle of logic: *A generali ad particulare valet conclusio sed non vice versa*, which, we may explain for the benefit of our non-classical friends, amounts to the common saying, "One swallow makes no summer."

In reference to this point, the 'Evening Star' says further, "Few of the noble leaders whose work is regarded with such ingratitude by the writers in the 'Tablet' remain." This journal is not open to the charge of ingratitude to these noble leaders. There is not, we think, the least justification for the charge of ingratitude. We have never, so far as we can recollect, and certainly never intentionally, written one word from which such a charge could be deduced. We are very grateful to our friends, to whom our contemporary alludes, notwithstanding they only helped to restore to us that which was already ours in justice, and which had been ours for centuries before their fathers, whose injustice they endeavoured to undo, had existed. Neither can we forget that it is to our own exertions, and those of our great tribune, O'CONNELL, that we are mainly indebted for whatever liberties we now enjoy. And even these were not restored to us through love of justice, or a desire to make reparation, but through fear of civil war. Still, we are very grateful to GRATTAN, PLUNKETT, BURKE, &c., &c. But these men, were they living to-day, would make the world ring with their scathing denunciations of the persecution of BISMARCK, which is at once mean and cruel.

The 'Star' says, "We have ever claimed for every man the free exercise of his religion, untrammelled by the State; but the 'Tablet' tells us that the Roman Catholic religion requires its professors to obey the commands of the Pope rather than submit to the civil law of Prussia." Not exactly. The 'Tablet' said, and says, that a Catholic can not obey the Prussian *May Laws* without ceasing to be a Catholic; and that, consequently, the end contemplated by these laws is the destruction of the Catholic Church in Germany. At the present moment Catholics have not liberty of conscience in Prussia, they are placed, by the unjust and persecuting laws of the State, in the position of either apostatising from their religion, or disobeying the *May Laws*. They cannot obey these laws and remain Catholics. And is not this persecution? BISMARCK says it is not, and our liberal contemporary of Dunedin, an old liberal too, cries, hurrah, noble and liberal Prince, you are not a vile persecutor, nor a cynical story teller, although you banished religions of both sexes from Prussia, without even waiting to ask them whether they would or would not obey the *May Laws*. Although you have plundered, imprisoned,

banished, and deposed bishops and priests for merely doing what they had been accustomed to do all their lives previously, some of them for the last fifty years, and what bishops and priests are doing daily in every part of the world. Although you have closed all Catholic schools, compelled Catholic children to receive their education from Infidels, Atheists, and Protestants, driven away their pastors from the laity, and placed these in the utmost spiritual destitution, because they adhere faithfully to the immemorial teaching and essential discipline of the Church. High and mighty Prince, the great Liberal of the age, the 'Evening Star' says in effect, you are no persecutor, because it is the law of Prussia that commands all Catholics to cease to be Catholics, to abjure the VICAR of CHRIST; for is not this great Prussian law to be obeyed, come what will; it is infallibly right; in fact, it is above the law of God, which only says, that "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and publican," whereas the Prussian state law says if you do not prefer itself to the religion of CHRIST, you are not such a Prussian as the Government approves. But, according to the teaching of our contemporary, this is far a greater crime than the abjuration of Christianity itself!! *O tempora, O mores*, and has it come to this with the newspapers of the nineteenth century? The new doctrine of liberalism, which is word for word, and letter for letter, the old doctrine of despotism is that the State is to be obeyed in all things, the State is paramount to conscience, religion, Christianity, the Church. In the language of the present day, liberalism means despotism, and a change has taken place in the use of the words, such as happened in reference to the words Whig and Tory, which now mean precisely the opposite of what they meant originally. The men who call themselves liberals at present are the tyrants and despots of Europe.

The 'Evening Star' is uncommonly brave in its defence of Prussian tyranny, and asserts, in defiance of facts, that "there has been no attempt on the part of the Prussian Government to interfere with the religion of its Roman Catholic population. The rebellion of which the prelates and others have been guilty, is defiance of the power of the State, and asserting the superior temporal authority of a foreign potentate—the POPE." As to the asserted non-interference with the religion of the Roman Catholic population, the Prussian Catholics differ altogether in opinion from the 'Evening Star,' and we fancy they ought to know whether their religion has been intertered with by the Government. They affirm they are grievously persecuted, in the Church, in the School, in the Press, in the fining, imprisoning, and banishing of their faithful pastors, in being deprived by persecuting laws of religious instruction, of sacraments, of public worship, of Christian burial, in being themselves fined and imprisoned for doing their religious duties, for doing what they had been in the habit of doing from childhood to manhood and old age. These terrible laws have deprived dioceses of their Bishops, parishes of their priests, children of Christian education, the Catholic press of liberty, the houses of Catholics, lay and clerical, of protection. Entire and vast districts are deprived of every means of Catholic worship and practice, and in the face of all this BISMARCK has the shameless hardihood to say before Europe, "Catholics are not persecuted in Prussia," and the 'Evening Star' does not hesitate to endorse this palpable falsehood! But the 'Evening Star' is an old liberal turned despot. BISMARCK was always a tyrant.

The 'Star' tells us that the "Bishops and others in Prussia have asserted the superior temporal authority of a foreign potentate, the POPE." Here, again, our contemporary is in error. No Catholic in Prussia has asserted the superior temporal power of the POPE. To this most unwarranted assertion there is but one answer—and that is an emphatic denial. There is no question whatever of temporal power. The only question is—the existence or non-existence of the Church. The object of BISMARCK is to destroy the Church utterly; to banish Catholicity from Germany. And this is what our liberal contemporary highly approves of. In a little time, the exercise of the Catholic religion will be an absolute impossibility, unless in secret and at the expense of terrible risks, as it was in the worst days of the inhuman Penal Laws in England and Ireland. For, the presence of all Catholic clergymen, native or foreign, in the Kingdom of Prussia, will be illegal before many more months have elapsed. This is what the 'Evening Star' defends, whilst saying, with grim irony,

"We have ever claimed for every man the free exercise of his religion, untrammelled by the State."

The 'Evening Star,' says "But according to the TABLET, the Roman Catholics do claim more than their fellow countrymen consider sufficient for themselves—they claim to live under a different code of laws from those enacted for the common weal of the State." Not at all, the TABLET never made any claim of the sort. The TABLET claims nothing but the right and liberty to be a Catholic, that is all, and that is all the Prussian Catholics demand; and this is exactly what BISMARCK denies them. And in claiming this, we only ask as much as other religions and churches demand. Take, for example, the Free Kirk, does it allow the State to make laws for its guidance, as to the mode of appointing its pastors, of regulating its Church Courts, the deposition of its ministers, &c., &c. What folly in a public writer to put forth such crude expressions. No Church, except such as is the creature and slave of the State, would allow, or ever did allow the State to make laws as to its doctrine or government, as to its worship, or its discipline, as to the appointment of its ministers, and the administration of its sacraments. The TABLET claims for the Church the right and the liberty to govern itself, and no more. But this is what Prussia denies her, and it is for doing this that BISMARCK persecutes her so terribly. It is for refusing to yield that which cannot be abandoned, without denial of Catholicity, that Prussia inflicts pains and penalties on Catholics. In fact, what Prussia asks of Catholics is, that they should turn Protestants at once. This, however, they are not likely to do, though the 'Evening Star' considers them rebels for not doing it.

The 'Star' says "It is the TABLET's doctrine of the justifiableness of rebellions that has led to the troubles of France, Spain, &c." The justifiableness of rebellion is not our doctrine; but we take the liberty of asking the Editor of the 'Star' to examine his conscience in reference to the deposition of JAMES II. of England, of the revolt of the United States, and dethronement of the Italian Princes. We have never advocated rebellion; but we refuse to obey laws made for the purpose of destroying the Catholic Church, because, in reality, such are not laws at all, but iniquities which must be repelled.

THE WAR CLOUD.

