

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. III.—No. 116.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO STEEL 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. V. R. N. E.,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon for orders daily.

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

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

MICHAEL DUNDON,
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

GAS FITTINGS.
WILLIAM COUSTON,
IRONMONGER, RATTRAY STREET,
Is now landing, ex Andrew Reid, a fresh supply of Gas Fittings, comprising—
Gasaliers, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lights; Gas Pendants, 1 and 2 lights, stiff and sliding; Harp Pendants and Hall Lights, Gas Brackets—newest pattern—scroll and plain, single, double, and treble joint; Gas Pillars, 12 to 24 in.; Portable Gas Pillars, for writing tables; Argand Burners, Globes, &c., which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.
Gas and Water laid on by experienced hands, and every description of Tinware made to order. Importer of every description of Gasfitters', Plumbers', and Bell-hangers' Materials. Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

JAMES MUIR,
Late V. Almoa & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.
MR. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of Zetland, from London. Gentlemen can get their hats made at the above manufactory, where a perfect fit can be guaranteed by the use of the Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.
Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, Is.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

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

ALBION BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

CHAIRMAN
H. S. Chapman, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
W. J. M. Larnach, Esq.
Geo. W. Elliott, Esq.
Geo. S. Brodrick, Esq.
Edward Hulme, Esq., M.D.
James Hogg, Esq.
R. M. Robertson, Esq.
Wm. Scoular, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.
The Company are buyers of good samples of Malting Barley.
Have now on Sale—
Prime Pale Malt, equal to anything imported.
JOSEPH ESKDALE,
Manager.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,
EDWARD 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.

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

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

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

[CARD.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
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.

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

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

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

J O H N H I S L O P
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,**

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
George street, Dunedin.

G. R. D A V I E,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Opposite York Hotel.)
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.
**N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
Premises.**

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

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.**

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,

Princes Street, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

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

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

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

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.**

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

**PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,**
No. 5, PRINCES STREET.

(Opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co).

SCOTT AND SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.

(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).

N E W C A S T L E, Kaitangata, Green Island
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over
the Flat.

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

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

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

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 O A N,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

M ' D O N N E L L ' S

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

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

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

QUEEN ST., WHARF,

AUCKLAND.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

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.

W E X F O R D B O A R D I N G H O U S E,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES KEHOE, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation and moderate charges.

H I L L S I D E R A I L W A Y H O T E L,

F. G. NAUMANN - PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommo-
dation, and will be treated with civility.
Every thing genuine

F. G. NAUMANN.

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

Professor BLACK again reports upon
23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB
from the Manufactory of

MESSRS. R. HUDSON AND CO.,
as follows:

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

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

**EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.**

MASONIC HALL, 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

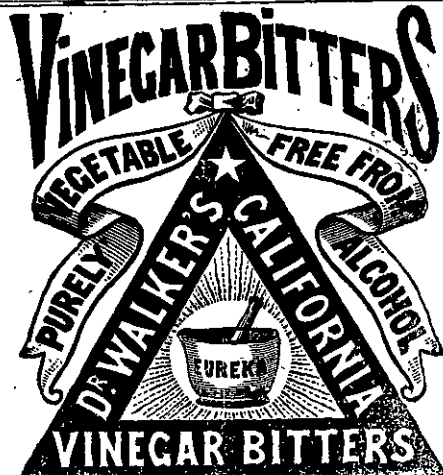
HOGBEN'S PATENT.
To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.
WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province 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.  R.
J E W E L L E R
TO
IS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-GUSON, K.G.C.M.
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.
GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

M. & J. M E E N A N,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
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, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, 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 the 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.

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,
KEMPTHORNE, 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,

P R I N C E S S T H E A T R E
LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

Of the accomplished American Artist
M R S. F. M. B A T E S.

The Standard and Popular Actor

M R. F. M. B A T E S.

Immense success of the

P S Y C H O S C O P E,

Which wonderful play will be repeated

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF MR. & MRS. F. M. BATES.

Attractive and Monster Programme.

M O N D A Y,

First Appearance of the Eminent Artistes

M R. AND MRS. G E O R G E D A R R E L.

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

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

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 G R A N D A R T U N I O N

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

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

ESTHER & LOW,
George street.

TEACHER WANTED,

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

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

SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

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

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS O'DONNELL (late of Kellegher and O'Donnell) wishes
to intimate to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has
purchased the goodwill of the above Hotel, and hopes by strict atten-
tion to the wants of his patrons, to merit a large share of public
support. Alcock's Billiard Tables,

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E.
DUNEDIN,

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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
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offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer
Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's
legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The
Singer Manufacturing Company.

Every
"Singer" Machine
bears a
Trade Mark
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to the Arms.

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"Singer" Machine
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registered number
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Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine
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The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every
Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should
see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF as, without them
the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to announce myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming election.

Last year you did me the honor to record 1,072 votes in my favor, and that I venture to accept as indicative of the confidence you placed in me.

I have had five years of active service as Councillor for both High and South Wards, and during that period I have aided in bringing to a successful termination many of the most important questions brought before the Council.

Should your choice fall on me (as I hope it will) my efforts, as in the past, will be directed in the future to the advancement and improvement of this, the greatest City in New Zealand.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WALTER.

THE MAYORALTY, 1875-76.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for the important position of Mayor of your City for the ensuing year; and should my services since I have had the honor of representing you meet your approbation, I hope to be favored with your support, which I respectfully solicit.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. S. REEVES.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons did, on the night of the 11th, or the morning of the 12th July, 1875, break the lock used for securing the switches of the Green Island Branch Railway, and also so place the said switches as to cause on the said 12th July the 7.30 Green Island train to be turned from the main line to the said branch line, notice is hereby given that the above reward of one hundred pounds sterling will be paid to any person or persons, not being in any way implicated, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders.

D. REID,

Secretary for Railways.

Dunedin, July 13, 1875.

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Notice to Shareholders.—The first instalment of Five Shillings per Share is now payable. Shareholders are requested to pay the same on or before the 10th day of this month, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company.

Interest is chargeable on all payments in arrear, and allowable on all payments made in advance.

LOUIS BASCH, Secretary.

Temple Chambers, Princes Street, 1st July, 1875.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

HAS now on hand the following works:—

Apologia pro vita Sua, by Dr. Newman, 9s; by post, 11s.

Blind Agnes, 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d.

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Callista, by Dr. Newman, 5s 6d; by post, 6s 6d.

Catechism of Perseverance, 3s; by post, 4s.

Carleton's Redmond O'Hanlon, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 2d.

Challenger's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 6s 2d.

Cobb's History of the Reformation, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 2d.

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Council of the Vatican, by Rev. Canon Pope, 7s 6d; by post, 9s 2d.

Devout Client of St. Joseph, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 2d.

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Gobinet's Instructions for Youth, 3s; by post, 4s.

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Hornhold's Explanation of the Commandments and Sacraments, 5s 6d; by post, 7s 2d.

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Life of St. Ignatius Loyola, by Genelli, 9s; by post, 10s 8d.

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Matilda, by Father Charles, 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d.

Milner's End of Religious Controversy, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 10d.

Mysteries of Corpus Christi, by D. F. MacCarthy, 7s 6d; by post, 9s 2d.

Reeve's History of the Bible, 4s; by post, 5s 8d.

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Story of England, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 6d.

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Treatise on the Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales, 9s; by post, 11s 4d.

Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, 1s 6d; by post, 2s 2d.

New Books to arrive every Month. Rosaries and Crucifixes w 17; 01 2111. Small Orders can be sent in Postage Stamps.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending July 14th, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per lb.; powdered and salt butter, 1s 10d. The supply of fresh butter still continues scarce, and not near enough to supply the market; there is plenty of salt butter, and selling well. Cheese, best quality, scarce, 1s 2d per lb; side bacon, 1s 3d; rolled bacon, 1s 2d; beef ham, 10d; Colonial ham, 1s 4d; English ham, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; eggs plentiful, retailing 1s 9d to 2s per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 14th:—There is plenty of work going at present, but men cannot get at it; these busters break them sadly. The exact position of the market at present is this: work is offering in all directions in the country districts, but men suited for it are decidedly scarce. A genuine ploughman affont just now would be a phenomenon. The opening season looks bright for the harvesting classes. Female servants are still mistresses of the situation. The poor souls with families who, against all advice, will insist upon staying in Dunedin, are badly off. It is a great mistake so many trusting to town for a living. Shopmen and clerks are wakening up a bit. Wages:—Carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s per day; bakers 40s, 45s. and 60s per week; hotel and stable people from 20s to 60s per week; female servants from £26 to £52; useful boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week; ploughmen and shepherds, £60 to £70; couples from £65 to £130; clerks and storehands, 30s to 50s per week; dairyhands, 15s to 20s per week.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending July 14:—

Fat Cattle.—A fair supply of 160 head was yarded at the weekly sale, and although the quality for the most part was very ordinary, the whole were taken by the trade at fully last week's quotations, any really prime pens commanding a slight advance. Best bullocks brought up to £14; ditto cows, £12 12s. We quote best quality at 32s to 33s per 100lb; ordinary, 25s to 27s. At the yards we sold 40 head on account of Messrs M'Donald, M'Laren, and others, and have placed 70 head privately.

Fat Calves.—Only a few were penned, which sold at extreme rates—say up to 65s for prime vealers.

Fat Sheep.—The very large supply of 2,800 was penned, consisting principally of good quality cross-breeds. Only about half were sold, at prices ranging from 15s 6d to 19s each, a few pure-bred heavy weights bringing 24s each. At the yards we sold, on account of Messrs. James Logan, of Greendale Station, and others, 400 at from 17s 6d, and have placed 500 for forward delivery. Prime cross-breeds for immediate delivery may be quoted at 4d per lb; merinos, at 3d.

Store Cattle.—With the exception of a few odd lots which we have placed privately, we have no important transactions to note. A fair demand still exists for grown bullocks and cows, at from £5 10s to £7 for former, and £4 to £5 for latter; mixed herds, £2 10s to £4, according to sexes and condition.

Sheep Skins.—Our weekly sale last Thursday was well attended by buyers, and every lot was actively competed for, and brought advanced rates. Butchers' green cross-breeds sold at from 4s 11d to 5s 9d each; merinos, 3s 8d; dry skins, cross-breeds, 3s 1d to 4s; merinos, 2s 1d to 2s 6d; double fleece, 7s 4d each; pelts, 1s 4d each; lambs, 2s 2d.

Hides.—We offered some good slaughterers' green, which brought 25s 9d to 27s each; inferior condition, wet salted, 17s to 18s 9d each. To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, we shall offer a large quantity of very superior lots.

Tallow.—Dull; none offered out of shipping condition. There are few buyers.

Grain.—We quote no alteration in wheat. Superior milling, 4s 6d; middling to good, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls' wheat, 3s 10d. Oats are dull of sale; a few lots, ex coasters, have changed hands for shipment under current rates, to save storage. Present rates in store: 2s 8d to 2s 9d, feed; 2s 10d to 2s 11d, fine milling. Barley: Very little coming to hand for sale. Malting, 5s to 5s 6d; very superior, up to 6s; milling, 4s to 4s 4d.

We noticed last week a dispute between M. Veuillot, of the 'Univers,' and M. de Villemessant, of the 'Figaro.' M. de Villemessant boasted that he had 4,200 priests as subscribers to his paper. M. Veuillot stated that, considering the nature and moral tone for the 'Figaro,' that was "more shame for 'em;" whereupon M. de Villemessant thought fit to invite the archbishops and bishops of France to pronounce a judgment on his paper. The first of them to answer his appeal was the Bishop of Angiers, who gave it as his opinion that the 'Figaro' was a very bad paper indeed, and pointed out in a letter to M. de Villemessant that the novel he was publishing as a feuilleton was utterly abominable and unfit for the amusement of any but very depraved persons. This was a stinging blow to the 'Figaro.' M. de Villemessant, who had hoped to confuse his enemy, has only brought a wasp's nest about his own ears, which he certainly richly deserves. "I do not mean," says the bishop, "that newspapers need turn their columns into a collection of homilies and sermons, but I certainly think that they ought to keep themselves free from matter which no honest man can read without blushing, and the more especially ought this to be the case in a paper which boasts of 4,000 ecclesiastical subscribers. In the very number which you sent me, doubtless a specimen copy, I am bound to state that the novel published on the second page is an abominable tissue of indecent events, put together so grossly that it strikes me the police ought to have something to say on the subject." The bishop accompanies his letter to M. de Villemessant by one to his clergy, begging of them to cease receiving the 'Figaro,' if they have ever done so. The London 'Standard,' in an article on the subject, highly approves the bishop's letter, and declares that the 'Figaro' would not be tolerated in England.

Doyle's Conqueror.

ONLY A WOMAN.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

Only a woman, shrivelled and old!
The play of the winds and the prey of the cold!
Cheeks that are shrunken,
Eyes that are sunken,
Lips that were never o'erbold;
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,
Asking an alms at the bronze church door.

Hark to the organ! roll upon roll
The waves of its music go over her soul
Silks rustle past her,
Thicker and faster;
The great bell ceases its toll,
Fain would she enter, but not for the poor
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman! waiting alone,
Icily cold on an ice cold throne.
What do they care for her?
Mumbling a prayer for her,
Giving not bread, but a stone.
Under old lace their haughty hearts beat,
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! in the old days
Hope caroled to her her happiest lays!
Somebody missed her,
Somebody kissed her,
Somebody crowned her with praise;
Somebody faced up the battles of life,
Strong for her sake who was mother or wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair
Light on his heart where the death-shadows are;
Somebody waits for her,
Opening the gates for her,
Giving delight for despair.
Only a woman—nevermore poor—
Dead in the snow at the bronze church door.

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

CHAPTER III. MORVILLE GRANGE.