THE clouds which have overhung the political horizon of Europe, assume a more threatening aspect as time rolls on, and the storm which has so long been delayed, seems ready to burst forth at any moment. Success is often fraught with more disastrous consequences than defeat, and conquerors can push their victories too far. It must be confessed that at the close of the struggle which clipped the wings of the eagle of France, and trailed her standards in the dust, the terms exacted by the victors over the vanquished, would appear to be far from galling. For this clemency, however, France has to thank an under estimate of her recuperative powers on the part of her victorious adversary, rather than a dislike to cripple her resources. The astonishing vitality exhibited by her Gallic foe, and the ease with which she loosed the bonds which it was hoped had bound her for years to come, has been a matter of much trouble to Germany, and the German Chancellor has lost no opportunity to goad his antagonist to exasperation. Experience, however, is a good tutor, and France, taught by the bitter lessons of the past, has put the curb upon the desire to avenge the stain upon the national escutcheon, and carefully nursed her hatred of her conqueror. Foiled and baffled in his offensive designs on France, and goaded to desperation by his utter inability to crush out Catholicity, or bend the spirits of the heroic bishops and priests, the despot next seeks to extend his iniquitous and unjust suppression of freedom of thought to the Kingdom of Belgium. To his disgust and chagrin, however, he received a check to his designs, which uncomfortably reminded him of the fact that he was but mortal. The cowardly and tyrannical treatment of the German hierarchy naturally called forth the indignation of the Catholic Press of Belgium, and the result was that "the man of blood and iron," being unable to see his own acts in the glare of the noon-day, a threatening menace was despatched to Belgium, that the strictures passed upon Prussian policy by the Belgium Press were highly displeasing to his sensitive mind, and requesting that the audacious organs should be suppressed. The answer returned to

this menacing command was not calculated to smooth his ruffled plumage, or restore his equanimity, being informed that the Belgian Government, while carefully guarding against a breach of any international law, would never deny the Press or the people freedom of speech. Having a pretty good idea that Belgium was under the protection of a power which would preserve her integrity at all risks, the German swaggler pocketed his wrath, and pardoned the offence he dare not punish. The dictatorial tone assumed by the German Empire since the Franco-Prussian war, has created a feeling of jealous watchfulness in the minds of European powers, and the slightest attempt on her part to assume an aggressive policy for further aggrandisement would be the signal for letting slip the dogs of war. In such a contingency, England could not, without losing her prestige as a first-rate Power, avoid fighting. Indeed, the Ministerial Press of England has already assumed a martial tone. The 'Standard' declares that "war may break out at any moment," and in such case it is almost impossible that England could avoid joining in the struggle, and the utterance of the Premier on the Belgium question was to the effect that the "English Government will do its duty." In prospect of the threatening aspect of affairs which presents itself at the present time, an article in a recent number of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' which we publish elsewhere, will be read with interest. The writer gives his ideas of the fighting capacities of the different nations of Europe in a thoughtful and intelligent manner. He commences his survey of the status of the various nations by selecting France, and after admitting the burning desire which fills the hearts of all Frenchmen to retrieve the lost fortunes of their nation, he is of opinion that four or five years must elapse before France will be in a position to enter the field with any prospect of winning back the laurels which were torn from her brow at Metz and Sedan. The writer, however, admits, that while England took twenty years to re-organise the ravages on her military system in the Crimea, France could recover its former effectiveness in one-fifth the time. These are opinions, however, uttered early in the present year, and circumstances have since transpired which might materially affect the view then maintained. Emboldened by his conquests in the field, and the successful persecution of unoffending prelates, BISMARCK, like the frog in the fable, has distended himself to such an extremity that it is but natural to expect a collapse. The indignities and persecutions to which the Catholic dignitaries, clergy, and people of Germany have been subjected for the past eighteen months could of course be perpetrated with impunity. The voice and pen of Mr. GLADSTONE, once so powerful in exposing supposed horrors of Neapolitan dungeons, are both silent and still when the victims are the members of that Church he is so anxious to confound. But a retribution is not afar off. Belgium has been menaced, Austria has received a broad hint, Italy a complaint, and Switzerland a warning. Notwithstanding the disclaimer of Mr. DISRAELI, England had a threat flung in her teeth; and the consequence of all this is, that what justice and humanity had failed to secure, a feeling for the common safety will accomplish. A day of reckoning is not afar off!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders in the TABLET Company took place on Tuesday evening last: his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran in the chair. The directors' report and balance-sheet were received and adopted, and the following gentlemen elected to serve on the directory for the ensuing year:—Rev. W. Coleman, Messrs Downey, Connor, F. Meenan, and Reynolds. The retiring auditors, Messrs M. Meenan and Columb, were re-elected, and after a lengthened discussion regarding matters of the Company, a vote of thanks to the chair closed the proceedings. The balance-sheet will be found in another column.

THE proceedings at the special meeting of the Waste Lands Board, on Tuesday, were of rather an unusual character, culminating in the Chief Commissioner (Mr. J. T. Thompson) vacating the chair, and leaving the Board in high dudgeon. It appears that 7,000 acres of land in the Heriot Hundred had been gazetted to be sold on the deferred system payment on the 6th instant, but at the eleventh hour an injunction of the Supreme Court was obtained at the instance of a number of run holders in order to restrain the Superintendent in proceeding with the sale. The Provincial Secretary issued a memo. to the District Land Officer, at Dunedin, warning him against refusing any applications which might be made to him; but in contradiction to this, however, the Chief Commissioner had telegraphed to the District Land Officer prohibiting the sale of the sections. This, Mr. Donald Reid, considered to be an unwarrantable proceeding as the in-

junction had not been addressed to the Board; and a resolution being carried censuring the action of the Commissioner, and countermanding the instructions given, the Chief Commissioner left the meeting. The members of the Board then despatched instructions to the Land Officers, through the Provincial Secretary, ordering them to receive all applications; or, refuse them at their peril. Mr. A. Wills, Under-Secretary, being appointed Land Officer, at Dunedin. Two much credit cannot be given to the determined stand taken by the Provincial Secretary to break up that clique which has so long held the best lands in the Province as grazing ground, to the exclusion of those who would be willing to cultivate the soil. The course adopted by Mr. Reid may appear somewhat high-handed, but it is one for which he deserves, and no doubt will receive, the thanks of the community.

THAT very unreliable journal the Auckland 'Star' lately indulged in its congenial pastime by striving to detract from the credit due to one of the most efficient officers in New Zealand, Mr. Caldwell, the Governor of the Dunedin Gaol. This is scarcely to be wondered at, seeing that the state of our local gaol, and the excellent report submitted by its indefatigable governor, had been a theme for praise in all the journals throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and it was, therefore, to be expected that in the midst of such unanimity, the 'Star,' in this as in other matters, should enjoy an isolated opinion. The statements of the 'Star,' however, were not allowed to go unchallenged, and a writer in the 'Auckland Weekly News' bore willing testimony to the high state of efficiency of the institution over which Mr. Caldwell presides, and the amount of valuable land which has been reclaimed by prison labor. We were aware that those who might be inclined to be hypercritical might take exception to a few of the statements in the highly interesting and exhaustive report of the working of the Dunedin Gaol, but we could not imagine that even so captious a journal as the Auckland evening luminary could have found material for censure.

Our Irish files tell of the election of a representative to fill the vacancy caused by the death of honest John Martin for Meath. The candidates were three in number—Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, a Home Ruler; Mr. Hinds, Home Ruler; and Mr. Naper, Conservative. Mr. Parnell possessed a strong claim upon the affections of the Irish people, his ancestors being amongst those whose voices were uplifted against the fatal destruction of the Irish Parliament, whilst he has always identified himself with the interests and struggles of the country of which he sought to be a representative. Mr. Hinds was a Home Ruler because he thought it the best flag to fight under, but as he was violently opposed to the dis-establishment of the Irish Church some short while since, it is scarcely to be wondered that the patriotic people of Meath put but little faith in the sincerity of his sudden conversion, and he found himself in a magnificent minority. The third candidate was a Mr. Naper, who contested the constituency manfully in the Conservative interest, and was accorded a fair measure of support in comparison with that bestowed on Mr. Hinds. The electors of Meath have achieved a great victory for the national cause, and found a successor worthy of the seat once occupied by the immortal Grattan, the amiable and gifted John Lucas, and the patriotic honest John Martin. They have selected a candidate, whose political antecedents are a guarantee that he will represent them faithfully—a gentleman in whose honor and integrity they can have the most implicit confidence. Mr. Hinds had been told that his hopes were perfectly mythical, and in the interest which he sought to serve and was supposed to wish to see advanced, he was requested to resign in order not to split the national vote. This he was unwilling to do, and a fitting punishment was administered by the following state of the poll:—Parnell, 1771; Naper, 902; Hinds, 138. It will be thus seen that the national victory was won by a majority of two to one, while Hinds was defeated by no less than thirteen to one. We notice our contemporary the 'Guardian,' in its issue of last Saturday, has an item of telegraphic intelligence, under date London, June 24th, in which it is stated that "Parnell has been elected for Meath by 1771 against 192 for Naper." It is quite evident that there is a screw loose somewhere, the number of votes polled for the Conservative candidate being sadly incorrect. It is also a matter of surprise that an item should be "wired" on the 24th of June, the circumstances of which took place in the middle of April.

We trust, for the honor of historic Kilkenny, that a corresponding amount of reliability may be attached to the intelligence that a Manchester manufacturer has been chosen for its representative in preference to the son of its former member. Kilkenny has so often placed its trust in the hands of the late Sir John Gray, and the present proprietor of the only Catholic daily journal in Great Britain, has so closely followed in the footsteps of his patriotic father, that we feel convinced the people of Kilkenny would not dishonor the memory of the man who so long and faithfully served them by selecting one unknown and untried. Regarding the vacancy in the representation of "gallant Tipperary," we learn that a few hours after the death of John Mitchell the beaten candidate in the late contest, Mr. Stephen Moore, filed a petition for the seat. It may be that he will be successful, but if so, it is interesting to know that while he enters the House of Commons as the mouth-piece of Tipperary, there are but 746 electors who voted for him as an eligible representative, against 9,500 who elected Mr. Mitchell.

We are glad to see that steps have been initiated for the purpose of honoring the memory of the illustrious dead, and that the 6th of August will not be allowed to pass without respect being paid to the name of O'Connell. A meeting, under the chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor, was held on last Monday for the initiation of the purpose in view, but owing to the fact that it was mail day, the numbers present were not by any means as numerous as they otherwise would have been. Mr. J. P. Armstrong, M.P.C.,

stated that a number of the most influential men of the city had expressed their hearty co-operation in the movement, and, though unfortunately prevented from being present at the meeting, the object for which it had been convened had their warmest sympathy, and they would be happy to forward the movement as members of Committee or otherwise. An hon. secretary was elected, and the gentlemen present constituted themselves a Committee with power to add to their number, and a date of further meeting for the purpose of determining what shape the proposed demonstration should assume having been fixed, the meeting adjourned. We see by our Victorian exchanges that a most influential meeting was held at St. Patrick's Hall, Melbourne, for the furtherance of the centenary celebration, at which all classes of the community, independent of creed or country, were represented.

THE members of the Press Dramatic Club gave a varied entertainment at Port Chalmers on last Saturday evening, the proceeds of which were devoted to the establishment of an Accident Ward in that town. The attendance, though not a numerous, was a very select one; and, if the amount of applause bestowed is to be taken for aught, the efforts of the visitors were highly successful. We believe, however, there were a few who were inclined to be hypercritical, and with exceedingly bad taste, while contributing nothing to the funds which it was sought to assist, made themselves conspicuous by an amount of adverse verbal criticism which, beside being quite uncalled for, was a source of much annoyance to those who were unfortunate enough to be within hearing.

A most extensive fire, resulting in the total destruction of Flexman's tannery at Kaikorai, took place on Saturday night. The origin of the fire is as yet unexplained, the manager before quitting the premises on Saturday evening seeing that every precaution had been taken, and the fire in the engine house banked up properly. The stock and building were valued by the owner at between £16,000 and £17,000, and we regret to learn the salvage effected will not realize over £200. Mr. Flexman was insured to the extent of £3000, but which it will be seen will but cover half the damage done. The works found employment for a number of persons resident in the Kaikorai Valley, and this unfortunate occurrence will be the means of throwing some thirty men out of employment.

An accident, unfortunately attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Saturday evening to a young man named Robert Newton, employed at Sparrow's Foundry, Rattray street. It appears that shortly after commencing work the deceased, while placing a piece of board over a hole near the fly-wheel of the engine, allowed one end to come in contact with the machinery, the result being that he was violently struck in the stomach with the plank, and thrown some fifteen feet into the air. He was insensible when picked up, and although speedily removed to the hospital, where his injuries were attended to, he succumbed on Sunday evening. What makes the matter more deplorable is that the deceased, although but quite a young man, was the support of his mother and other members of his family.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Cuban insurgents are very active in secluded portions of the Islands, burning many plantations and worrying Valmaseda generally.

Owing to unusually heavy snows, the Swiss Canton of the Grisons was recently for weeks cut off from communication with the outside world.

The 'Berlin Post' (ministerial journal) warns the people that war is likely to come, and hints at a projected Austro-Italian alliance with France.

The military enrollment of destitute persons in the grass-hopper regions of Minnesota, numbers 9,154, of whom 4,237 are under twelve years of age.

Officers in the British army will no longer be allowed to exchange from one regiment to another, in order to escape service in corps ordered abroad.

Sunday, April 11, was like a summer day—in New York and vicinity at least—while on Tuesday, April 13, there was a heavy snow storm, worthy of December.

It is reported that the Berlin Government intends to prosecute the German subscribers to the Carlist fund for fomenting a rebellion against a friendly power.

The police court at Stockton, Cal., has been idle for a month, not a single case having been brought before it. There have been great changes in California since 1849.

The American parties engaged in making the observations of the transit of Venus have accumulated an immense amount of material, both mathematical and photographic.

A bell has recently been cast into Germany weighing 50,000 pounds. It was made from cannon taken from the French during the late war. It is for the Cathedral Church at Cologne.

A Savoy paper says that, the watershed at the tunnel having been adopted as the Franco-Italian boundary of Mount Cenis, Italy will have to cede to France about 450 metres of ground.

It is said that the old law forbidding intercourse between the Pope and Catholic clergy of Prussia, except through the Government, will be re-enacted, and Papal authority wholly suspended.

The Paris 'Moniteur' (semi-official) declares that France is unanimous for peace as a paramount necessity. She is not conspiring against any one. The French press generally concur in this opinion.

The British House of Commons, on April 7, by a vote of 152 to 187, refused to order to a second reading a bill to enable unmarried women to vote at Parliamentary elections. Mr. Disraeli voted with the minority.

Since the publication of Gen. Cabrera's manifesto to the Carlists, 244 officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these nine were generals. Many others have surrendered to the Alfonsists.

The celebration of the centenary of the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, was a grand success. There were processions, orations and banquets. President Grant took part in the celebration at both places.

The Chicago Adventists assembled there on the night of April 20, in a private way, and waited until nearly morning, with their white robes in readiness, for the expected end of the world. Then they quietly dispersed.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated on April 13, in the House of Commons that the law in regard to the bearing of arms in Ireland would not interfere with the American riflemen who are going there.

In opening the Catholic Church at Kensington, England, on April 9, Cardinal Manning said he regarded his trust as a commission of warfare; for he believed the church was approaching the most fiery crisis of three hundred years in its history.

In reply to a petition from the Catholic bishops protesting against the recent ecclesiastical laws, the Emperor of Germany has expressed his regret that the bishops should cause a disturbance by disobeying laws which were always obeyed in other countries.

An English paper announces a new industry in London. A man advertises himself as "waker up and window tickler, from three to seven." He wakes those who wish to get up early. Window tickling is waking without ringing the bells, by means of a long pole with which he taps on the window pane.

Five cans of gunpowder, placed in a basket, were left in the vestibule of St. Francis Xavier's Church in Cincinnati on Saturday night, April 17, and material outside the basket fired. It was discovered by the sexton and thrown in the street, where four of the cans exploded. The only explanation offered is that it was put there to destroy the machinery of the contractor who is completing the tower.

It is stated in the 'Scientific American,' on the authority of Dr. Revillout, that lemon-juice, used as a gargle, is an efficacious specific against diphtheria and similar throat troubles. He has successfully thus employed it for over eighteen years.

Young Napoleon, placed at the head of his class at Woolwich in riding, comes honestly by his skill. His father was one of the finest horsemen in Europe, and sat his horse as though a part of it, while his mother, in her younger days, was not far behind her husband, as every one knows who has seen her in hunting parties at Fontainebleau.

We understand that Miss Ida Greeley, daughter of the late lamented Horace Greeley, founder of the 'New York Tribune,' is engaged to be married to Colonel N. Smith, of Kentucky. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York it is said will perform the ceremony, which is to take place in the fall, when Miss Greeley returns from her contemplated European tour.