TOWARDS the close of a drear October evening, two travellers, spent with a long day's toilsome journey, wended their way across a fertile tract of land on the borders of Gloucestershire. The sky was of that heavy leaden hue which betokens a storm, and hollow gusts of wind ever and anon swept across their path, carrying with them clouds of dust, while the sere and withered leaves whirled in circling eddies beneath the hoofs of the jaded beasts, which had not, as yet, finished a hard day's work.

The closing in of the late autumn day, was indeed wild and black enough to authorise the far from causeless fears entertained by the travellers. At the time of which we write, when not only reckless bands were well known to infest the highway, but also some marauding party likely to be encountered on the road, joined to the fearful state of the weather; the prospect of passing a night on the wolds of Gloucestershire was far from pleasing, should the travellers not reach speedily the place of their destination. The younger of the two might, perhaps, have numbered some thirty years. His dress, a garment of simple black velvet, was made in some sort after the fashion of the day, though, at the same time, it retained, somewhat carefully, the excessive simplicity which formed so prominent a character, even in the outward garb, of the Puritans of old and their immediate descendants. A certain air of nobleness which marked his demeanor, betokened him to have come of gentle blood.

His companion, though with a form unbent with age, might, perhaps, have seen nearly eighty winters; his hair, white as silver, was combed over his forehead, and the naturally morose expression of his features now wore a sterner, harder look than usual, from the very fact that his bodily comforts had been most cruelly interfered with. This aged man was dressed in a suit of sober brown cloth; the style of his attire, and his generally sanctified demeanor revealing, without a doubt, the fact, that Joshua Benson, whose appellation, in his early days, was, "Firm in Faith," was really one of the veritable Puritans of the generation now rapidly passing away.

Sundry exclamations of impatience now broke forth from Benson, as his companion, Sir Reginald St. John, suffered his horse to trot slowly on, while he took a brief survey of the country around him, and wiped away the drops of perspiration which had gathered on his brow, for he had ridden long and rapidly.

"It is a great shame to drag my old bones so far," burst forth the testy old man. "I wonder why you did not put up at the White Bear: it was a comfortable inn, good enough for jaded man or beast. I shall wonder if the Lord does not punish us for running into danger, for, verily, those who love the danger shall perish in it." Moreover, I have no liking for the place you are going to. I, 'Firm in Faith,' Benson, as I used to be called in the good old times, do not like even to enter the house of an ungodly man like this papist, De Gray."

"Nonsense, Benson," replied Sir Reginald, impatiently, notwithstanding the respect he still felt for his former preceptor; "have I not already told you that I bear Sir Charles a letter from the king? He has never allied himself to those disaffected to the present government, but always maintained a strictly neutral position. Sir Charles is immensely rich; he has broad lands in this county of Gloucestershire as well as Cumberland, and if we can but win him over to join the forces of King William, he will bring many others with him, and may well afford to aid our royal master with purse as well as counsel, and instruct him of much that he ought to know, if all report says be true."

"May be as you say," replied the old man, copying the example of his companion, who set spurs to his horse and galloped briskly onward, "May be so," he continued, in a tone inaudible to his companion, who was again buried in thought; "but if I had you again in my power, young man, as I had when you were a boy, the Lord knoweth you should never have dared drag me on as you have done this cold, bleak night."

At this moment a sharp turn in the road brought them to a fence, enclosing what, in the fading light of the October evening, rendered still more dim by the heavy mist that was now falling, seemed to be a thickly wooded park, whilst between the branches of the fine beech and chestnut, which lined the avenue, appeared the red brick walls, with copings of freestone, of a fine old mansion, built probably about the Elizabethan era.

An exclamation of gratified surprise burst from the lips of Sir Reginald, as, allowing the reins of his horse to fall over its neck, he let it canter slowly up the avenue which led to the principal entrance of the mansion, whilst Benson, with sundry exclamations of impatience, followed, moodily, behind his companion.

"At the Grange at last, then," said Reginald, "for surely this must be Morville, the place I have often heard Lady O'Neill describe as that in which she spent some time of her widowhood. Ah, yes," he added, as his horse trotted slowly on, "the description closely tallies, and, after all, I have reached the end of my journey sooner than I expected. There is the noble flight of steps, I heard her speak of, with a spacious portico, opening to the entrance hall, and, if I do not mistake, the ruddy, glowing light which streams from those narrow windows proceeds from an apartment in which the warmth and refreshment I sorely need may be obtained."

As he finished his soliloquy he found himself at the bottom of the steps leading to the grand entrance of the mansion, and, dismounting, he rang the heavy bell, the summons being at once answered by the hall porter.

It was in the power of Sir Reginald to procure a speedy audience of the baronet at whose mansion he had introduced himself, by means of a sealed packet which he placed in the hands of the servant, and a moment later he found himself seated with Sir Charles in that same apartment, the windows of which had shone so cheerily without, from the united glow of lamp and firelight, on that chill October night. But Benson and the knight both start alike, though each from different causes, as they enter the spacious dining-room of Morville Grange. The former sees the figure of an aged man pass hastily across the room, and disappear behind the tapestry with which the walls are hung, and a strange fancy possess him that in that hasty, fleeting figure, he has recognised the face and form of a venerable ecclesiastic, one of the hunted-down priests of Rome, whom he had known in other and far distant times, and whom his heart rejoiced to see again, and in England, doubtless acting up to the calling of his office, for was he not in the house of the papist De Gray? The start of Sir Reginald proceeded, however, from a very different cause. As he returned the salutation of Sir Charles, who still held in his hand the missive which the servant had delivered, the dark eyes of Sir Reginald, now unusually animated, fell on the figure of a beautiful girl, who for a moment gazed in surprise and mute astonishment on the new comers; who, indeed, should the zealous adherent of William of Orange behold but his betrothed, the loyal and ardent Florence O'Neill, who would have willingly shed the last drop of her blood in defence of the rights of the Stuart race!

She was habited in an evening robe of pale blue silk brocade, the sleeves, according to the fashion of the time, narrow at the shoulders, where they were fastened with loops of ribbon, widening as they descended, and turned up at the cuffs, to show the under sleeve of rich point, the bodice, also, heavily trimmed with lace. Her single ornament consisted of a necklace of large pearls; her hair, perfectly unadorned, and rebelling against the prevailing fashion, fell negligently over her shoulders. Pale, almost as the pearls she wore, now stood the fair O'Neill, gazing in strange bewilderment on Sir Reginald, who thus unexpectedly had crossed her path. For one moment their eyes met in mute surprise, but brief as was that space, it attracted the notice of Sir Charles, on observing which, Sir Reginald, recovering from his astonishment, exclaimed, advancing to Florence:

"Your fair niece, Sir Charles, and my humble self are old friends, or, to speak the truth she is my betrothed bride. I will tell you, if you are ignorant of our secret, that we spent together much of our early childhood, especially during part of the widowhood of Lady O'Neill, who was my own mother's warmest friend. Delighted, indeed, am I to meet Florence here, for I believed her to be at St. Germain's."

It were hard to say whether Florence was pleased or not to meet with St. John, for the smile that had lighted up her countenance on the recognition that had taken place had so soon faded away. A painful foreboding of impending evil fastened itself upon her heart, in short, that sad feeling which we all experience at times, and are so wont to term presentiment, filled her mind with strange forebodings of coming sorrow. She gazed long and eagerly, scarcely noticing St. John, or the letter in her uncle's hand. The one word of astonishment which Sir Charles had uttered on receiving the carefully folded paper from the hands of the domestic, coupled with the baronet's significant look, and the words "William

of Orange," had set all her fears alive as to the cause of the unlooked-for appearance of Sir Reginald. Florence would rather see the wreck of her own dearest hopes than become disloyal, so the colour fled from her cheeks, and scarcely returning the greeting of Sir Reginald, she met the warm grasp of his hand with the faint pressure of one as cold as marble, and almost mechanically resumed her seat.

"I will speak to you to-morrow, Sir Reginald, about this matter," said Sir Charles, as he refolded the letter; "we will have no business conversation to-night; you are fatigued and weary, and shall partake of such hospitality as the Grange can furnish. Yours must have been dreary travelling for some hours past, and your aged friend looks, too, as if he needed both rest and refreshment."

Weary enough was Benson; but had the poor baronet been cognizant of all that was passing in the mind of his guest, he would have known that it was the evil passions which filled his mind, far more than natural exhaustion, that gave to his countenance that restless, disturbed expression. Notwithstanding, he managed to do full justice to the tempting viands placed before him, and demolished with tolerable rapidity a portion of a cold capon, flanked with ham, and a good allowance of vension pasty, with a quantity of fine old wine, which the hospitable baronet had directed to be placed before his guests.

Vain were the efforts of Sir Reginald to induce Florence to throw off the air of cold restraint that hung over her, and he observed, somewhat uneasily, that it was only when he introduced the subject of the Court at St. Germain that her spirits seemed to recover their wonted tone. For a time it appeared as if she yielded to the indignation she felt, for her eye kindled, and a bright flush suffused her lately pale cheek, when she spoke of Mary Beatrice and the ex-king. Then, words of scorn rose to her lips, which she could not repress, as she spoke contemptuously of those worthless ones who had risen on the wreck of their own father's fortunes; of her deep unswerving love of the Stuart race; of her resolution, if needs be, to give up her life's dearest hopes and affections for them, and to shed her blood, if necessary, in their service, and Sir Reginald felt that she for whom he would have given up all he held dear, save his honour, which was pledged to William and Mary, was, indeed, lost to him; that his own hopes were levelled with the dust; that drawn together by the holiest bonds of affection which had grown up between them from childhood, the hand of the high-souled kinswoman of the great Tyrconnell, the loyal Florence, never would be given in marriage to himself, even did her heart break in the rejection she would most assuredly make of all overtures for the completion of her betrothal. But if St. John was disturbed and uneasy from the cause we have mentioned, not less so was the timorous baronet, who, in the fluctuation of political opinions, had determined to keep himself and his fortune perfectly safe, by maintaining a strictly neutral position. It was in vain that by sundry impatient gestures, and ever and again by an impetuous "pshaw," that he attempted to allay the storm which was rising in the breast of the excitable Florence. In her own heart she ridiculed the timid fears of the old man, though respect for his age and the tie which existed between them, kept her silent where he was concerned. Moreover, Sir Charles had noted what Florence, in her storm of impetuous feeling, had failed to observe, that Benson scarce ever removed his keen, light grey eye from the maiden's countenance; that ever and anon an almost basilisk glance darted from beneath those heavy eyelids, varied by a fierce expression of anger, which seemed as if it could scarce restrain itself. Sir Charles was an acute observer; he had failed in his endeavours to silence the incautious Florence, whose imprudence was thus exposing herself and him to danger, and the baronet resolved to put an end to the conversation, by commanding a domestic to conduct Sir Reginald and Benson to the apartments destined for their use.

THE PEOPLE OF CHINA AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

SOME few weeks since we clipped from the columns of the 'Pilot,' a most interesting letter from its Chinese correspondent. The following is from the pen of the same writer, and will be perused with equal interest:—

HOW THEY STEAL LIQUOR.

The slaves on the West Indian sugar plantations found but a very simple law of hydrostatics which enabled them to remove rum from the casks without diminishing the actual contents, and without detection. The pilferer selected a full cask of spirit, bored two small holes in the head, and poured water gently through one of them. The greater weight of the water carried it to the bottom of the spirit, which rose through the other hole. When enough rum had been extracted, the small holes were easily stopped. This is a valuable discovery, and has, I believe, been extensively utilized by Jack at sea. But ingenious as it is, it pales before a fraud which was long successfully carried on by some Chinese merchants in some of the eastern ports. In these ports a drink which I am sorry to say is extensively patronised, is the world-famed Hennessy's brandy. Corked with starred corks and carefully caulked, it would appear to be difficult of approach by a tamperer. Yet the astute Chinese solved the difficulty in a highly satisfactory manner. Their genius scorned the palpable fraud of drawing and replacing corks. They turned the bottles upside down, and discovered that in the "heel" is a little mound round which runs a minute moat. In this moat, and on opposite sides, they drilled two small holes through the glass, and the trick was done. They could extract as much spirit as they pleased, make up the deficiency with water or an inferior spirit, and solder up the tiny drill holes, leaving the bottle with the same outer appearance as before. I have seen two or three bottles which have been thus tampered with, and until the trick was explained to me they quite defied my inspection.

HOW THEY ADULTERATE MILK.

Those of my readers who are dwellers in large towns may have

had occasion, at some times more or less frequent, to remark that their milk was not milk. The same idea struck some Western housewives in Hong Kong. Determining not to be defrauded, they ordered the milkman to bring his cow round and milk from the very under the matutinal quantity of the door. Certainly! John Chinaman is a most docile and obedient creature. To hear with him is to obey. The cow was brought to the door, but, alas! the quality of the milk did not improve. What American milkman would have thought of adulterating the milk inside the animal! Yet this bold idea was successfully conceived and developed in the Chinese brain. The guileless milkman rose an hour earlier than his wont, and entered the sleeping apartment of his cows. Seizing one he made her protrude her tongue, and proceeded for the space of twenty minutes to rub that deceitful member with a slab of rock salt. He then allowed her the full run of the water-trough, with what result the reader can imagine. The experiment was eminently successful. The udder became plethoric. Since that eventful morning milch cows and goats, too, have been subjected to this process, to the great gain of the milk vendor. Ladies who have the cows and goats milked at their doors, right into their own vessels, cannot comprehend why there should be so little substance in the milk. When I first exposed this ingenious swindle in a Hong Kong paper the idea was ridiculed. A little investigation, however, proved my charge against Chinese milkmen of having made the hidden mysteries of nature subserve their nefarious purposes, which is certainly a greater achievement than to apply even high art to a system of fraud—a thing which civilisation may witness every day.

STYLES OF DRESSING HAIR.

The fashions adopted by the women differ materially from those of the men. Unmarried girls wear the hair in a pigtail, but do not shave the front of the head, so that the tail contains a large quantity of hair. Children often wear two tails just like the modern German fashion, so that perhaps the latter is derived from the Chinese! The married women wear three styles, two of which foreigners generally nickname the "teapot" and "jughandle" styles. The third so closely resembles the "waterfall"—I hope I am right in the name—that inquiring philosophers cannot help supposing that that deformity—I beg pardon, but you know I am speaking as a philosopher—is really derived not from fashionable France but from grotesque China! I should fancy that every lady would be willing to give up a custom derived from those nasty Chinese; but fashion, I suppose, gilds the pill. The two former styles to which I allude, and named from the likeness they bear to a teapot and jughandle respectively, are elaborate piles made to retain their shape by some gummy substance with which they are dressed. Respectable people dress their hair about once a week, and very fine and glossy does the mass look when thus prepared! It has, however, the trifling disadvantage of being easily knocked out of shape. In fact, to lie down upon it would ruin it. "But," you will say, "how do they manage to go to bed?" The solution is easy: the females all use a little billet of wood made to fit the hollow of the neck and poll so that when lying down the head-dress projects beyond it. Practice has made this comfortable to the Chinese ladies—at least, I suppose so—but a trial of it is sure to result in a stiff neck to a foreigner—a fact of which any lady here can convince herself at an expense of twenty-five cents for a bit of wood.

CHINESE ORNAMENTS.

Through the hair are run silver, copper, or gilt pins, closely resembling meat skewers, in the South, but more highly ornamented in the North. These, together with earrings, bracelets, and hair ornaments, such as flowers and butterflies made of feathers and enamel, are to be bought at the stall of the itinerant jewellers who abound in every Chinese city. A friend of mine once made a collection of Chinese earrings and got together 62 sorts, while the whole lot (exclusive of one or two gold pairs) only cost him some 9 dollars.

STRANGE MODE OF WEARING BRACELETS.

The bracelets are generally of either solid silver or jade-stone being merely plain, or, if silver, twisted hoops. They are made whole, so that they have to be put on while the hand is small enough to pass through them, and they then remain on the wrists for life, the hand then reminding one of those wonderful cucumbers put into a bottle while still young and connected with the plant, and allowed to grow until they exceed the size of the neck. Jade, as I dare say you have heard, is the most esteemed stone in China, and one of these bracelets if of the right colour, a sickly green—will fetch as much as \$150. During the piratical seizure of the *Spark* steamer last fall on the Pearl river, the ruffians, who murdered the captain, and only left one European survivor, and him so severely wounded as to be all but dead, we a very much captivated by the jade bangles on the arms of a Chinese lady among the passengers. One wretch finding that he could not get the rings off the wrists threatened the woman to cut her hands off. In vain she remonstrated. Her hands would certainly have been sacrificed, had not a humane passenger and companion in misfortune brought water by the aid of which, and with much pain, the hands were forced through the ring, or the rings were drawn over the hands.

ONLY ONE COLOUR AND FASHION OF DRESS.

The ordinary dress of the male Chinese, as I daresay, familiar to most of your readers. It consists in general terms of an inner garment, a long or short coat called respectively a *chang shan* and a *ma kua* and a pair of voluminous pants. These latter are in the north worn loose, over the sock, as with us. But in southern China the sock is drawn up outside the pants forming a sort of legging. The sock itself is not worn but made of cloth sewn together by tailors. So great is the distinction of dress in this respect that residents can tell at a glance whether a man is a northern or southern Chinese. The material for the dress commonly worn is a blue cotton cloth of coarse texture, and which is produced so cheaply by the native manufacturers, that foreign traders find it impossible to compete with them in this article. It may safely be said that 95 out of every hundred men and women met in the streets have on blue coats or dresses. What would our western ladies do if they were thus restricted to one colour, one material, and one fashion! We—I mean of course all the

married people—we should all grow rich at once with no millinery bills to pay, but I'm afraid it wouldn't suit the proprietors of dry good stores.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SILK.

Many of the well-to-do people, however, wear best dresses of silk, and that is the general costume of the mandarin class, no one but the Emperor and his family being allowed to wear anything whatever of a yellow color. Yellow silk of the texture used by Royalty cannot be purchased at all in China, and here a word for the ladies. My own experience leads me to say that though the *very best* silks brought home are unrivalled, a lady friend of mine got a flowered silk, which she wore till she was tired of it and then she got it dyed purple; some time afterwards she got it dyed black, but it seems as far from being worn out as ever, although these are unrivalled, the general class now exported are very much below those from French or English looms. Silk dealers admit that it is no longer possible to buy at any price the class of goods exported some thirty or forty years ago. But for silk gauzes China still remains the finest depot in the world, being cheap and good.

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK OF US.

I may here observe that the Chinese entertain the queerest ideas conceivable about foreign habits of dress, etc. Nothing puzzled them so much as the fashion which prevailed amongst ladies a few years since of using a steel framework to puff out their dresses. In 1861, when the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Peking, went to reside in that capital, he took with him a somewhat antique female on the shady side of forty, as a housekeeper. She had lived for many years in the Bruce family, and always did her marketing herself; she had done so in Egypt among the *Harabs*, as she called them, so she didn't see why she shouldn't amongst the *Chaney men*. So to market she went on the very first day of her arrival. Of course a crowd gathered round her and great was the astonishment at what they considered her preposterous form—she was about 4ft. 10in. high, and 10ft. 4in. round—until at last one bolder than the rest pushed up close to her. Touching the voluminous skirt, he looked up confidently into her face, and turning to the interpreter who accompanied her, asked, amidst a breathless silence, so anxiously was the answer expected, "*Is she solid?*"

DR. NEWMAN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

In the postscript which Dr. Newman has appended to the last edition of his letter to the Duke of Norfolk he has thought fit to notice Mr. Gladstone's regrets on his accession to the Catholic Faith in terms which, however superfluous in one sense, form a noble and a precious vindication of the claims of the Church upon the heart and intelligence of her children. Widely as Dr. Newman's words are certain to be read in any case, we feel that we shall be consulting the wishes of all our readers in reproducing that solemn declaration in which the illustrious Oratorian places finally and decisively on record his reply to the suggestions as to his personal position raised by Mr. Gladstone. "From the day I became a Catholic," writes Dr. Newman, "to this day, now close upon thirty years, I have never had a moment's misgiving that the Communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has 'the adoption of sons, and the glory, and the covenants, and the revealed law, and the service of God, and the promises,' and in which the Anglican communion, whatever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of individuals in it, has, as such, no part. Nor have I ever for a moment hesitated in my conviction, since 1845, that it was my clear duty to join that Catholic Church, as I did then join it, which in my own conscience I felt to be Divine. Persons and places, incidents and circumstances of life, which belong to my first forty-four years, are deeply lodged in my memory and my affections; moreover, I have had more to try and afflict me in various ways as a Catholic than as an Anglican; but never for a moment have I wished myself back; never I have ceased to thank my Maker for His mercy in enabling me to make the great change; and never has He let me feel forsaken by Him, or in distress, or any kind of religious trouble."

GENERAL NEWS.

According to the generally-received belief says the 'Sketcher,' on the subject of hair, men should keep theirs for a much longer time than women, because they keep it so much shorter. That keeping hair short tends to keep it from falling out is apparently one of the popular fallacies which we should disabuse our minds of. Men have gone on gradually reducing the lengths of their hair till the fashionable barbers leave no more on the head after an operation than there is on a well developed eyebrow; but in spite of this there are few men turned 30 who don't develop a weediness about the tops of their heads, which at forty usually spreads into a bald patch the size of the palm of a hand. One hardly ever sees bald-headed women, and this notwithstanding that they wear their hair long, twist, plait, paper, and torture it into all sorts of fantastic shapes, and weave into it those curious masses of matter called pads. I have three theories by which to account for men getting bald before women. First, the ill-ventilated, hot, and heavy chimney-pot hats that men wear on their heads. Bad as women's pads are in a sanitary point of view, the belltopper is worse, I imagine, for the growth of hair. Second, the cares of business, which shake the few last grey hairs of men. Have women ever considered the question of baldness in connexion with their demand to be allowed to do our work? Most of them, I fancy, would prefer their hair to their rights. Third, that the hair of the head in men runs off into beard and whiskers on the face. This disturbing element being altogether wanting in the fair sex, prevents one from making a comparison, but it is at least a singular coincidence that men don't commence to get bald till the hair on their faces begins to grow. We have the fact of the baldness of men before

us, and I have endeavoured to account for it in three different ways. If any one can give a better explanation than belltoppers, business, or beards, I will be glad to hear it.

The London correspondent of the 'N. Z. Herald' says:—"I hear that the Prince of Wales may at some not very distant day, pay a visit to Australia and New Zealand. His Royal Highness intends to visit India in November next, and he will stay in that country till April, when he will return to England. His Royal Highness is passionately fond of travel, and one of his dearest wishes is to be able, some day, to say that he has visited every country over which he will one day be called upon to rule. The Prince has visited, I believe, every capital in Europe—more times than once; he has been up the Nile; he has "done" Palestine and the Crimea; he has traversed Canada and the United States of America; he is about to visit India; and ere long—though probably not for a year or two—he will, I believe, add Australia and New Zealand to the foregoing long list of his travels. Of the male members of the Royal House the Prince of Wales is by far the most popular. Indeed, not to put too fine a point upon it, both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught are very unpopular here."

Rome, says a letter to the 'Echo,' has been much moved by the death of Princess Torlonia, once the most beautiful woman in Rome, and the fair sufferer, for nearly twenty years, from incurable mental malady: "She was Donna Teresa Colonna, daughter of Duke Aspremo-Colonna, born February 22, 1823, and married to Prince Torlonia in 1840. The memoirs and journals of travel relating to Rome of those days are full of the marvellous beauty of Torlonia's bride, who, crowned and girdled with diamonds by her adoring husband, did the honors of those magnificent fêtes which are still remembered as unequalled since by king or noble here. In those days she did her honors calmly and meekly, although the descendant of a thousand Colonnas. There is an anecdote of some jealous lady telling her that the first Colonnas were only poor plebeians in Rome 800 years ago. 'I suppose we all began that way,' was the simple rejoinder. She died last week of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. Prince Torlonia shows his grief royally, as he does everything. The remains of the Princess lay in state in one of the state rooms of Palazzo Torlonia. She was dressed in white, and lay with her hands crossed on her breast, holding a small golden crucifix, and she seemed to sleep calmly after all her years of tribulation. Three saloons were arranged as chapels, with altars, where masses for the repose of her soul were offered continually from dawn to noon."

The German bishops assembled at Fulda have addressed the Emperor of Germany a very noble letter. Without attempting by a round-about phraseology to appear ignorant of the assaults and manoeuvres of their enemies, they reveal them boldly, and declare themselves willing to die for their religion rather than sacrifice it to worldly interests. The letter is a masterpiece of style, but in substance is only a repetition of what has been so often said before since the German persecution began.

Dr. Newman has not only added a telling postscript to his letter to the Duke of Norfolk, but has made another significant addition to it in the shape of the original letter. In the last section of that letter he had referred to "Prince Bismarck and other statesmen, such as Mr. Gladstone," basing their opposition to the Pope on political grounds. In a note to the fourth edition, which has recently appeared, Dr. Newman says: "Let me, from this accidental mention of Prince Bismarck, make for myself an opportunity, which my subject has not given me, of expressing my deep sympathy with the suffering Catholics of Germany. Who can doubt that, in their present resolute disobedience to that statesman's measures, they are only fulfilling their duty to God and His Church? Who can but pray that, were English Catholics in a similar trial, they might have grace to act as bravely in the cause of religion."

It seems that both Protestants and Catholics are determined to make out Shakespeare to have been a Catholic. As we have already mentioned, Mr. Wilkes has recently admirably performed his part in the 'Spirit of the Times,' and now here is Professor Reichensperger expressing it as his opinion that not only was Shakespeare a Catholic, but an Ultramontane. Dr. Reichensperger is one of Germany's best and most famous literary critics and his opinion is of value; and his essay on Shakespeare in his relation to the Middle Ages and the Present Day, is creating a profound sensation in Europe. In it he insists upon the religious elevation and Catholic tendency of Shakespeare's writings.

Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Guildford Onslow were in Edinburgh on April 12. They went from the Caledonian Railway Station to the Royal Hotel in a carriage drawn by four greys, with outriders, followed by a procession of cabs, in which were seated the members of the "committee." As the procession passed through the streets there was some cheering; but it is stated that the hissing was quite as marked, and predominated when the Doctor, accompanied by his chief supporters, made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel. Dr. Kenealy was understood to thank the citizens of Edinburgh for the "great reception" they had accorded him. In the evening there was a meeting at the Music Hall, which was crowded, notwithstanding that prices ranging from 2s. to 6d. were charged for admission. A great disturbance arose in the lobby, caused by those wishing to enter refusing to pay more than 6d. after all the places in this part of the building had been occupied. In making his way to the hall door Dr. Kenealy was somewhat rudely jostled, and becoming angry at this treatment, he "struck out with his hat in the faces of those who were pressing upon him." In the hall he stated that the "scoundrels" had tried to take the rings off his fingers, and in the attempt had almost torn off one of his nails. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bannerman, a blacksmith, and the usual resolutions were passed; but it is stated that there was a strong opposition in the back part of the hall.

It is estimated that the number of rabbits consumed yearly in the United Kingdom is at the least 30,000,000.