A Genoese Marchioness, who keeps her name a secret, has recently made the Holy Father the donation of two-thirds of her great wealth to be paid annually to the Holy See, as long as the present troubles of the Church last. The amount will be 50,000 francs each half year. This is indeed a noble example and worthy of the apostolic ages.

An exchange says: "Archbishop Manning recently remarked that he had long sought for some instances of invention or discovery by a woman, and the best he had been able to find was Thwaites's soda water, an improved make of soda water invented by a Miss Thwaites of Dublin, an amateur chemist, which drove all other kinds out of the market."

The will of an old man, who died recently in Brussels, tells how he once found a valuable diamond in Asia, which he concealed in a cut in the calf of his leg, where he made an intentional wound. The apparent misfortune procured his release from the mine, and he was made immensely rich by the sale of the gem, which is now one of Russia's crown diamonds.

There are it is said 41 theatres, and 400 actors and actresses in London, and 200 theatres, and 2,000 actors and actresses in the United Kingdom.

Women compositors are not such a modern institution as many imagine. In 1794, one Delfuto established an office in Paris, where the fair sex set up type, and turned out several pamphlets and books. Delfuto petitioned the Assembly even to be allocated a portion of its printing, as by his reform he restored men to agriculture and the army.

The democratic party in Italy is breaking with Garibaldi. It does not approve of his Tiber and Campagna improvement notions, or of his visits to and from the King and Princes.

Mgr. Simeoni, the new Nuncio to Madrid, left Rome on the 19th. Senor Benavides, in the name of his Government, placed at the Nuncio's disposal a ship of war to convey him from Bayonne to Santander, where he will disembark on Spanish soil.

A Female College is to be built at Yeddo by the Empress of Japan. It is intended for the education of young girls who wish to devote themselves to the career of teachers.

A Naval relic of some interest—the sails of Nelson's flagship, the Victory—has been found in Chatham Dockyard. The sails bear the name of the maker, and the date September, 1805, and are pierced with shot holes, one of the largest having ninety, and the maintopsail sixty holes. The Victory was paid off at Chatham after the battle of Trafalgar.

A centenarian was married recently, according to the 'Echo du Parlement,' which states that a lady of Coire, aged 103, has just been united to a bridegroom of 60. This was the bride's fifth spouse.

Carrier pigeons in France continue to attract more and more attention, and a tower 75 feet high has been erected in the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation as the head-quarters of the carriers used for conveying military dispatches.

THE DRAMA.

THE very excellent programme put forward on Friday night, on the occasion of the benefit tendered by the manager to Mr. Musgrave, brought together an excellent house, pit, stalls, and circle being alike crowded. Mr. Musgrave is such a universal favorite on the stage, and his friends are so numerous off of it, that it was expected they would muster in good force, to show the estimation in which he is held, and it is pleasing to record that these anticipations were fully borne out. Of all the modern playwrights there are none whose efforts are more appreciated, or whose plays can be witnessed with such genuine pleasure, than the late Mr. Robertson. "School," "Ours," "M.P.," and "Caste," are pictures so faithfully painted of the different phases of life which they represent, that the announcement of their presentation is sure to secure excellent houses. The characters introduced to the audience by Mr. Robertson are those to be met with in every-day life at the present time; and the consequences are, that there is not only scope for the formation of attractive characters, but the actor is afforded the opportunity of giving his audience a personation of the merits or demerits of which it can easily form an opinion. While the dramas of Dion Boucicault owe their unparalleled success to the sensational situations by which he invariably works out his plot, those of Robertson are admired for their very absence of everything bordering on the melo-dramatic. Had he written no other play than "Caste," it alone were sufficient to secure a reputation, and it may with equal truth be said of Mr. Bates that his personation of the character of Eccles should place him in the foremost ranks of his profession. His delineation of the unfortunate drunken sot, deadened alike to shame and honor, without a particle of self-respect or manly-feeling, was a magnificent piece of acting: indeed it was not acting, it was a reality placed before you so vividly, that whilst you shuddered with loathing and disgust, you pitied the abject grovelling wretch before you. Southern has won a world-wide reputation as Lord Dundreary; Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle is a character once seen never to be forgotten; and the Eccles of Mr. Bates exhibits the drunkard with life-like truth, which it is painful to witness, and in despising the hypocritical debasement of the man, you pay the highest tribute to the actor. As Polly Eccles, Mrs. Bates had full scope for the vivacity and abandon which so much becomes her, an opportunity of which she fully availed herself. The Sam Gerridge of Mr. Musgrave was a most careful piece of acting throughout, and when it is remembered the very wide range of characters which Mr. Musgrave is called upon to assume, it will be admitted that he is a most useful actor indeed. Mr. Keogh personated George Dalroy, and Mr. Stoneham, Captain Hautree, in a creditable manner, and Miss Willis looked so plausibly attractive in her widow's weeds, that it was almost a pity her supposed-dead husband returned to destroy the picture. On Saturday night the sensational drama of "Under the Gaslight" was produced, and on Monday an American production entitled "Dollars and Cents." The piece is written evidently in the interests of two of the male characters introduced, on whose shoulders falls the principal burden of the drama. These two are allotted to Mr. Bates and Mr. Musgrave, and with such ability are they sustained that in the matter of credit to be bestowed it must be said with truth and honesty that "the honors were divided." The heroine of the play is of course Mrs. Bates, but the character is a very commonplace one and does not test her powers to any great extent. An amusing old dame is introduced in the person of Mrs. Stoneham, whose side-splitting distortions of the Queen's English would cause Mrs. Partington herself to hang her head in shame. We were pleased to see Mr. Austin Power entrusted with a part somewhat commensurate with the extent of his abilities, and as has always been the case since his engagement when so honoured, he acquitted himself most creditably. A supposed Hibernian domestic was brought forward, the introduction for whom there did not appear to be the slightest necessity, unless it were to exhibit the particularly Cockney accent of which he was possessed, a feat which he accomplished in a most unmistakable manner, and then took his exit to be seen no more. Miss Stoneham imitated the Yankee, help with an amount of quaint humor which was highly relished, and Mr. Clinton, as a matter of course, manufactured the villain, and as that is a rôle in which he has had some slight experience, he was, as might have been expected, equal to the occasion.

Mr. Bates took his benefit on Wednesday night in the character of Hamlet, but we are afraid it proved to be but one in name only, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather. If such unfortunately be the case, it was only in a pecuniary point of view that it was not a success, for Mr. Bates must be congratulated on his admirable rendition of the Melancholy Dane. His conception of the character, though differing materially in some parts, from that of other actors of note, displays a careful study of perhaps one of Shakespeare's creations about which there has been the greatest diversity of opinion. The Hamlet of Mr. Bates is utterly devoid of rant or unnecessary vehemence, and is notable throughout every stage of the play for the natural ease which characterised all his motions. Exception might perhaps be taken to the manner in which, affected by the vision of the ghost on the battlements, he utters the invocation "Angels and ministers of grace defend us," it being given in so low a key as to be almost totally inaudible to the audience. This defect, however, was amply atoned for by the many excellencies which he displayed in his rendition of so critical a character. Mr. Bates is certainly not equal to Barry Sullivan or Montgomery as Hamlet, but taking the wide range of characters in which he appears, it may be said with confidence that, as a versatile actor, he is their superior. Mrs. Bates as Ophelia played with unaffected simplicity, beside which her acting in the mad scene was painfully truthful. Mr. Keogh as the King, and Mrs. Stoneham as Queen Gertrude, were both equal to the occasion, and Mr. Steele made a most substantial ghost. By the way, we have seen not a few ghosts in our

time—of course we mean stage ghosts—but we never recollect to have made the acquaintance of one who was not provided with creaking boots. Why, we have not been able to discover; but we suppose it is for some dramatic reason not known beyond the precincts of the green-room. We may also add that in our experience, the Ophelia of Wednesday night was the first lady we have ever met with sustaining the character with the slightest pretensions to be called a vocalist. As in the matter of the ghost's boots, they seem to be invariably cast for the character because they are not equal to the occasion in the vocalistic line and for a reason beyond the ken of the uninitiated.

THE INTOXICATION OF POWER.