AN ENGLISH ESSAYIST ON IRISH EDUCATION.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD writes as follows to the editor of the 'Pall Mall Gazette':—

Sir: An assertion made in the preface to my account of German higher schools, that, "before Prussia compelled Roman Catholic students to attend university instruction she gave them Roman Catholic universities to go to," has met and still meets with so much denial, and the matter at issue is so important, that I will ask you to afford me space for an explanation. In my preface I was contrasting the position of the university student in Ireland, if he is a Roman Catholic, with the position of university students in Prussia and Great Britain. I remark that, whereas in England and Scotland Protestants had public universities where religion and philosophy and history were taught by Protestants, and in Prussia both Catholics and Protestants had public universities where these matters were taught by professors of the student's own confession, in Ireland Catholics had no such university, and we would not let them have one. Writing for the general reader, I applied the term Catholic or Protestant to universities as he himself, I thought, would be likely to apply it; meaning by a Roman Catholic university not a university where no Protestant might enter; and where even botany and mineralogy must be taught by Catholics, but a university where the Catholic students would find religion taught by Catholics, and matters where religion is interested, such as philosophy and history taught by Catholics too. In speaking of a university as Protestant I mean the same limitation to be understood. * * *

I had also a right, I think, to say that while we would not give the Irish a public university where religion, philosophy, and history were taught by Catholics, we English and Scotch, had for ourselves public universities where religion, philosophy, and history are taught by Protestants. This is indisputably so as to religion; the only question can be whether it is true as to philosophy and history. Can anyone think that a Catholic could be appointed to a chair of history or philosophy at Oxford or Cambridge? No one. But a distinguished Scotch Liberal—eminent alike by rank, office, talents, and character—assured me that as to all chairs of philosophy and history the Scotch universities were now perfectly un-Protestantized. In law, no doubt; but in fact? In fact, they remain exclusively Protestant. My Scotch informant himself supplied me with the best possible proof of it—for when I went on to ask him, "Would it be possible, then, for the government to appoint an eminent Catholic metaphysician—Father Dalgairns, for instance—to a chair of metaphysics in Scotland?" my informant answered instantly "Of course not; it would be a national outrage." But really the Irish Catholics could hardly desire for themselves anything more agreeable than a national Irish university where it should be a national outrage for the government to appoint Mr. Bain, or any except a Catholic, to a chair of mental philosophy. * * *

Irish Catholicism is a natural, existing fact, and certain to exist for a great, while to come. It is not going to disappear because it is not so enlightened as the religion of the "Fortnightly Review" or so pure as the religion of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. For a very long while yet our only course will be to take Irish Catholicism as a fact and to do the best we can with it—now, the worst we can do with it is to shut it up in itself. True, Catholicism has political inconveniences in its Ultramontanist, social inconveniences in its confessional, intellectual and moral inconveniences in its denial of the necessity and duty of private judgment. All these incidents of the religion of Catholics, however, Catholics have accepted because their religion itself was so attractive to them. They will not drop these things because we dislike them; and most certainly they will not drop their religion to get rid of those things. They will get rid of them, or of what is bad in them, not by a sudden change, not by a wholesome conversion, not by ceasing to profess themselves Catholics, but only by the slow advance of culture in the body of the Catholic community itself, only by the general widening and clearing of European thought being felt through this community. This is a truth which statesmen cannot lay too much to heart; and it is the gravest possible condemnation of our policy towards Catholicism in Ireland.

For what are we doing in Ireland? Forcing Catholicism to remain shut up in itself because we will not treat it as a national religion. And why will we not? In defence to two fanaticisms: a secularist fanaticism which holds religion in general to be noxious, and, above all, a Protestant fanaticism which holds Catholicism to be idolatry. But Catholicism will not disappear, and at this rate it can never improve. Dr. Lyon Playfair made an excellent speech the other day on the defects of the Irish schools. The 'Times' had an excellent article remonstrating against these schools being treated with a slack indulgence unknown in England; against grants without examination and teachers without certificates. But Mr. O'Reilly says that what the Irish ask for is training schools as in England and Scotland, Catholic training schools there, as there are Protestant training schools here, and aided on just the same terms as the English and Scotch training schools; then we shall be quite ready, says Mr. O'Reilly, to forego grants without examination and teachers without certificates. And really there is no answering Mr. O'Reilly, supposing the facts to be as they are stated; the Irish have a right to training schools like those in England and Scotland, and it is but fanaticism which retards education in Ireland by refusing them.

It is the same thing as to universities for Irish Catholics. Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill is spoken of as the extreme of concession ever to be offered by England to Irish Catholicism. Yet that famous bill was in truth—if one may say so without disrespect to Mr. Gladstone, who had to propound his University Bill under the eyes of his Secularist and Nonconformist supporters—simply

ridiculous. Religion, moral philosophy, and modern history are probably the three matters of instruction in which the bulk of mankind take most interest, and this precious university was to give no instruction in any one of them! The Irish have a right to a university with a Catholic faculty of theology, and with Catholic professors of philosophy and history. By refusing them to Ireland our fanaticism does not tend to make one Catholic the less—it only tends to make Irish Catholicism unprogressive. So long as we refuse them, sir, I persist, instead of congratulating myself with the 'Times' on our admirably fair and wise treatment of Catholicism—I persist in thinking that, where we are put to the test, our treatment of Catholicism is dictated solely by that old friend of ours—strong, steady, honest, well-disposed but withal somewhat narrow-minded and hard-natured—the British Philistine.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF IRELAND.

THE 'London Daily Telegraph' said only a short time ago: "When a young Irishman is called to the bar, it is an even bet whether he will end by sentencing or being sentenced to penal servitude." It used to be so; but the odds are now a thousand to one on the prudent and selfish side. Ireland's poverty of reliable public men is one of the saddest facts of the day. "Men of means, for the greater part, ape English ways and crawl after English distinctions. The shining lights and even the farthing candles of the professions in literature, law, and whatnot, let out their wits to hire, and only England, who holds the purse, can buy. Only Isaac Butt's abilities save him from ostracism in his own class. Such as he are exceptions which but prove the rule.

There are free lances enough that would enroll themselves under Home Rule colors if they could see their way to deserting upon profitable terms; it speaks well for public opinion in Ireland when they keep aloof. But the fact stands, that the country cannot supply representatives in quantity or quality at all equal to the demand. At the last general election fully ten seats were lost or want of men to fill them. Mr. A. M. Sullivan was, we understand, solicited to stand for at least twenty places. The O'Gorman Mahon was torn asunder between Kerry, Ennis and Tipperary. Urgent telegrams assured Captain King Harman he had only to say the word to be elected for Leitrim, for Kildare, for Kerry; for Waterford, for Dublin; and he ended by leaving the country to escape the honors. It is a fact that for a few days a full dozen telegrams used to reach the Home Rule office in Dublin, praying "For God's sake send us a candidate!" Two seats for the County Waterford might be had for the taking, and nobody turned up but an Englishman named Longbottom, whom the Home Rule League had to disown.

Take the Irish representation as it stands; better, on the whole, and honestest than ever it was. Nearly half the fifty are well-meaning country gentlemen who give a vote and a prosy speech once or twice a year on the Home Rule side, and go home to their constituents with what The O'Donoghue called "the Home Rule annual" in their buttonholes. They were accepted for want of better; and, indeed, have done much better than was expected of them. We think we do not pry too much into private affairs when we say that, as to the balance of hard workers, their attention to public business involves personal and pecuniary sacrifices that ought not to be the penalty of public life. The joke of the English that a certain Irish member had an objection to attending the London Parliament, being hard up for his railway fare, is only an ungenerous exaggeration of the hardships more than one popular representative has to face in order to be constantly at his post.

It is well known that Mr. Butt has sacrificed the most lucrative position at the Irish Bar. Mr. O'Shaughnessy can well afford it; but he has also resigned practice at the bar. Mr. A. M. Sullivan with amazing industry edits two newspapers, and is able to engage Disraeli himself without gloves upon the deepest and the most different topics. His colleague in the representation of Louth, Mr. Harley Kirk, is a tenant farmer with a not over indulgent landlord. Mr. William H. O'Sullivan, the member for the county Limerick, is a business man, who is the life of his business. Mr. Fay, the member for Cavan, and Mr. McCarthy, of Mallow, are practising attorneys, whose clients grumble when they are away. Dr. O'Leary (who enjoys the distinction of being the smallest man in the House, as Mr. O'Sullivan is the tallest and Major O'Gorman the weightiest) has a wide circle of patients in Dublin who might take a fever or colic while their medical confessor obeys the ring of the division bell. Mr. O'Connor Power, the young member for Mayo, must give readings and attend his law lectures in the intervals of the sessions. The Chevalier O'Clery writes for a small weekly newspaper.

The hardship is that these are the men who always mount guard and do the work. Their more showy but less sincere associates only put in an appearance on parade. There were already too few men like John Martin, with leisure enough and will to be always at their post, and keep the waverers in countenance. In this way, and in the loss of his private influence, the death of John Martin will be sorely felt. But the loss is not altogether irreparable. The Home Rule Movement was not checked by the death of two of its most notable champions—George Henry Moore and John Francis Maguire: it will survive even this third blow. There are youth and promise enough in the country. If there is a scarcity of public men of leisure and ability, there is at least an absence of profligate public men, such as held the helm for many a day in Irish politics. It would be hard to despair of the country that had three such men as John Mitchel, John Martin, and John Gray to honor, and knew how to honor them.—'Pilot.'

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MARRIAGE.

KEHOE—CUDILLY.—At St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Dunedin, by the Rev. Father Coleman, V.G., James Kehoe to Margaret Cudilly, both of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

THE CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

SOME time ago the telegraph announced that a Concordat had been agreed upon between Russia and the Holy See. A subsequent telegram, however, corrected this information, and told us that affairs had not proceeded further than a preliminary understanding between these two Powers. This news excited curiosity in the minds of many to know something of the actual state of the Church in the Russian Empire; and it is our intention to-day to afford these, such information on the subject as may satisfy them. Our remarks and figures will be confined to the Russian Empire in Europe.

The number of Roman Catholics at the present moment in that State amounts to nearly 8,000,000. Of these 2,900,000 are in Russia proper, and 4,500,000 in Poland. On the 3rd August, 1847, a concordat was signed in Rome by Cardinal LAMBRUSCHINI on the part of the Holy See, and by Counts BLOVDORFF and BOUTENTIEFF on behalf of the Russian Government. This document contains 31 articles, and amongst other things, regulates the number of Dioceses and Bishops in Russia proper. It was agreed between the high contracting parties that there should be in Russia seven Catholic dioceses,—one archbishopric, and six bishoprics, viz.,—the Archdiocese of Mohilew embracing all parts of the Empire not contained in the dioceses named below. The dioceses are—Vilna; Telsca or Samogitie; Minsk; Luceovia and Zytomeritz; Kamieniec, and Cherson. But the number of dioceses does not represent the number of bishops. There is an arrangement as to bishops in Russia, which may appear to many unusual. The dioceses are so vast in extent, that it would be impossible for one bishop, in most cases, to administer each one satisfactorily. The diocesan bishop, therefore, has one or more bishops to assist him, and these are called sometimes suffragans, and sometimes coadjutors. Thus, the Archdiocese of Mohilew has besides the archbishop, who always resides in St. Petersburg, two suffragan bishops, and two coadjutors with titles of bishop *in Partibus*. Samogitie has besides the titular, one suffragan and one coadjutor bishop. The Bishopric of Vilna has four suffragans; so that there are in reality in Russia, no less than 22 bishops; and this discipline prevails also in Poland.

In Poland, a new ecclesiastical organisation was arranged in 1818 by PIUS VII. and the Emperor ALEXANDER. According to this, there are in this kingdom one archbishopric and seven bishoprics, viz., the Archdiocese of Warsaw, and the dioceses of Cracow, Katisz, Plock, Augustow, Sanodmir, Lublin, and Podlachie.

In addition to the above named 15 dioceses, there are also three dioceses of the United Ruthenian Rite in communion with the Holy See, viz., the Archdiocese of Polock, the diocese of Luck, and the See of Brest; each of these has besides the titular, one suffragan bishop.

We shall probably return to this subject, and give some more minute details as to Catholicity in Russia in Europe and Poland. But it appears to us we should not close this article without saying a word or two in reference to the schismatical Church of Russia. This belongs to the Greek rite, and differs in doctrine from the Roman Church in only one or two dogmas. The adherents of this Church amount in Russia in Europe and Poland to 54,000,000. They have 500 cathedrals, 29,000 churches, and about 70,000 parochial clergymen. In the entire of the immense Russian Empire, there are, nevertheless, only 47 dioceses, and these are divided into three classes, four metropolitan, sixteen archbishoprics, and twenty-six bishoprics. But the two first are only honorary titles, carrying with them a difference as to salary, but implying no superior jurisdiction whatever. The Emperor of Russia makes, unmakes, and removes the bishops at will. And not unfrequently there may be seen in Russia, bishops of the State Church who had been archbishops and metropolitans, and again bishops, who, after serving in several Sees, are now without a See, and know not the reason. The Russian Orthodox Church, as they call it, is a slave of the State, even to a greater degree than the Established Church of England.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

SUBJOINED to this article is a letter written by the Rev. J. GOLDEN, a Roman Catholic clergyman of the Province of Auckland, to the Editor of the 'New Zealand Herald.' Father GOLDEN has requested us to publish this letter, and we readily comply with his request. In doing so, however, we experience both pleasure and pain—pleasure at being able to comply with his request, and pain on account of the cause which compelled him to write this letter. The letter speaks for itself, and requires neither comment nor introduction from us.