CONQUERORS sometimes forget that the excess of victory is the promise of ultimate defeat. By humbling the adversary overmuch, they induce an undying animosity; and by stretching their *imperium* beyond the limits of prudence, they make it very difficult to govern. The first Napoleon added kingdom to kingdom, forgetting that they could not be held together; and almost every other great general has been finally defeated by the very grandeur of his plans or his conquests. Xerxes was unsuccessful on account of the immenseness of his army, which accomplished its own dire confusion; and Hannibal failed to march upon Rome, because his soldiers were besotted with victory. Alexander, who before he was two-and-thirty, had conquered the greater part of the known world, left no successor who could hold his empire together. There is a philosophy in conquest as there is in defeat, and to neglect it is to half undo conquest.

We have an example of this truth in the recent victories of Germany, which have so intoxicated the national mind that they will probably bring about a reaction. Having made tributaries of several kingdoms, and annexed a good portion of France, Germany is now dictating to most of the European powers how they should behave themselves towards their superiors. No Cabinet in Europe is safe from the Foreign Office in Berlin. Meanwhile the Catholic Church, which is very powerful in Germany and which is gaining strength and numbers continually, receives homage of Prince Bismarck's hostility, because he respects it and fears it. Materially the Catholic Church has no power whatever; it has no guns, and cannot put an army into the field; but it is the greatest moral force in the world, and for that reason unjust men hate it. The Bishops of Germany resent worldly power; and worldly power detests moral force, because moral force is above it. So, worldly power puts the Bishops into prison; and the Bishops conquer by going there. Then comes the comic part of the strife, when worldly power tries to plead moral principle, as an excuse for perpetrating injustice. Prince Bismarck tells the Bishops, that they are encouraging disloyalty by the example which they set of disobedience; and he takes upon himself to instruct these authorities in their duties as Churchmen and subjects. The Bishops are taken to task by Prince Bismarck on their refusal to obey certain laws, those laws being expressly constructed by Prince Bismarck for the crippling and undermining of the Church. Here we have had an example—such as we had a hundred times in history—of the State presuming to fix the limits of that obedience which the Church must render to the Law; and at the same time, of the presumption which accuses ecclesiastics of misinterpreting Christian duty. It is the State which dares to dictate to the Church both its principles and its immediate practice. Not long since Prince Bismarck said in the Parliament, he would rather obey his Sovereign Emperor, than obey the Pope misguided by the Jesuits; but what he meant was, 'he would rather obey the Emperor, guided solely by Prince Bismarck, than obey the Pope who is guided by God.' It is the old story of a statesman obeying himself, while he professes to obey only his superior ascribing influences and side springs to the Church which exist no where but in his own imagination. The Pope is no more guided by the Jesuits, than by the Dominicans, Benedictines, or Franciscans; whereas the Emperor of Germany is mainly influenced by the Chancellor who was the main cause of His Majesty becoming Emperor.

The recent protest of the Bishops of Germany, addressed to their persecuting Emperor and the answer of the 'State Ministry,' thereto furnish a painful illustration of the hopelessness of mere justice contending against intoxicated power. The State ministry declines to see the truth, that the Catholics of Germany (who have been the best friends of the Emperor, who have done most by their bravery and fidelity, to consolidate the present order of things, and whose principles are the only bulwark which is now left to Germany against national scepticism and infidelity) are not precisely the men whom the State ought to persecute, and whose pastors it should put in the common prison. The answer of the 'State Ministry' is evasive yet subtle, offensive yet cunningly worded. The last paragraph is perhaps the most wicked. It tells the Bishops that they foresaw, before the Vatican Council what the new definition must lead to, and that they foretold its contrariety, with the State. This is true, and yet an evident falsehood. The Bishops foretold that there would be contrariety, but they ascribed the blame of it to the world. What they meant was, that worldly men, like Prince Bismarck, would make an excuse of a spiritual definition for persecuting the Authorities of the Church. This is exactly what has happened. The Bishops never objected to the dogma; what they foresaw was the certainty of strife.—*Catholic Times.*

The Italian government has been guilty of another act of sacrilegious vandalism, by ordering the destruction of the monumental church of San Giuliano, at Palermo, one of the finest in that city. A theatre is to be built out of its ruins, and there are already fifteen theatres in Palermo; "ten too many" says the 'Sicilia,' "since only four can keep open during these hard times."

THE COMING WAR.

AN ENGLISH WRITER ON THE FIGHTING CAPACITY OF THE NATIONS.

FRANCE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the desire which may exist on the part of the French people to rush into a war with Germany, to gain revenge for the defeat of four years ago, it is doubtful if the French Government would encourage the aspiration. Torn as France is by political dissensions, it is extremely doubtful whether any Ministry would add to the cares and the perils of war to the other prominent dangers of its existence. Neither is the French army in condition—nor is it likely to be for many years—to undertake a campaign of any magnitude. The military organization of the Second Empire was entirely broken up by the disasters of the German war. At the present time no fixed plan can really be said to have been adopted for the organization of the army; the questions as to depots and *cadres* are still unsolved. French military men assert that their artillery is in a powerful state; but it may reasonably be doubted that, in the short time that has elapsed since the enormous loss of that arm which occurred in the German war, it can have been replaced by guns judiciously selected and carefully manufactured. Though there is not a great dearth of men in the French army, it can not be said the recruits are of a satisfactory kind. The weakness of the commissariat arrangement was one of the potent causes of the failure of the French in the German war. It has not yet been thoroughly changed for the better. The mitrailleuses, which were so zealously guarded, and which were expected to strike terror in the German ranks, were found to be a failure in the war, and have now been abandoned for all practical purposes of campaigning; so that at present France is not in a condition to "rush into war." It has taken England twenty years to reorganise from the breakdown of her military system in the Crimean war, and a vast amount of money has been expended in effecting the changes; and it can hardly be possible that things are so much better managed in France that she can in four or five years put an army in the field with any prospect of winning back the laurels so rudely wrested from her in her last great contest.

BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND.

As to the two neutral countries of Belgium and Switzerland little need be said. The neutrality of one is guaranteed by the Great Powers, and the other has perhaps a still greater guarantee of neutrality in the shape of public opinion in Europe. The Belgian army may be 80,000 strong. Perhaps they are not the finest troops in the world, but still they are not, as a great statesman is reported to have said of them, "merely all coat and musket and little man." It is certain that Belgium, unaided, could not hold her frontiers against either Germany or France if either of these powers wished to make the Netherlands its battle-field or its line of communications.

RUSSIA.

"A great and mysterious power looms up in the North." On the 1st of November last a law came into force in Russia by which every Russian subject became liable to military service, and the consequence of this decree is an enormous increase in the army. It is estimated that next year Russia will be able to put into the field 1,500,000 men. These men are excellent soldiers in many respects. They may not be acute or intelligent, but they are strong, hardy, capable of bearing fatigue, have an intense loyalty to their sovereign, believe that the Russian Government can do no wrong, and would enter upon any campaign ordered by that Government with all the religious excitement of a crusade. The organization of the army is simple and well-conceived. The men are tall, strong and fine, and, if properly led and supplied with good ammunition, the Russian army would be most formidable in any war. For defensive purposes Russia holds a peculiarly advantageous position. The terrible example of the First Napoleon still gives a shiver to almost anybody who contemplates the idea of invading her. No doubt an invasion at the present time would be a very different matter from what it was at the beginning of this century. Still, it would be attended with enormous difficulties, not the least of which would be the inhospitable climate, the impossibility of feeding an invading army on a wild and sparsely-populated country, and the necessity which would fall on the invaders of drawing their supplies almost wholly from their base. A line of communication might become so much extended that the troops requisite to guard the line, and the officers necessary to administer it, would consume more of the provisions than the line itself could bring up. In future wars it is doubtful whether, considering the number of men that would probably be engaged, it will ever be possible to rely on the supply of an army from its base of communications. A weighty oppression, however, hangs over the military organization of Russia. The official administration is so corrupt that it is almost certain that in case of war peculation would be rife, and that the Russian soldiers—brave, loyal and hardy as they might be—would find themselves worsted by an internal enemy more deadly than any external foe. All this is well-known and talked of openly on the soil of Russia.

SWEEDEN AND NORWAY.

The united power of Sweden and Norway possesses certainly a small but excellent army, but probably would be too wise to enter upon any European war, even of great dimensions. It would have little to gain by descending into the theatre of contest, and possibly might lose some provinces to Russia. Denmark might, indeed, be anxious to join an alliance against Germany, for the sore of the Schleswig-Holstein campaign is not healed over. But she has been so hampered by the war of 1864, and her population has been so reduced that her tiny army of 40,000 men would rank as comparatively insignificant in the consideration in the consideration of the military capacities of the Continent.

TURKEY.

Turkey is always a source of danger in European policy, and must be "almost a nightmare in every foreign office." The men

of the army are good, but the administration of Turkey is much more corrupt and venal even than that of her northern neighbour, Russia. The small principalities which form the kingdom of Rumania have an army which is not to be despised. They could put in the field 80,000 men, and these not at all bad troops.

GERMANY.

It is Germany which is universally considered at the present time to be the first military power of Europe, and toward it all eyes are directed. The German army has proved itself to be a most admirable military machine. Most armies after such successes as those which have attended the German army would have got idle and claimed the right to rest on their laurels and enjoy luxury and ease, but it is a notorious fact that the German officers, high and low, have been working harder, perhaps, than they worked before the late war in order to keep their army from retrograding and to bring it steadily forwards. The opinion of those who witnessed the late German manoeuvres is, that at no time has the German army ever been in such a first-rate condition as it is at the present moment. Not content with the needle-gun, which showed an inferiority to the Chassepot during the French war, experiments have been instituted and a new arm has been adopted, which, it is confidently asserted, will be much more superior to the Chassepot than even the Chassepot was to the needle-gun. It is believed by the best judges that the German army now is the best armed force in Europe. As to the organisation of the army there can not be two opinions; it has passed through the fire of three wars, and has proved its capacity. The empire could, at the present time, put 1,200,000 fighting men in the field in case of actual necessity, and the re-organisation of the Landsturm will increase that force to perhaps 1,600,000 men.

DANGER OF WAR.

It has been said that the danger of war between Germany and France does not appear considerable, because of the impotence of the latter at this time. It may be regarded as almost certain that unless France should provoke Germany, to the utmost she would be content with guarding her newly-acquired acquisitions, and not again cross the Moselle as an invader, nor attempt to dictate a new peace at the gates of Paris. On the South matters hardly appear to be so entirely satisfactory. The inhabitants of Austria at large have almost forgotten the war of 1866. The benefits which accrued to their country from the results of that crushingly rapid campaign have been so great that they have blotted out the sense of soreness that sprang from the defeats which the Austrian army suffered. But though antagonism against Germany has ceased among the people composing the Austro-Hungarian empire, it still lurks between the Cabinets and Governments of the two countries, and on the Austrian side not only does there appear to be a feeling of personal resentment against the Cabinet of Berlin among some of the advisers of the Crown, but it is almost universally believed that the head of the State has a deep personal and individual grudge against his northern neighbour, and refuses to meet even half way, or perhaps in any way, the advances which have often been made to him from Berlin. This fact, if not clearly ascertained, is at least thoroughly believed north of the Giant Mountains, and the belief leads to a feeling of distrust on the part of Northern Germany towards Austria. It is this attitude of the Austrian Court which is one of the prime reasons why Germany keeps up her great and expensive armament. But this state of things cannot always endure. Throughout the Fatherland there is a feeling that it must come to an end, and that the only way to reduce these enormous armaments to a footing proportionate to the capabilities of the people is to force on events, and somehow or other disarm those on account whom these military preparations are necessary.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

What role would England take in case of a great European contest? The general answer will doubtless be—that of neutrality. But is it possible that neutrality can always be maintained? If the British realm were confined to the two small islands which constitute its heart, it might be true that it could keep out of war, but with wide-spreading colonies and foreign entanglements it would be almost impossible for England to avoid taking part, sooner or later in the struggle. How, then, is she prepared for the emergency that is almost sure to arise? The navy is apparently in good order. The numerical strength of the British fleet is larger than that of any other power, and English sailors have not deteriorated. But a large part of the navy is composed of vessels built since England was engaged in a great naval war. Their construction, to a great extent, has been experimental. Suppose on going to war it should be discovered that the navy had been built on faulty principles? The result might be to nullify that arm of the national defence, and uncover the coast of England to any powerful nation intent upon invading the country and laying it under tribute. The enormous wealth accumulated in London is a bait to avarice, which must be ignored in consideration of the possibilities of hostile invasion. Suppose the coast should be defenceless, what kind of an army could England oppose to the magnificent troops of the Continent? The militia and volunteers would be useless. The regular army would be effective as far as it goes, but at most it would be 60,000 strong. What could this handful do against the tremendous hosts of Germany, Russia or France? If England will save herself she must be willing to spend her money freely to maintain a large and efficient regular army. If Englishmen will not serve their country in person, they must be prepared to pay the price for that immunity as for any other luxury. That price is not so great as that which might be assessed by a committee of Continental bankers, in session in captured London.

The presence of fowls in an orchard is said to be one of the best preventives against the ravages of insects.

QUICK RELIEF FOR BURNS.—Apply a layer of common salt and saturate it with laudanum. Hold it in a position a few hours with a simple wrapper. The smarting disappears almost instantly, and the sore gets well with incredible rapidity.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

THE Press Agency is responsible for the following:—The members of Sir Julius Vogel's Government tendered their resignations to the Governor on Saturday. His Excellency having accepted the same, entrusted to the Hon. Dr. Pollen the task of the forming of a new Government, which that gentleman has constituted as follows:—Premier, the Hon. Dr. Pollen; Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Dr. Pollen; Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. H. A. Atkinson; Minister of Immigration, the Hon. H. A. Atkinson; Minister of Crown Lands, the Hon. H. A. Atkinson; Native Minister, the Hon. Sir Donald McLean; Minister of Public Works, the Hon. E. Richardson; Postmaster-General, the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel; Commissioner of Customs, the Hon. W. H. Reynolds; Acting Postmaster-General, the Hon. W. H. Reynolds; Minister of Justice, the Hon. C. Bowen. The new Ministers were sworn in to-day.

As some doubts were expressed whether or not the Government could meet the Parliament constitutionally in the absence of the Premier, it was considered expedient, after due consultation, that the members should resign. His Excellency quite approved of the step taken. The Government, as reconstructed, admits of no question.

We understand it is the intention of this new Government, immediately on the arrival of Sir Julius Vogel, to again resign, so as to permit him to resume his office of Premier, and appoint his own colleagues anew.

The special correspondent of the 'Guardian' says:—The resignation of Sir Julius Vogel, which carries that of the Ministry, was forwarded to the Governor on Saturday, and accepted. The Marquis of Normanby asked Dr. Pollen to reorganise the Ministry, as the resignation had not been brought about by any political action, but simply through the constitutional difficulty of meeting the Assembly in the absence of the Premier, who is detained in England by illness. Dr. Pollen has undertaken the task, and submitted the names of the reconstructed Government the same day, with which—on Monday—his Excellency expressed himself satisfied. A 'Gazette' will be published this evening announcing the changes. The personality of the Government will be unchanged. Pollen will be Premier and Colonial Secretary; Atkinson, Treasurer. These are the only changes. Vogel will be gazetted Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs. On his return it is understood he will again assume the Premiership. The Ministry held Vogel's telegram authorising them to send in his resignation at their discretion, in view of a constitutional question which was without precedent being raised in Parliament.

The Government have all their bills prepared, and are sanguine of success. Their financial policy is intended to be safe. They will start with a large credit balance in the Treasury, and unlike the impetuous Provinces, need not draw on futurity.

GERMANY.

Calendar of the German Culturkampf.—Under this title the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' publishes periodically a short list of the occurrences arising out of the conflict between the Prussian Government and the Catholic Church. The following is a specimen of this *chronique*:—

March 26, Kulm.—The Curate von Laszczerwski, for transgression of May Law; 1,650 marks (£82 10s.), with alternative of five months (imprisonment).

—Thomaszurski, the Editor of the 'Przyjacieli Ludu,' for offences against the press laws, 4 months (imprisonment).

—Ravensburg.—The parish priest Meyer of Eberbach, convicted and sentenced to 6 months' detention in a fortress for injurious language against the German Emperor.

—Meppen.—Lüker, the Editor of the 'Papenburg Emszeitung,' and Wagner the printer, to 3 months (imprisonment) for publication of the Encyclical.

24, Thorn.—The property of the vacant parish Papowo, sequestered.

—Bonn.—The priest and student Heider, expelled from the city of Bonn and the district of Sieg (for saying Mass privately for his own devotion).

—Posen.—Rev. Konopinski fined 45 thalers, for having performed some clerical function in a conventual church.