But we may avail ourselves of this publication to draw attention once more to the subject of secular education. This is the more necessary, as a general election is at hand, and it behoves all friends of religious education, and, indeed, of justice, to prepare themselves for the struggle. The anti-religious *secular sect* is bent on securing for itself a monopoly of the funds voted, or raised by local taxation, for the maintenance of schools; and is determined to grow fat on the plunder of the people. One pretence of this sect is, that it is unfair to devote any portion of the public funds to pay for secular instruction in schools where children are also taught to be religious. But this is only a pretence; the real object of secularism is to obliterate all idea of a revealed religion from the minds of the rising generation.

Secularists also pretend not to interfere with the religion of any section of the Christian community. The hollowness of this, however, is well exemplified by the facts stated in the annexed letter of Father GOLDEN. Secularists would have us believe that their object is to do impartial justice to all, by favouring none, whether the question of religion or money be considered. This, however, is the most transparent sham of all, and is well exemplified here, for example, in Otago. At this moment there are in this Province many localities where common schools are much needed, and where they cannot be provided, in consequence of the want of funds. And yet our secularists can find funds out of the common revenue of the Province to maintain cheap High Schools for boys and girls,—it would be, perhaps, more correct to say young men and women,—the children of independent parents, in Dunedin. The Province that is unable to establish a sufficient number of common schools in remote and neglected districts, is quite able to pay several thousands per annum to erect buildings for the High School, and to secure cheap board and tuition for the children of the wealthy and independent classes! And this is secularism in New Zealand? Yes; all this is what secularism means amongst us. All must pay to give high education at a cheap rate to rich people; denominationalists must pay for the education of secularists, and their own consequent exclusion from all State schools; and, Catholics must pay for the inculcation of the lies of history in reference to their religion and their Church.

This fairly represents the present state of things in Otago, Canterbury, and Auckland. In the other Provinces things are, if not very much better, at all events not quite so bad. Denominationalists should take note of this.

A great struggle is impending between Centralists and Provincialists; but, for us, it possesses very little interest indeed. It is, after all, merely a question of detail. The principle has been long since settled. Our form of government means a central, paramount, legislative, and executive authority, and local self-government, or administration. Whether this local self-government shall be in the present form or in another, is a comparatively unimportant detail. A question might, indeed, be raised, whether it would not be wiser to have two Colonies than one in New Zealand, and this would be worth discussing; but if the contest shall confine itself to Centralists *versus* Provincialists, as those words are understood at present, it is not one that is either very interesting or important.

"THE REFORMATION AND ARCHBISHOP CRANMER."

(To the Editor of the 'New Zealand Herald')

SIR,—In the common, or Government school, Cambridge, the following set of questions has been written on the black-board, and copied therefrom by a portion of the pupils. The heading of the paper of leading questions is the same as that I have given above:—1. What was it?—The reformation of the Church of England and Rome from its abuses and corruptions. 2. What brought it about?—It was brought about by Pope Leo X., by sending monks to sell pieces of parchment to pardon souls. 3. What were the Indulgences?—Pieces of paper or parchment sent sent round by monks to sell them, for men to forgive their sins. 4. Who was the leading spirit of the Reformation?—Martin Luther. 5. How did he commence it? 6. Write all you know about him and his doctrines. 7. How was it brought into England? 8. How did Cranmer rise to power? 9. What translations of the Bible were made in the reign of Henry VIII.?—It was translated into Latin, and then into English. By whom?—It was translated into Latin by Wycliffe, and into English by Coverdale. 10. What system of worship was practised in the churches before the Reformation, and by what was it replaced? 11. Write an account of the persecution and martyrdom of Protestants in the reign of Mary. It was a terrible persecution—which has given to the first Queen in England the name of Bloody Mary. 12. Write an account of Cranmer's life and death.—He lived longer than any of the other bishops; in 1556 he was burnt. 13. Explain the meaning and origin of Fidei Defensor, Protestant, Puritan.—Fidei Defensor means defender of the faith, and it is seen on all our coins. Here terminate both questions and answers, of which I have given a faithful copy. The manuscript in which I find them has been handed to me by one of the inhabitants of Cambridge, and his boy's name is written in full at the foot of the paper of questions. The same boy, a pupil of the school, asserts that the answers to Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were dictated by the teacher. The answers appended to some of the other questions down along he himself made out in "Collier's History of the British Empire," which, by the way, is taught in the school. Now, allow me to ask—1. Does the purely secular system of education, as by law established in this province, admit of questions so so directly bearing on religion? 2. Is it a grievance for Catholic parents to have such questions put to their children? 3. If this be a grievance, is there any redress? I refrain from note or comment on these questions and answers. Would I were spared the trouble of placing the bare facts before the public. Duty, however, is imperative? and the call of duty, be it ever so disagreeable, must be obeyed. Controversy I by no means want, having neither time nor inclination for the same. The historic truthfulness or falsehood, as the case may be, of Collier's statements anent the Reformation, or of the answers I find in this paper of questions, it does not just now suit my purpose to question. Who have time and convenience, and taste for polemical disputations, let those argue such questions. But touching the case under consideration, I may, in all justice, lay claim to redress on behalf of my people if the facts I submit constitute a grievance. I ask no favour. Fair play for Catholic children is all I ask for. I trust the Board of Education will consider the questions and answers I furnish, and that they will take the necessary steps to prevent the Education Act from being in future violated, to the prejudice of a portion of the community.—I am, &c.,

J. GOLDEN.

Hamilton, June 5, 1875.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are pleased to learn that the Catholics of Christchurch have established a branch of "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul" in that city. As its name indicates the object of the Association is the performance of works of charity, the care of the needy and the distressed being the especial province of its members. The society held its first meeting on June 22, at which the officers of the brotherhood were elected, the following being the office-bearers:—President, Rev. Father Belliard; Vice-President, Mr. William Shanley; Treasurer and Librarian, Mr. Dennis O'Connell; Wardrobe keeper, Mr. R. Houlihan, senr.; Secretary, F. R. Houlihan, jun. Although the Society has been in existence but a few weeks, it has not only commenced its good work, but has already made a great headway, and will undoubtedly prove a credit to the Catholics of Christchurch and a blessing to the poor, be they Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. It is already in possession of an excellent library, which will be available to its members at a mere nominal charge. The praiseworthy object which its members have in view, and the unsectarian nature of the distribution of its charitable aid, must commend it to all classes of the community, and we trust in time to be able to chronicle the extension of branches to every Province of the Colony.

THE adjourned meeting of the O'Connell Centenary Committee was held on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, between fifty and sixty of the most influential men of the city, representing all creeds and countries, being present. Mr. J. P. Armstrong, M.P.C., was unanimously voted to the chair. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. John Dungan) placed before the meeting letters of apology received from Messrs. James Macassey, Robert Stout, Dr. O'Donoghue, and various other gentlemen who, though heartily supporting the movement, were unable to be present. It was unanimously agreed that the demonstration should assume the shape of a public dinner, and Thursday, the 5th prox., the day on which it should take place. A sub-committee, consisting of Captain Baldwin, Mr. Synnott, Mr. Bracken, and the Hon. Secretary was appointed to carry out the details. The unanimity with which every section of the community, independently of creed or country, have joined together to do honor to the memory of O'Connell, is the highest tribute which could be paid to his labors on behalf of civil and religious liberty. Messrs. Watson, of High-street, have been appointed the caterers, which in itself is sufficient guarantee that that portion of the celebration will be worthy of the occasion.

We understand that Mr. E. H. Leary, Councillor for Bell Ward has had a requisition presented to him asking him to contest the Mayoralty. While duly sensible of the honor, Councillor Leary respectfully, and we should say wisely, declined. There can be no doubt that Mr. Leary possesses many qualifications which would make him a most desirable Chief Magistrate, but to come forward at the present time would scarcely be politic on his part. Were his experience in the Council somewhat more extended, there is little question he would prove a formidable opponent, and should he so desire at a future date, there is very little doubt that he may aspire to the office of Mayor with every hope of success.

THE efforts of His Honor Mr. Justice Johnston to put the curb on some fractious members of the legal fraternity, and to regulate the code of courtly etiquette, have not found favour with the 'Wanganui Herald.' After dealing in a facetious spirit with his Honor's conduct since his translation to the Dunedin Supreme Court, it says:—"It might be interesting to enquire in what state His Honor left the Wellington circuit after many years—we will not call it browbeating or blustering—but many years' application of the judicial rod. The profession in Wellington is tame enough, goodness knows, and its meek-eyed and subdued subjectiveness is at once a compliment to the stringent measures which have been employed. Even juries are docile, and the general public were beginning to show less of that haughty temper which is recognised as the sign of independence of character in the free-born Briton. But will any one say that litigation has not thriven in Wellington—that lawyer's costs have not flourished like a green bay-tree—that petty matters have not been magnified into *causes célèbres*—or that there is a deep-seated respect for the administration of justice in the public mind?" While fully conceding that fitting dignity and decorum should be observed in the Temple of Justice, we agree with the 'Herald' that there is nothing more unbecoming than to see a judge stretching his censure and powers to the utmost limits by angrily or solemnly disputing over the paltriest point of etiquette.

THE following, clipped from the 'Boston Pilot,' the leading Catholic journal in America, pays a flattering tribute to the ability with which the Catholic organs in this hemisphere are conducted. It says:—"From the Antipodes we receive some of our best Catholic exchanges. The 'Advocate,' of Melbourne, Australia, and the 'Freeman's Journal,' of Sydney, are two admirable newspapers. The NEW ZEALAND TABLET is one of the best edited and most interesting journals we read; and now, from Western Australia we get the 'West Australian Catholic Record,' a remarkably handsome paper, which is printed and published at the Catholic Boys' Orphanage, Subiaco, near Perth. When the Australian mails arrive we are led to think that our co-religionists in the Southern hemisphere exceed us in the taste and intelligence which characterise their publications." As a rule we do not believe in self-laudation, but we may fairly publish the opinion of a journal which is admittedly the most ably conducted of the many excellent American papers, without being open to the charge of egotism.

WE would direct our readers to the addresses of Councillors Walters and Reeves, the two candidates for the mayoral chair, which appear in another column. Both addresses are remarkable for their brevity, Councillor Walters urging his past services in the Council, and the amount of patronage accorded him at the last contest for the mayoralty, as a plea for further support. The struggle no doubt will prove a keen one, each competitor having warm adherents, and public opinion being very evenly balanced as to the respective merits of the candidates.

THE very difficult feat lately accomplished by Edwards, the well-known pedestrian, has been completely thrown into the shade during the past week by the performance of a boy named Scott, thirteen years of age. Edwards had accomplished the task of walking 100 miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-five minutes, but so severely was he punished that he was heard to say that it should be a large sum of money that would tempt him to essay another attempt. Little Scott felt convinced that he could beat Edwards' time, which he did by two minutes, notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering very severely from dysentery. Beside, he had many disadvantages to contend with from which Edwards was free, and the difference of the two courses travelled by the pedestrians was at least equivalent to five miles against the boy. When these drawbacks are taken into account, it may be said with justice that one hundred miles were covered by Scott in one hour under the twenty-four, a feat rarely accomplished by trained pedestrians, and never equalled by one of his tender years. With judicious training, and the indomitable pluck of which he is possessed, there is but little doubt but young Scott would bid fair to

rival the Irish-American athlete O'Leary, who has a few months since travelled 116 miles in twenty-three hours.

THE truth of the old saying "It is necessary to go to a distance to learn news of home," is exemplified by the following, taken from the 'Marlborough Times':—"A newspaper, to be called 'The Satirist,' is to be published shortly in Dunedin." Perhaps the writer has confounded the paper mentioned with the 'Saturday Advertiser,' which enters the lists of journalism to-morrow.

THE following rather misty paragraph we clip from a Wellington exchange:—"Judge Fenton has been summoned and fined by the Resident Magistrate's Court at Waiuku, for shooting pheasants illegally ere the shooting season commenced. In a letter to the Waiuku Bench, the Judge says:—"When I had the bird in my possession I was unaware that such a provision as that under which I am charged existed. The intention of the Legislature seems to me to be clear, viz., to get hold of shopkeepers, &c.; cases like mine, I think, were not contemplated." We would like a key to this epistle of his Honor's, for he has evidently written either too much or too little. Of course, to the mind of a layman, the law and its intricacies is as great a puzzle as the Gordian Knot, but to the uninitiated the legal acumen displayed in His Honor's reading of the statute is even more damaging than the ignorance of its existence.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary, in speaking of the past winter and its effects in London, says:—"The weather has just begun to be tolerable. We have had a fearful winter, and there has scarcely been a day for the past six months that I have not longed for a breath of your balmy air. There is just the slightest sensation of green to be seen in the hedgerows, but the effects of the terrible easterly winds are painfully apparent still. On more than one occasion the obituary of the 'Times' has occupied nearly a column. A fortnight ago the mortality of London was at the rate of 27 per 1000, the temperature that week being 5.9 below the average of sixty years. At a famous pleasure resort in the South of England the mortality from bronchitis and similar complaints has been so great that if the same rate were kept up for fifteen years the place would be depopulated, and at Kensal Green cemetery the number of funerals during last month has exceeded that during the last cholera visitation. Altogether, the loss of life this winter has been almost without parallel."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Count Montalambert's unpublished work entitled "Les Papes Moines," will appear next October.

Father David, a Catholic missionary, estimates the population of China at three hundred millions.

A man has died near Akron, Ohio, who was once offered the land on which the city stands for a dollar per acre.

The forty-five thousand Catholics of Cleveland, O., are represented on the School Board by two members.

Archbishop Manning is the first convert from Protestantism who has been admitted to the Sacred College.

Paris has a dwarf elephant, thirty-nine inches high, and nineteen years old. He is remarkably intelligent.

Robert Burns' autograph sold in London, the other day, for £60, while Queen Elizabeth's brought only a quarter that sum.

Wolfe Tone's grand-daughter, Mr. L. E. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, subscribed £100 to the Mitchell Fund.