—Oppeln.—The faculty of giving religious instruction withdrawn from the parish priest Wontropka.

—Fulda.—The parish priest Walter, of Anzefahr, already sentenced to imprisonment for offensive language against Prince Bismarck, dismissed from his office of inspector of the parochial schools.

25, Gnesen.—Two former students of the ecclesiastical seminary, examined judicially, *in re* the delegate Apostolic. A police search and private inquiry had been previously made at their lodgings.

—Stuttgart.—The appeal of the Editor von Hasenkamp rejected. He will consequently have to undergo the 3 months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced for offensive writing against Prince Bismarck.

26, Posen.—The district court decides that the Deans who refuse to give evidence *in re* the Apostolic delegate shall be kept in prison for an unlimited period.

—Erlangen.—The town magistrates dissolve the Social Democratic electoral union.

—Jastrow.—The Catholic landowners and peasants of the parish of Zippnow pledged themselves not to carry any goods to the market of Jastrow; because when their Provost was being led to prison the inhabitants of Jastrow opposed a demonstration in his favour.

—Bochum.—The former editor of the 'Westfälische Volkszeitung,' Joseph Blum, escapes to foreign parts.

—Hanover.—The 'Hannoversche Zeitung' of 23rd March confiscated.

27, Frankfort-on-the-Mayne.—The Social Democrat, Klein of Elberfeld, accused of having endangered public order by a speech; he is acquitted. The State prosecutor had asked for one year's imprisonment.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

AMERICAN ADVERTISING.—The neatest style of cheap advertising was produced recently at Terre Haute. A child of nine began to cry terrible at the corner of a street till the crowd grew larger and larger. Nothing would he say till it became larger still, when at last he cried out loudly, so that all might hear, that they might take him home to "19 Avenue road, at Smith, the bootmaker's, who had recently received a fresh importation of kid shoes from Paris, at from ten to fifteen dollars a pair."

DOCTOR'S CANES.—It was formerly the practice among physicians to carry a cane having a hollow head, the top of which was gold, pierced with holes like a pepper box. The top contained a small quantity of aromatic powder, or of snuff, and on entering a house or room where a disease supposed to be infectious prevailed, the doctor would strike his cane on the floor to agitate the powder, and then apply to his nose. Hence all the old prints of physicians represent them with canes to their noses.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.—A remarkable result has been obtained at the works of Brown and Co., Sheffield. A revolving disc, made for a rail saw, with all its teeth cut off, was mounted on a spindle and driven at nearly 3000 revolutions a minute; this was the disc being three feet in diameter—a circumferential velocity of over five miles per minute. Steel rails forced against the disc were most rapidly cut through, appearing to melt before the revolving disc, giving off an abundance of sparks, while after cutting five rails it was itself not sensibly warm.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ROYALTY.—An anecdote about the present speaker of the House of Commons tells how Mr. Brand stands upon his dignity. Mr. Disraeli was engaged to dine with the Speaker at his official dinner. Shortly after his engagement he received a command to dine at Marlborough House the same evening. He consequently decided to make his excuses to the Speaker, but Mr. Brand intimated that he could not release the Premier on that plea as he could only recognise it in the case of an invitation from the sovereign. Mr. Disraeli at once bowed to this decision, and intimated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that his allegiance to the first commoner of England prevented him from obeying the command in question.

A CAT AN HEIRESS.—One of the most exquisite musicians in her time was Mademoiselle Dupuy, of the French Opera. Her playing on the harp was the wonder of Paris. She was convinced, however, that she owed her artistic excellence to her favourite cat! and of this strange intimacy between a charming woman and her gaudruper favourite, Moncriff, her biographer, gives the following interesting particulars:—Of course, the lovely musician's practice at home was assiduous and constant. But, as soon as she sat down and began to prelude upon the instrument, she noticed that her cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. At the point of the instrument's arriving at any passage of peculiar beauty, the excited grimalkin went into intense feline ecstasy; and so well measured was this sensibility, according to the excellence of the playing, and the pathos of the composition, that Mademoiselle Dupuy was able to judge of the quality of the music by the manifest emotions of her cat! She became a devout *pussyste*, in fact, believing that the cat was an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how music would affect an audience, and she was grateful accordingly to the friend to whom she owed mainly her artistic success. In her last illness, at the approach of death, Mademoiselle Dupuy sent for a notary to make her will. She had accumulated a fortune by her profession, and the first clause of her testament was the giving of her town house and her country house to her cat! She added to this annuity sufficient for the comfortable support of the four-legged *musician* during its natural life; and to make sure that this, her last will and testament, should be respected, she gave several legacies to friends, on the express condition that they should see to the fulfillment of her wishes. It was also a condition that they should severally take turns during the week in going to see and keep company with the orphan puss! Moncriff adds that the relatives of Mademoiselle disputed the validity of the will, and a lawsuit was the consequence—*Grimalkin v. Dupuys*. But the cat gained the cause, and lived out her days, with genteel alteration, between her elegant town house and her charming country residence.

A FRESH-WATER SPRING IN THE SEA.—Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, commanding the coast survey steamer Endeavor, under date 11th March, reports to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as follows relative to what is apparently a fresh-water spring in the sea: "We have found just above Matanzas Inlet, about two and half miles off shore, in latitude 29° 46' 8" north, longitude 81° 12' 15" west, what is apparently a fresh-water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about thirty feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was coming up with such violence as to throw the ship from her course, and the second time, although it was smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but a short time. The soundings in the centre of the spring gave twenty-three fathoms, and a specimen of the bottom of very clear, broken, small shells. The soundings from the centre to the limit of the disturbed water decreased to nine fathoms. The water at the surface is brackish." The Superintendent has directed a minute examination of the spring and its immediate locality to be made.

Will be published on SATURDAY, JULY 17,

THE 'SATURDAY ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY TIME TABLE.'

THE 'SATURDAY ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY TIME TABLE' is, as its name indicates, a candidate for public favor on special grounds. It will be started to supply an acknowledged want, namely, an advertising medium, which, by being circulated in the chief cities of the Colony, will afford to advertisers a general circulation of their advertisements, hitherto denied to them, except at the cost of advertising in half-a-dozen different newspapers. It will also confer a benefit on the travelling portion of the public by publishing the Time-table of the various railways now in operation, the steam boat lines, and the stage coaches, as well as the sailing days of the various ships engaged in the foreign and inter-colonial trade. Every effort will be made to render the time-tables reliable, and the cordial co-operation of the Government and the owners of coaches and shipping is confidently expected.

Party politics will be eschewed. It is intended that this sheet shall be generally useful and acceptable. Its columns will contain interesting extracts from recent publications, as well as original matter of a miscellaneous kind. Prominence will be given to every subject bearing on the prosperity or advancement of the Colony. Notes and queries will be added, a poet's corner allowed, and an opportunity offered for the development of native talent. The paper will thus prove a pleasant companion on a journey, and earn for itself the title of the New Zealand Literary Miscellany.

It has been remarked how little the inhabitants in one part of the Colony know of what goes on in other parts. This is specially the case as regards the knowledge of land for sale. Every encouragement will be given to the General and Local Government and land agents to enable them to diffuse information concerning land and other property for sale, so that this paper may be of great importance to vendors and investors by drawing the attention of the latter to investments all over the Colony, at present locally and limitedly advertised. It is our hope to be considered specially as a useful and reliable Weekly Land Circular.

Agriculture, horticulture, mining, and every department of local industry will receive marked attention. Notes on domestic architecture with relative plans will be furnished. Arrangements having been entered into with a special artist for the occasional illustration of the journal with choice wood-cuts of an interesting character. In short, no effort will be spared to make the paper a welcome guest at every fireside.

To advertisers, generally, the paper, from its wide circulation, will prove to be an efficient medium for their notices, especially those of particular interest to strangers, such as the leading hotels, the principal establishments for the sale of special lines of goods, places of amusements, and general advertisements which it may be desirable to bring under the attention of the travelling portion of the community.

Temporary Office—COULLS AND CULLING, Rattray street, where Advertisements and Correspondence can be addressed—Manager 'SATURDAY ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY TIME-TABLE.'

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS,

Consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Flaidings
Cheap Calicoes
Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Shirtings

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

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterp roofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Co lars, &c.

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

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

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 ...	£4,500,900
Annual Revenue, more than	1,000,000
Insurances in Force	150,000,060

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 SALOON,

GEORGE STREET.