The daughter of the late Horace Greeley made it a special condition of her acceptance of Colonel Smith as a husband that he should become a Catholic, and he did.

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected the bill permitting clergymen to minister to persons of their own faith in public institutions.

A case in one of the Northern Courts was lately postponed on account of the defendant having been unable to attend on account of the measles.

The public debt of France now stands at £900,000,000, and the interest is over £33,000,000, being considerably the largest which is paid on any debt in the world.

The cotton cloth exported by England last year, if stretched out would measure over 200,000,000 of miles in length, or enough to go eighty times round the earth.

Arrests have been made at Metz of a number of men found selling bones which they had collected from the battle-fields in the neighborhood of that town.

General Todleben, in a pamphlet which has appeared in Brussels, ascribes England's refusal to take further part in the Usages of War Conference to her military weakness, which the Government studies to conceal as far as possible.

Among the Tartars in the Crimea no sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents suck out the lymph lest the young Mussulman should have any impure Christian blood in him.

Musical copyrights are worth something in England. At a recent sale the "Prince Imperial Galop" brought the enormous price of £900, besides which every copy of the music printed is subject to a royalty of one penny.

A lady advertises in an English paper, devoted to her sex, "a perfectly new fashionable Tussock lawn polonaise. Cost £1 10s. Take 30s." A very fair sample of a woman's idea of making a little sacrifice.

The following advertisement appeared in the Edinburgh 'Scotsman' recently:—"Gentleman having too many sons will gladly exchange one, eight months old, for a girl. Good home.—Pater, Post office, Hawick."

A number of deputies to the National Assembly have sent an offering of 7,015 francs to the Archbishop of Paris, towards the expenses of building the votive church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre.

The Catholic Bishops of Canada have sent a letter to Cardinal Ledochowski and the Archbishops of Germany, expressing sympathy with them in their contest against the government in regard to the supremacy of the Pope.

In furtherance of the plan to shorten the line of travel between Europe and America, A. C. Light, a Canadian Government engineer, has begun a survey for a railway 350 miles long across Newfoundland from west to east.

It is understood that the peat morasses of Ireland and Scotland are nearly exhausted, and that the people, who for generations had drawn their fuel from these sources, are now compelled to use coal, for which the localities not on the lines of railroad have to pay heavily for transportation.

John Phillips, a native of Courthouse-lane, Galway, has just died, aged 106 years.

THE DRAMA.

AFTER an engagement extending over seven weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Bates take their leave of a Dunedin audience to-morrow evening. During that time, Shakespeare has been represented by "Shylock," "Richard III," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth"; Robertson by "School" and "Caste"; while in addition to a number of plays and dramas produced for the first time, some of Boucicault's most sensational spectacular dramas have been put upon the stage. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction, that during the visit of no other artistes has there been such a variety, the heavy tragedies of the immortal bard being diversified by sparkling comedies, or night last, "Macbeth" was the programme, and we confess we were plays with striking situations and absorbing interest. On Saturday most agreeably surprised at the manner in which the piece was carried through by the company. Mr. Bates gave an intelligent rendering of the Thane of Cawdor, the passages requiring fire and vehemence being delivered with a vigor which was markedly appreciated by the audience. Indeed, if his rendition were open to exception, it would be that he exhibited a superabundance, rather than any lack of verve or animation. Although a most careful and studied piece of acting throughout, Mr. Bates' Macbeth cannot be placed in the same rank as either his Shylock or Hamlet. As Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Bates had disadvantages to contend against which had no existence in Ophelia or Portia. In either of those characters, and indeed in most others in which she has appeared, Mrs. Bates, in addition to having an excellent conception of the part, has always looked the character, but Lady Macbeth, the unscrupulous strong-minded woman, is pictured to our minds as one whose commanding and majestic appearance is in keeping with the boldness of her designs. That Mrs. Bates does not possess those qualifications is a fact which will be granted, but one is apt to forget the defective physique in their appreciation of the natural bursts of passion and envenomed which Shakespeare has allotted to the character. Perhaps, however, the part in which the excellence of Mrs. Bates was shown to most advantage, was in the scene where the guilty queen walks in her sleep, and, in piteous tones, bemoans the blood which has stained her hands. The other characters of the piece were most creditably sustained, and Locke's music, incidental thereto, particularly the chorus, was given in a manner which would have done credit to an opera company.

On Monday and Tuesday, a piece entitled "True Hearts," an adaptation from the French, was produced, but like all plays and dramas from the same source, its chief recommendation lay in its mysteriousness. It may be deemed paradoxical to assert that, although the piece abounds in plot—in fact, it is one continual change of villainy for another, there is in itself no plot proper. The two principal male characters are a kind of Robert Macaire and his Fidus Achates. We are unaware whether the author or the adapter is to receive the credit for the haze which surrounds the whole, but if mystifying the audience be the aim intended, then indeed it must be deemed an unqualified success. On Wednesday night Mrs. Bates took a farewell benefit, on which occasion was produced an American novelty entitled "Psychoscope," the work of two members of the Fourth Estate in America. We are glad to say that the fair benefice had a most substantial house, the lower portions being inconveniently crowded. We cannot say the selection of the piece was a judicious one, as Mr. Bates was almost entirely cut out, the insignificant part for which he was cast almost totally ignoring him. Although in many places throughout, the piece abounds in crisp and sparkling dialogue, and much of the language put into the speakers' mouths, is of a nature calling for favorable criticism, yet there are many things which is open to censure, and, had the management studied their own interests, they would have excised one long and highly improper act. The drama, when properly conducted, has much in it to commend itself to favor, but certainly such pieces as "Psychoscope" are calculated to bring the stage into contempt. Were it cut down to two acts, and the objectionable portion to which we have alluded excised, it would have been a most enjoyable performance, as many portions exhibit considerable merit, but its excellencies were more than outweighed by the preponderance of the offensive. To Mr. Keogh, the hero of the piece, fell the burden of the labor, and, although vilely treated in the earlier portion of the evening, he had a fitting reward before the curtain was dropped, while the scoundrel was confounded in the most orthodox manner. Mr. Saville received a hearty round of applause for the admirable manner in which he acted as the expositor of the charades, and his recitation of a portion of Tennyson's "Elaine" was a splendid piece of elocution. At the conclusion of the evening's entertainment a vociferous call was made for Mr. and Mrs. Bates. After bowing their acknowledgments, the former warmly thanked the Dunedin public for the liberal patronage which himself and Mrs. Bates had received during the stay.

RANDOM NOTES.

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

ACCORDING to the census there is but one beggar in all New Zealand, and Canterbury is the felicitous Province favoured with the possession of this *rara avis*. Perhaps the supposed paucity of the gentry may be accounted for by the fact that the data furnished by the enumerators is the unchallenged report of the persons most interested, and it is a title of which but few are envious. Were, however, the returns to be compiled in other fashion, and the collector to receive the estimate of Magguffin about Magginnis, and *vice versa*, it is very probable the prosperity of the Colony, and the apparent absence of all impecuniosity would be found to be somewhat fallacious. I am not aware whether the representative of this class in which Canterbury rejoices lays his claim to the prerogative in a pecuniary or figurative sense, but I feel convinced that if he puts forward his claim in the latter, and meanness be any qualification for the term, Otago has been grievously wronged by the honor allotted to the sister Province.

Appropos of the foregoing, the following is not a bad case in point; for the truth of which I am prepared to vouch. A local weekly journal, which claims to be the leading paper of its class, and which is now far advanced in its teens, was lately paid a visit by a bucolic subscriber, who urged the fact of over a dozen of years' subscription, to plead the reduction of 6d. per quarter in future. The appeal was supported with a pathetic eloquence which deserved success, but in vain; he was informed that on principle (to be veracious no doubt the orthography would admit of alteration) his petition had to be rejected. With tears in his eyes, the suppliant issued the order which in future would deprive him of his weekly solace, and returned despondingly to his flocks and herds. One week passed, and then another, but the strain was too great, before a third publication had been missed, the disputed sixpence was disgorged, and his dearly bought pleasure once more enjoyed. I believe of all the shires of England, Yorkshire takes the palm for keenness and shrewdness. A story is told of a traveller who had stopped for a few days at an inn in that county, and being struck with the remarkable quickness of the ostler, asked him where he had been born, and how long he had been employed at the inn. On being informed that Yorkshire had given him birth, and thirty years of his life had been passed in the one employ, the gentleman, remembering the reputation of Yorkshiremen before alluded to, remarked, "I wonder that one from your county, possessed of such shrewdness would not have made himself master of the inn during all those years." "Ah, but sir," rejoined the ostler, "You seem to forget that master's Yorkshire too." I need not pursue the simile further; substitute *carefulness* for shrewdness, and change the nationality, and the reason will be apparent why the demand was inexorably refused.

Now that the much-abused Knecker can be no longer a safe stock subject for needy paragraphists, the vacuum caused by his secession would appear to be filled by no less a personage than the Hon. Sir Julius. The absence of the Premier, and his well-known erratic conduct, which seems to be trammelled by precedent, is an inexhaustible subject for the imaginative penny-a-liner, and it is most amusing to peruse the different courses marked out as the future career of the doughty knight. By one he is to replace Dr. Featherston as Agent-General; another marks him out the successor of the Marquis of Normanby; while a third has it upon undoubted authority that the Colony has seen him for the last time, and in future he will fly at higher game than colonial politics. Well, even if any of the three contingencies take place, have we it not on the authority of the 'Guardian' that the Colony is blessed with a rising young orator and statesmen, whose eloquence so far is a stranger to our Colonial St. Stephens. To use an old adage, "There are as good 'Fish' in the sea, as ever are caught."

I am not aware if there is any peculiarity in the climate of Marlborough calculated to deaden the feelings or distemper the mind, but certainly one should be so led to believe who could spare time to glance at the columns of the 'Express.' The effect of a red rag on a bull is not productive of greater effect than the sight of the *TABLET* on the presiding genius of the Blenheim oracle. Improbable as it will appear, its editor is perfectly satisfied to fix upon himself the stamp of unreliability and mendacity for the pleasing but questionable gratification of contradicting a contemporary which has incurred his displeasure. The following appeared in its issue of June 30:—"We have just laid down a Marlborough paper in which 'prime mutton' is advertised as being on sale in Blenheim at twopence per pound. Two pence per pound! 'Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade,' in the Wairau or Kaikouras, that one might eat mutton to the full at twopence per pound. Dear Wellington! Dear in more senses than one. Let our housekeepers compare the Blenheim with the Wellington butchers' bill.—Wellington Tribune." It will be thus seen that the 'Express' takes credit to itself for being the Marlborough paper quoted, and transfers the "feather in its cap" to its columns. The *TABLET* fell into the same error as the 'Tribune,' and published the item as a fact. Forgetting the old adage anent the necessity of good memory, &c., the *Express* became quite oblivious of its self-laudation as the inventor of the news, and thus waxed eloquent in its issue of July 3, four days subsequently:—"Somebody has been cramming the Dunedin *TABLET* again. In its issue of June 19, appears the following sentence:—"In contrast to the rather high-handed action of the Dunedin butchers in raising the price of meat beyond its present extravagant rate, we may mention that at Blenheim beef is sold at 2d. per lb." It then fully contradicts the extract copied into its columns on the 30th ult., and sneers in language peculiar to the 'Express' at the gullibility of the *TABLET* in putting faith in the accuracy of the statement. However, it must be admitted that ungracious as were the sneers indulged in, they were not without reason, for the

TABLET should have known the exact amount of credibility to be accorded a journal which is so barefaced as to brazen forth its want of veracity for the pleasure of "cramming" a contemporary. *Experientia docet*, and no doubt the *TABLET* will give the "Express" a wide berth in future. If the *TABLET* is to blame, its greatest fault lies in the fact that it placed the same amount of credence in the statement of "A Marlborough paper," as that accorded the assertions of respectable journals, and consequently was made the victim of misplaced confidence.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

CHRISTCHURCH BRANCH, No. 82.

The following is the Auditor's report and balance-sheet of the Branch to the 10th of June, 1875:—

It is again our pleasing duty to report favorably on the financial position of this Branch for the quarter just ended.

We have carefully examined the books and accounts, and have much pleasure in stating that we have not only found them carefully and correctly kept, but also in a most masterly manner.

The various funds have a good balance to their credit, at the balance-sheet clearly shows.

We beg to call your particular attention to the very creditable manner in which our retiring Secretary has discharged the duties of that office from the establishment of this Branch up to the present time. He has now not only prepared the ordinary balance-sheet of the quarter, but also a summary balance-sheet of the Branch, as also a balance-sheet of cash account. As the work of the Secretary is fast increasing, your auditor's suggest that the Secretary's salary be raised to £25 per annum; and that a guinea be also allowed for each audit, *i.e.*, half a guinea for each auditor per audit. Judging from the amount of work now to be done, we trust that you will agree with us in considering the above only just and reasonable. Herewith we beg to submit the above-named balance-sheets.

CORNELIUS SEXTON, } Auditors.
JOHN O'NEILL, }

Summary Statement of the financial position of the Christchurch Branch, No. 82 of the H.A.C.B. Society to June 10, 1875.

To amount cash in Bank at interest	200	0	0
" " " current account	76	0	7
" " " Executive Directory			
(Funeral account)	51	19	0
			327 19 7
To amount due by members for contributions, goods, &c., over 28s. each	33	0	0
To amount due by members for contributions, goods, &c., under 28s. each	20	15	6
			53 15 6
To amount goods (including Officers regalia and furniture) in use of Branch	41	3	0
To amount goods in hands (or in stock) when sold, shall realise	22	15	6
			63 18 6
			445 13 7
Amount due by Branch to any source whatever			0 0 0
Total			445 18 7

ED. CONNOR, Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

Cornelius Sexton,
John O'Neill.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term of six months, commencing June 10, 1875:—President, Brother Thomas O'Connell; Vice-President, Bro. E. Connor; Treasurer, Bro. Jas. Hagan; Secretary, Bro. E. Connell, pro. tem.; Assistant Secretary, Bro. Jas. B. Sheath; Warden, Bro. John M'Luigan; Guardian, Bro. Jacob Ely; Sick Visitors, Bros. P. Donnelly and John C. Ridley; Auditors, Bros. John O'Neill and C. Sexton; Medical Attendant, Dr. Campbell.

REEFTON BRANCH, No. 71.

The half-yearly meeting of the Reefton Branch, of the Hibernian Society, was held for the purpose of filling the different offices which had become vacant through effluxion of time. The following brothers were proposed and carried unanimously, as the office-bearers, for the coming six months:—President, Mr. M. Bryan; Vice-President, Mr. C. Crowley; Secretary, Mr. J. M'Arde; Treasurer, Mr. W. Williams; Warden, P. M'Guire; Guardian, Mr. M. Cullen. Brother Vaughan, Past President, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was accorded with acclamation and which was responded to, on their behalf, in a pithy address by Brother M'Arde.

It is a pity that so many excellent stories are "almost too good to be true." Such a tale seems to be the one which explains the origin of that prodigious collection of monkeys which form so large a part of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. A Bordeaux shipowner, who is noted for insisting on a strict obedience to instructions on the part of his captains, some time ago gave written orders to one of the latter to bring back from Brazil, whither he was going, one or two monkeys—"Reportez-moi 1 ou 2 singes." The *ou* was so badly written that the captain read "1002 singes;" and the result was that the owner, three months after, found his ship returning, to his utter stupefaction, overrun with monkeys. For a week apes were a drug in the Bordeaux market, and, adds the story, the Jardin, hearing the news, took care not to lose so good an opportunity of laying in a large stock. A capital tale. Do we believe it?—Well, no; we don't.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—In taking up my pen to write upon this important subject, I shall not attempt to criticise any of the articles that have appeared in the various journals throughout this colony, but rather give my own views on the question as briefly as possible.

In the first place, it is an admitted fact that immigration is at the present time one of the leading questions of the day, and involves the highest interests of all New Zealand colonists. Whatever agreement may be found to exist among the friends of the present immigration policy as to the best means of conducting it—on the subject of the introduction of more Irish into this colony, and the beneficial results that would accrue from their industry if among us,—there does not appear to be that perfect unanimity of opinion which is manifestly desirable at a time when the success of a scheme depends entirely upon wise and liberal legislation. The worthless and bigoted cry that in by-gone days served as a postscript to all advertisements for servants, viz., "No Irish need apply," does not yet appear to have sunk into oblivion. It is admitted by all, that numbers of our worthiest colonists hail from Ireland; notwithstanding that fact, some of our public men in the blindness and bitterness of sectarianism, and party zeal would close the shores of this colony against any class of immigrants except those supplied from certain portions of Great Britain. Thus we find a certain clique, even in this Province (and it is by no means small in number, or unimportant in character), almost asserting that they are the rulers of the people, and anything done without their knowledge and consent is a gross infringement of what they consider to be, their just and lawful rights.

Unless the Irish can be stamped as bad colonists, why in the name of justice are the necessary steps not taken to encourage them to New Zealand? Are they fond of disturbing the peace of a country? Are they rebellious and traitorous? No! they are peaceful and loyal subjects when justice is meted out to them: they are an industrious and painstaking race, and the "American Republic" owes her rapid prosperity in a great measure to the enterprise of those Irishmen who quitted the shores of their native land some years ago when oppression was rife, and when Ireland was in a distracted state. Yes, numbers of true patriots at that time were almost driven from their homes without any fortune, save a resolution to distinguish themselves, and show to the world of what great and noble works natural talent and industry are capable when untrammelled by useless and oppressive laws. Why then, in the face of such facts, does the present Colonial Executive tolerate the dogged blindness of our Agent-General (Dr. Featherston) to the interests of this Colony? We know, to our loss be it spoken, that he is a paid officer of the General Government, and in common with many in his position attempts at times to usurp the authority of his masters.

Plainly speaking, the class of Irish immigrants requisite for this country are practical farmers, with wives and families, and agricultural labourers. If the special settlement system was in operation in Otago as it is in Auckland, monied men, i.e., men possessed of sufficient capital to enable them to commence farming operations on their arrival in our midst—and they are by no means few, in either the North or South of Ireland—would be enticed to relinquish their present holdings, and cast their lot in a country where greater scope is allowed for honest industry and perseverance.

Mr. Vesey Stewart deserves credit for the success which has attended his patriotic efforts to aid his countrymen; yet, he has been disgracefully treated, his plans all along have been thwarted by the General Government, his actions grossly misrepresented, and his efforts almost stifled with the cry of "failure;" but indomitable pluck has at length succeeded against the most strenuous opposition, and the Irishmen of Auckland may well boast of their zealous advocate. It must be acknowledged by all impartial men that the treatment which the Irish people are receiving at the hands of the New Zealand Government, in the matter of immigration, is altogether disgraceful; and these prejudices which appear to exist against them as colonists are groundless and unreasonable, and ought not to be allowed to interfere with justice. I trust that in thus expressing myself on this subject I am not actuated by the spirit of mere partisanship, or by any other motive except that which springs from conviction alone. Although born in the city of Dunedin, I am nevertheless an Irishman at heart, and consider that I am merely doing my duty when I agitate for justice to Erin's sons and daughters either in New Zealand or elsewhere.—I am, &c.,

Dunedin, July 12, 1875.

F. W. FLANAGAN.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company were, on the 10th inst., loading 1800 emigrants of Omaha, Nebraska, and on that day sent two loads of provisions for those at Cheyenne, Daramie, and beyond. There were 4000 western bound passengers at Omaha, and west to the break, waiting to go through when the water fell.

A serious riot took place, April 18, at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand, on which were 1500 people people gave, and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the ground and burned the barricades around them.

Poor Monsieur de Villemessant of the 'Figaro' little expected all the trouble which his imprudence in addressing the bishops would bring upon his head. The letter of the Bishop of Angiers, was speedily followed by one still more severe from the venerable Archbishop of Aix. All the papers of Paris, Catholic, Protestant and infidel, have said the severest things about the 'Figaro,' and heartily endorsed the opinion of the episcopacy. It is reported that in consequence of this protest of the bishops, M. de Villemessant has lost 15,000 subscribers.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

THE UNWRITTEN SIDE OF GREAT MEN.—We always think of great men in the act of performing deeds which give them renown, or else in stately repose, grand, silent and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, because the most gracious and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snarled and got angry when he had a severe cold in the head, and if a fly bit his leg while he was in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language, and rub the sore place? And Caesar—isn't it tolerably certain he used to become furious when he strives to get his slippers in the dark, and found that Calphurnia had stowed them under the bed, so that he had to sweep around them wildly with a broom-handle. And when Solomon cracked his crazy-bone is it unreasonable to suppose that he ran around the room, and felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed and putting on a clean shirt, and growling at Martha because the buttons were off; Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her back hair; Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther, in a nightshirt, trying to put the baby asleep at 2 o'clock in the morning; Alexander the Great, with the hiccoughs! or Thomas Jefferson, getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington with the mumps; or Daniel Webster, abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin paring his corns with a razor; or Jonathan Edwards, at the dinner table, wanting to sneeze just as he got his mouth full of hot beef; or Noah standing at the window at night throwing bricks at a cat.—Max Adler.

HOW TO BREATHE.—Civilized man is the only being that breathes through the mouth, which at once shows that it is an unnatural and acquired habit. The wild Indian would as soon think of eating with the nose as of breathing thus. The habit is usually acquired in childhood, and is generally the result of breathing impure air. It is then the fond mother who should guard her offspring with watchful care against this insidious and deadly enemy of her child. Let her follow the example of the wild Indian mother, and give her child the pure air of heaven to breathe, and if perchance it opens its little mouth during sleep, let her gently press its lips together, until the habit of keeping them closed becomes fixed for life.

THE JAILBIRDS' JUBILEE.—The bill which has passed both houses of the New York Legislature granting conditional liberty to convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life at the expiration of fifteen years of penal servitude, has occasioned an unusual flutter of excitement among the older jailbirds in Sing Sing Prison. Nor is it surprising to learn that this unexpected boon, now almost within the grasp of many immured malefactors, who had long since abandoned themselves to despair, should cause the dreary cell of the condemned to be suddenly illuminated by the light of hope that the day of liberation draws nigh. To the weary and heart-worn prisoners who have been confined within granite walls for a quarter of a century and upward this prospect of a release, ere the King of Terrors claims his own, can alone be appreciated, and accordingly, in the language of one of the keepers, "The life-men are perfectly wild." In the female prison the same intense feeling was manifested, the women undergoing life sentences being described as 'almost crazy' with mingled emotions of surprise and joy.

A BIG DEVIL FISH.—A letter has been received in St. John's, Newfoundland from a gentleman in Grand Bank, stating that on the 10th of January a gigantic cuttle fish was cast ashore, the body of which was 13 feet in length and 10 feet in girth. The arms (the long tentacles) were 26½ feet in length and 16 inches in their greatest circumference. The beak was larger than that of an owl. The account is thoroughly trustworthy. Unfortunately the people who found it, not knowing it was of any value, cut it up for their dogs; and the coast being blockaded by ice, no account reached here until a few days since.

THE DEEPEST SHAFT IN THE WORLD.—The deepest mining shaft in the world is said to be that of the colliery of St. Gilley Châtillneau, three miles from Charleroi, Belgium, which is 860 metres in depth (940½ yards). The deepest coal pit in England is that of the Rosebridge colliery, in the Wigan district, being 875 yards deep and 16 feet in diameter. There are four seams of coal being worked. The Wigan 5 feet, at 450 yards; Wigan 4 feet, at 470 yards; the yard coal at 680 yards, and the Arley at 860 yards. The ventilation of the pit is by a furnace, and is very good. The deepest mine in Cornwall is Dolcoath, which is 360 fathoms (720 yards). In the Hartz mountains there are several shafts more than 800 yards in depth.

KID GLOVES.—In certain parts of Europe the rearing of kids for the sale of their skins is an important business, those which command the highest prices, and are regarded as being superior to all others, being the French, called in the market *peaux nationales*. By some the fine qualities of these skins is attributed to a peculiar virtue in the wild vines upon which the young ones feed in the pasturage which they frequent; this, however, being a peculiar error, as their value is simply the result of the care with which the little animals are reared during their life of four or five weeks. They are not allowed to roam at large, as such a license would imperil the evenness of their skins, which would become scratched by rubbing against stones, or passing through hedges. They are, besides, deprived of all food except milk, as eating grass would tend to render their skins coarse. Consequently they are kept under a wicket-coop, from which, at regular hours, they are led to suckle the mother, and this continues until they are killed at the end of four or five weeks. The younger they are killed the thinner the skin, but, of course, the smaller they are less valuable, too, especially when they are only large enough to allow of single-buttoned gloves, while the demand is all for two, three and four-buttoned gloves.

IRISH WIT.—The proverbial quickness of Irish wit is illustrated by an anecdote related by Captain A—. While on the Peninsula during the war, he came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of Irish brigades, with the lifeless bodies of a goose and hen, tied together by the feet, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" he demanded. "Faith I was marchin' wid Color Sergeant Maguire, and the goose, bad cess to it, came out and hissed at the American flag." "But the hen, sir; how about the hen?" "It's the hen, is it? The hen, bless ye! was in bad company, and laying eggs for the rebels."

WONDERFUL SPIDERS' WEBS.—Across the "sunny paths" of Ceylon, which constitute the bridle-roads of the Island in the place where the forest meets the open country, enormous spiders stretch their webs at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and it is so strong as to hurt the traveller's face, and even lift off his hat if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nests in the centre are sometimes as large as a man's head, and are continually growing larger, being formed of successive layers of the old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the limbs and wings of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family that occupy the den formed in their centre. There seems no doubt that the spider casts the web loose, and roll it round the nucleus in the centre when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and then proceeds to construct a fresh one which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—One hundred agricultural labourers and their families left Boston recently by Great Northern train en route for New Zealand. There was a lively scene at the station. Most of the men had bands on their hats with the words "New Zealand" printed in red letters. The emigrants were in capital spirits, and loudly cheered. There are rumours of another lock-out on account of the wholesale emigration carried on by the league.

A NOVEL SPELLING MATCH.—Boston, Mass., March 23.—Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night to witness a match between fifty boys, selected from the higher schools of the city, and fifty editors, reporters, proof readers, and printers selected from various newspapers, in an old fashioned spelling match. The contest was spirited throughout, and finally narrowed down to one on each side, when a printer misspelled "conferrable" and the match was awarded to the boys.

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.—Among the feathered creation the eagle and raven, the swan and parrot, are centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of one hundred and fourteen years, and on an ancient oak in Shelborne, still known as the "raven tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for more than ninety years. Swans upon the river Thames, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vintners' Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive one hundred and fifty years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon the approach of death, the bird quits the water, sits down upon the bank, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle, and expires, uttering no sound.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather, will cover 400 square feet of surface, and 5lb. of shingle-nails will fasten them on.—One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.—One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and 11lb. of lath-nails will nail them on.—Eight bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 hundred square yards.—A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand, will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.—Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney, six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

POLAR REGIONS.—Intensely cold, stormy and ice-bound, as all nature is at the Arctic circle, there are evidences in multiplied forms to prove that the climate in those inhospitable abodes of the white bear and walrus was once as mild, warm and delightful as the Island of Cuba. Vegetable productions of the soil, so ancient we have no data to reckon from, are abundant. These grew luxuriantly where it is almost impossible to sustain either plants or animals with all the appliances of art, and from their structure are particularly fitted for a tropical climate. This statement requires no proof, since the archives of geology verify them by preserved specimens in the rocks, the land and caverns of the frozen North. What forces produced the change from a mild to a terrific region of storms in their most fitful exhibitions of resistless fury? The polarity of the earth must have been suddenly changed.