M. TAYLOR,

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

JUST RECEIVED,

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

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MATTHEW HAY,

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

All orders entrusted to M. Hay will receive prompt attention.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,

ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostelrys in the province. The bedrooms are fitted up luxuriously, and are large and airy. The Bill of Fare contains sufficient variety to suit all tastes. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

D. FERGUSON,

PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,

MAIN SOUTH ROAD,

MILTON.

TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,

JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,

Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides and Tallow at highest current rates.

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded him, the Proprietor begs to state that every effort will be made by him to deserve a continuance of the same.

Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

NOTICE.**KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY:**

THE undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current rates.

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

HAYES & KOFOED,

BLACK HORSE BREWERY,

WEATHERSTONES,

TUAPEKA.

FRANK PELL,

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

Agent for Robins and M'Leod's Soap and Candle Works.

CENTRAL CITY COAL DEPOT.

WANTED the public to know that the cheapest and best Coals can be had on the shortest notice at the Central City Coal Depot, Great King street. Orders may be left at Weir and Samson's, George street; R. Mercer's, Princes street south; or at receiving Box, Inglis's Corner, High street.

CLARKE & TEMPLETON,
GREAT KING STREET,
Dunedin.

DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

WANTED every one to try Spray's Bottled Ale and Porter—equal to any imported.

E. SPRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to make advances from £20 and upwards on Freehold, Leasehold, and Rural Land on personal security, the deposit of Title Deeds, Bills of Ladings, Shares, &c., &c., at the lowest possible rates. Bills discounted without delay.

H. NASHLSKI,

Loan and Discount Office, Rattray Street.
Entrance next to P. Adair's, Watchmaker.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THOMAS STEWART

(For about 11 years with A. R. Livingston), Intends commencing Business shortly as BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, &c., in the South Australian Hall, Princes-street North (opposite Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

Full particulars in future advertisement.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE

Mrs. WM. MURLEY, MacLaggan-street

(Late Economic Printing Works),

Begs to intimate to the Gentry and Public of Dunedin and vicinity that, at the request of several ladies, she has OPENED a Registry Office for domestic servants, and as she purposes only recommending those of irreproachable character, and devoting close attention to orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

M. M A R S H A L L
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries, Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

MATTHEW FOGARTY,
Proprietor of Mornington Hotel,
Mornington. (Ten minutes' walk from Post Office, Dunedin.)

M. F. wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public that the quality of his drinks cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

N.B.—For Sale this Spring (1875)—a large quantity of Fruit Trees, three and four years old. Also ornamental shrubs, of best description. Prices moderate.

W. M. BARNES & CO.,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,

FORTH STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. B. & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and the public generally, that they have commenced Business as above, and trust, that by Supplying the Best Article at the lowest possible Price, to secure a share of Public Support.

All Orders sent to the above Address will receive prompt attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

SURGEON CUNNINGHAM,

May be Consulted Daily

at

OSBORNE HOUSE, ST. ANDREW ST.

Hours—10 till 12, and 4 till 6, and 8 till 9.

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.)

KENSINGTON HOTEL

DUNEDIN,

TIMOTHY HAYES, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

TIMOTHY HAYES

MURDOCK AND GRANT,

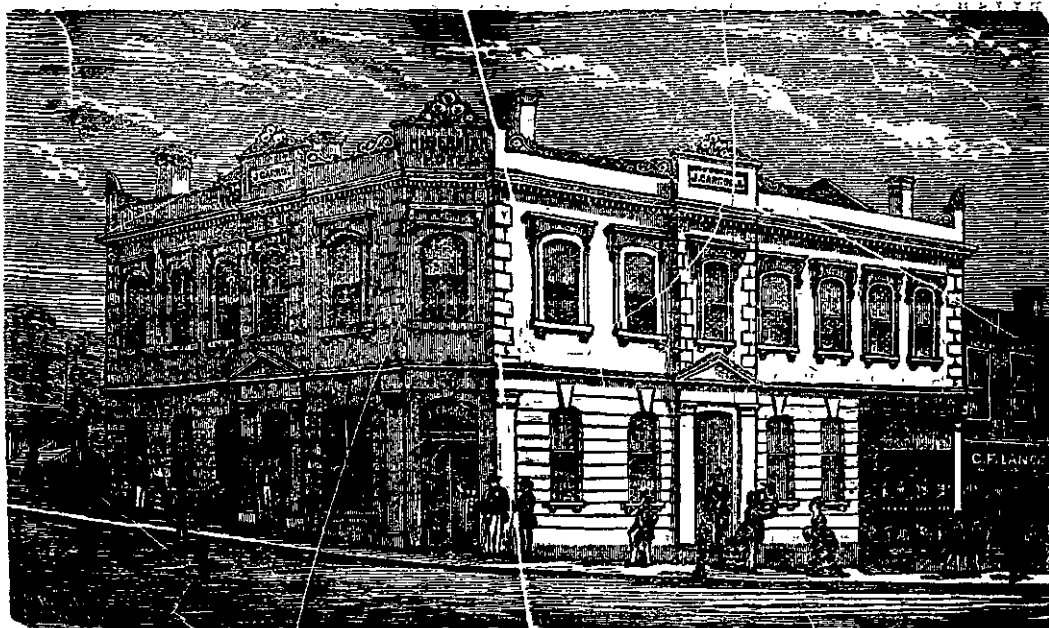
PRACTICAL LAPIDARIES

(Adjoining the Masonic Hall),

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN

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

THE BERLIN-TAN HOTEL,



DUNEDIN.

OCTAGON,

THE Proprietor of this new Hotel, having built it after the best and most approved manner, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to recommend the accommodation it offers to the notice of parties visiting Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

GREAT KING STREET BUTCHERY.

JAMES BAIN,
PROPRIETOR.

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

HUGH DEVINE,
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

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

Charges strictly moderate.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

All work guaranteed.

WILLIAM MUDGE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

GREAT KING-ST.,

(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
DUNEDIN.

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

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

WANTED TO SELL

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

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI
DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH and CO.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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 im-
provements 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.

WANTED Known—Paveletich'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 dis-
tance 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.*

Just Published, Price One Shilling.

ON SOME COMMON CAUSES OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

By ROBERT H. BAKEWELL.

M.D., St. Andr., M.R.C.S., Eng., Fellow of
the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of
London, late President of the Medical Board
of the Army in the Crimea and at Scutari, &c.,
&c. Author of "The Pathology and Treat-
ment 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.
London: H. K. Lewis, Gower street.

WANTED KNOWN.

ALL kinds of FURS made to order,
cleaned, repaired, and altered. Manu-
facturer of oil coats, horse and van covers.
D. COHEN, next door to Bank of New Zea-
land, George street.

MR. WM. HENDERSON,
SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

PRINCES STREET,

(Next Messrs Burton Bros.)

DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS HANNIGAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

TEAGUE

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL
HOUSE DECORATOR,

SIGN AND TICKET WRITER,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAR,
BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**FUNERAL REFORM.**

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, 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.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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.

CHAS. REID

Manager.

JAMES COUSTON

**PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-
WORKER, &c.,**

WALKER-STREET,

Orders punctually attended to.

ALBION HOTEL,

Macloggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph-Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHAPLIN and Co.,.....Proprietors.

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

**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.

M. W. HAWKINS,

Accountant and Commission Agent.

Office: Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

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,

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

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

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiores.

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.

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.

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

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

Rate of Prices—On hills (delivered) 22s per ton.

"	"	On flats	"	20s
"	"	On hills	"	11s ½
"	"	On flats	"	11s ½
Small Coal—	"	On hills	"	18s
"	"	On flats	"	16s
"	"	On hills	"	10s ½
"	"	On flats	"	9s ½

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

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 of the Eye Infirmary, Sunderland, England

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.

STARKBY'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.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN, Proprietor.
THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience. Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.
All drinks kept are of the best quality.
First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.
Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REA N Y,

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. M A R T I N,
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.

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.

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.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
FORBURY.

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

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago. Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

THOS. H. WOODCOCK,
Collector,
Rent and General Commission Agent,
Temporary Office,
(Opposite Grange street),
HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Prompt Settlements and Good References.

SHIP INN HOTEL
KINGSTON,

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES
Will be the motto aimed at.
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.
Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.
Baths free of charge.
Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

MR S. F O R S T E R,
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, Brandles, 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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