THE "EMPEROR BELL."—The "Emperor Bell" which has been cast at the Frankenthal foundry near Worms, is to be transported to Cologne, as soon as the river navigation is fully established after the breaking up of the ice. The metal of which this bell is cast weighed 500,000 pounds, and was obtained from the cannon taken in the French war, and among the twenty-two pieces of ordinance which have been incorporated into it there were seven whose dates prove them to have been constructed in the time of Louis XIV. The bell, which is twelve feet in height and ample enough to shelter fifteen men under its dome, is adorned with a bust of St. Peter, the patron of church bells, and bears under the imperial eagle a Latin distich and a German verse, setting forth its purpose of calling together the people to attend the services of the church.

WHAT EVERY ONE OUGHT TO KNOW.—Every action and emotion depletes the physical system. Milk, the first food absorbed by men and animals, is the only natural mixture, containing all the elements of blood, save the coloring. Water constitutes three-

fourths of the body. To work well, either physically or mentally, we must be fed judiciously and thoroughly. Food properly administered stimulates the system as wine does, only more naturally. The long night hours empty the stomach, deplete the system, and chill the body. On arising, the physical system is low, and should be recruited. If we lose time in early morning in bringing the body up to its natural heat and strength, we cannot regain it during the day. A healthy man requires about one pound of nutriment per day to keep him in good condition. While a working man would need daily five pounds of solid mixed food; two and a half would be enough for persons who lounge and sleep much. Life, said the lecturer, can be sustained two or three weeks on two ozs. a day. A change of diet should follow a change of seasons—in winter, fat and sweets; in summer, fruits, fish, and lighter meats. Milk and eggs, a blood food; potatoes, wheat, which, being heating material, are fuel; and coffee, a stimulant.—From a lecture by Monsignor Pallis.

In his history of advertisements Mr. Sampson calculates that an average number of the 'Times' contains about 2,500 advertisements, and the receipts for last quarter are about £1,000 a day. A number of the 'Daily Telegraph' contains 1,444 advertisements, and these may be fairly calculated to produce £500 a day, or thereabouts. The 'Standard' advertisements, it is remarked, do not fall far short in number of those in the 'Daily Telegraph.'

It is not generally known that the eldest son of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the brother of the Prime Minister, who was recently appointed second clerk of the House of Lords, is named Coningsby, after the hero of the cleverest and best of Disraeli's novels. Mr. Coningsby Disraeli will be the heir of his uncle's property, and it is hoped also the inheritor of the intellectual gifts of the Disraeli family.

GERMANY.

CALENDAR OF THE GERMAN CULTURKAMPE.

- Goetz.—A Dutch Religious, who was hearing confessions in the Church of Hülme, is arrested and conducted to Cleve.
- Coblenz.—Rev. Heit, a "suspended" and exiled priest, is arrested and transported to the district of Cologne.
- Aix-la-Chapelle.—The editor of the 'Geilenkirchzeitung' to 14 days' imprisonment, for publication of the Encyclical of 5th February.
- Dülken.—For containing an account of the debate in the House of Representatives, when the Encyclical was read, this day's issue of the 'Sprecher an Rhein' is confiscated.
- Posen.—Domiciliary visit at the house of Rev. Maczynski, the Vicar of the Cathedral.
- Dusseldorf.—Fuszmagit, the Editor of the 'Dusseldorf Volksblatt' goes abroad, leaving behind him ten press prosecutions.
- 28. Opladen.—The 'Bote' confiscated for publishing an account of the speech of the Deputy Baron von Wendt, in the Landtag, when he read the Papal Encyclical.
- 29. Breslau.—The Prince-Bishop, Dr. Foerster, received yesterday a summons from the President of the Province, inviting him to resign his episcopal charge.
- Posen.—For disobedience to the laws, 79 clergymen (of this diocese) are in arrest and exile.
- 30. Landau.—A private gentleman, Mr. Emmerling, 2 months, for offensive language against the German Emperor.
- Hildesheim.—Plüncke, of Klein-Lafferde, to the same penalty, for the same offence.
- 31. Mayence.—Three men of Nieder Ingelheim, to 3 months' each, for "breach of the peace." They had "invaded" the bell-tower of the Catholic Church, and had "violently" rung the bells for a funeral.
- April 1, Hamm.—Wiese, a merchant, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a speech he delivered at Dortmund, was acquitted on appeal.
- 2, Munich.—The appeal of Dr. Sigl against the sentence which condemned him to 10 months' imprisonment for offensive writing against Prince Bismarck is rejected by the Supreme Court. Moreover, he is additionally sentenced to a fine of 50 florins (£4 5s 6d) for frivolity.

Posen.—With reference to the criminal proceedings commenced against Mgr. Cybichowski, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Gnesen, for having consecrated the Holy Oils on Maundy Thursday (from which function the Government journals were so insane as to believe for a short time that he was the mysterious Apostolic Delegate who has been looked for everywhere in vain), the 'Germania' observes: The consecrated oil is the necessary matter of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. If Mgr. Cybichowski is to be condemned for the preparation of this necessary matter, the administration of the Sacrament of the Extreme Unction must cease in the whole of the diocese of Gnesen-Posen, or Herr Falck will take steps with the view of enabling the Holy See to provide the necessary means for the administration of the Sacrament of the Catholic Church. There is no middle course. Dr. Falck will have very soon to decide as to the second alternative; otherwise it will be proved that in Prussia, in the whole of a vast diocese, the administration of the Sacrament of the dying is forbidden by the State. In this case, however, our adversaries will be obliged to admit that there are good reasons which justify our saying that there is a direct persecution of the Catholic Church in Prussia.

Police Tyranny.—At Herne, a village in Westphalia, there is no priest, and the curate (*vicaire*) is "suspended" (by the Civil Government.) A Catholic miner died. His wife and his brother-in-law wished to bury him without any religious service—the vicar not being "legally" capable of assisting. But the Liberal clique summoned the "Old-Catholic" priest from Dortmund, who actually came up to the gate of the cemetery escorted by the police. The widow and friends, finding resistance useless, retired, and the body was interred in the presence of the police alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When Cardinal Manning was a Protestant parson he uttered this beautiful sentence on "worldly ambition" so worthy of a Christian. "It is not only by simoniacal contracts, that men may obtain holy functions by barter with the enemy of the Church. The use and laying out of natural gifts and powers, such as intellect, learning, dexterity, eloquence, and, much worse, of the gifts of the Spirit, so as to attract the notice of those in whose hands is the disposal of dignities and preferments; the willing acceptance of prominent places; the doing of acts in a direct line of suggestion or invitation of ulterior ends; the outrunning of the providence of God; the overpassing of limits which He has drawn along our paths into spheres where we no longer have His sanction, which in themselves are lawful, but are not for us—in these and many other ways men do distinctly transfer the intention of their heart and its affections from God, as the guide and disposer of their life, to an unknown power, which is partly self, partly the world, and covertly his who, through the world and ourselves, leads us captive at his will." Assuredly such a man is one who may well be entrusted with the highest offices.

Mr. Gladstone complained in the 'Quarterly Review' article that Pius IX. was against the liberty of speech. His Holiness condemned merely that unlimited or licentiousness of speech which the Italian Government, so much lauded by Mr. Gladstone, is equally ready to repress. A meeting was lately planned in Rome of persons anxious to protest publicly against the high price of apartments, and against those proprietors of houses who exacted exorbitant rent. This meeting was suppressed by the Italian police, and to judge by the printed circulars for convening that intended meeting, it is not extraordinary that it met with no favour from the Government. Persons were invited to assemble *without weapons of any kind, and without purpose of disturbing public order*. The intended meeting was to have been held in the Piazza Navona, and the circulars with the italicised words were actually printed. Those circulars convey a curious commentary upon the happy state of society in Rome upon the present régime, and the suppression of the meeting is strangely at variance with the supposed freedom and independence of Italian citizens. None of the Liberal journals in Rome noticed either the projected assembly or its unceremonious suppression.

Telegraph clerks will hear with alarm of telegraphic paralysis, a new malady reported by a French physician to the Académie des Sciences: An employe, who has been engaged in a telegraph office for nine years, found that he could not form clearly the letters U, represented by two dots and a stroke; I, by two dots, and S by two dots. On trying to trace the letters his hand became stiff and cramped. He then endeavored to use his thumb alone, and this succeeded for two years, when his thumb was similarly attacked, and he subsequently tried the first and second fingers, but in two months these were also paralysed. Finally he had recourse to the wrist, which also shortly became disabled. If he forced himself to use his hand, both hand and arm shook violently, and cerebral excitement ensued. It appears that this disorder is very common amongst telegraph clerks.

Spelling matches are the latest pastime across the Atlantic, and are now frequently held publicly for charitable purposes. Highly educated people often come to grief in these matches, and at one which recently took place in Indianapolis, the first person who missed a word was a Professor who had formerly been Superintendent of Education of the city, and was still editor of an educational journal. The unlucky Professor spelt allege with a "d," and was derisively presented with a huge cabbage bouquet as a reward for his failure. After all, the Professor was only a little old-fashioned in his spelling.

A curious bet, the 'Continental Herald' tells us has been made by a well-known pedestrian and guide of Pan and Nice, who has wagered that within a certain time he will capture a living izard in the Pyrenees, will bring it to Paris, conduct it through the Champs Elysees, and make it mount the Arc-de-Triomphe without touching it with a switch. The izard is the wildest and most unapproachable animal found in the Pyrenees. It jumps from peak to peak at the greatest heights, and is rarely shot even at the longest range.

For consecrating the holy oils necessary for the administration of the Sacraments in the Diocese of Gnesen, Mgr. Cybichowski has been

condemned as guilty of an illegal exercise of episcopal functions, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment; moreover, two of the Cathedral clergy, who distributed the holy oils to the parochial clergy as usual, have been fined 25 marks each. And Prince Bismarck persists in declaring that the exercise and practice of the Catholic religion is in nowise restricted or interfered with.

The French revolutionary papers are already hard at work endeavoring to excite ill feeling against the numerous Catholic clubs which have sprung up of late in all parts of France. They cannot indeed suppress them, but they can calumniate them and thus rouse a bad spirit amongst the lower orders and do much mischief. Doubtless the Masons do not rejoice in the sight of so many Catholic clubs rising up on all sides and which tend greatly

Scotland, the land of Presbyterianism, cannot also claim the title of the land of steady habits. It seems by recent statistics that £35,000,000 are expended in that country on whiskey in every year, and that nearly two-thirds of the population are addicted to drink.

Archbishop Bayley, in his recent visitations, confirmed 597 persons, sixty-nine of whom were adult converts from various sects, the Methodists and Presbyterians furnishing contingents nearly or quite as large as the Episcopalians. Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent, of the War Department, was one of the number.

It is said that a strenuous opposition is to be offered in committee to the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. It having been ascertained that the Duke of Abercorn and Mr. Plunket, being members of a Freemason's Lodge which has not under the Irish law registered the names of its members, are liable to prosecution for felony, a clause will be proposed by Mr. Butt to indemnify the Irish Viceroy and Solicitor-General from the pains and penalties attaching to them for non-compliance.

The Gaghan Bill, giving religious rights to the public institutions of Ohio, is quite obnoxious to Protestant preachers. The Rev. C. W. Onshing recently said in Cleveland:—"There is fortunately no penalty attached in case of the violation of the bill, and it would perhaps be the wisest thing that could be done by Work-house directors and others to pay no attention to the new law." To diminish the number of those who frequent their own "dens of conspiracy," 'La République Française' is particularly bitter in attacking the Catholic clubs and does not hesitate to write of their able director Captain de Mun as a "man dangerous to the peace of his country and a fermenter of anti-patriotic demonstrations." This accusation is manifestly false. Politics are rarely mentioned in these clubs, which, unlike the Masonic lodges, are open to all who choose to enter and assist at their meetings. There are now over six hundred Catholic workmen's clubs in France, all of which have been created within the past few years, and are under the direction of the great central club of the Quai Voltaire, Paris. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the zeal of Captain de Mun, to whom these institutions chiefly owe their existence.

The *Monde* published the following on Easter Monday: "We have already spoken of the magnificent demonstration of faith which took place during the past week in Notre Dame, and we are now happy to say that what has occurred in the cathedral happened everywhere throughout the country. We learn that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, was moved to tears on reading the letters which he received this morning from the parish priests, who assert that in all the churches the number of Easter communions was very great, especially of men belonging to the middle and lower classes who have hitherto kept aloof from the churches. In all the Parisian churches it took at least an hour to administer the communions. All the churches were thronged throughout the day. Marshall MacMahon communicated at St. Clothilde, at eight o'clock, and remained for the next mass. Mgr. de Sébasti declares that he must have communicated over 4000 persons on Easter Sunday at St. Clothilde.

Journalistic statistics in the United States show that during the past year £1,600,000 was lost in newspaper enterprise. Anent journalism, the 'New York Herald' is stated to cost over £500 per diem, or £180,000 yearly. The daily expenses of the 'Tribune' amount to £300 daily, of the 'New York Times' to £200, and the 'World,' from £140 to £160. Literary ladies would do well to cross the Atlantic, for fifty-seven are now editing journals in the States.

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 Plaidings
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, Collars, &c.

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 ... £4,500,000
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 way-side hostleries 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.

TOKOMAIKIRO 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 & KOFORD,

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, Share, Scrip, &c., &c., at the lowest possible rates. Bills discounted without delay.

H. NASHELSKI,

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

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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 descriptions 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

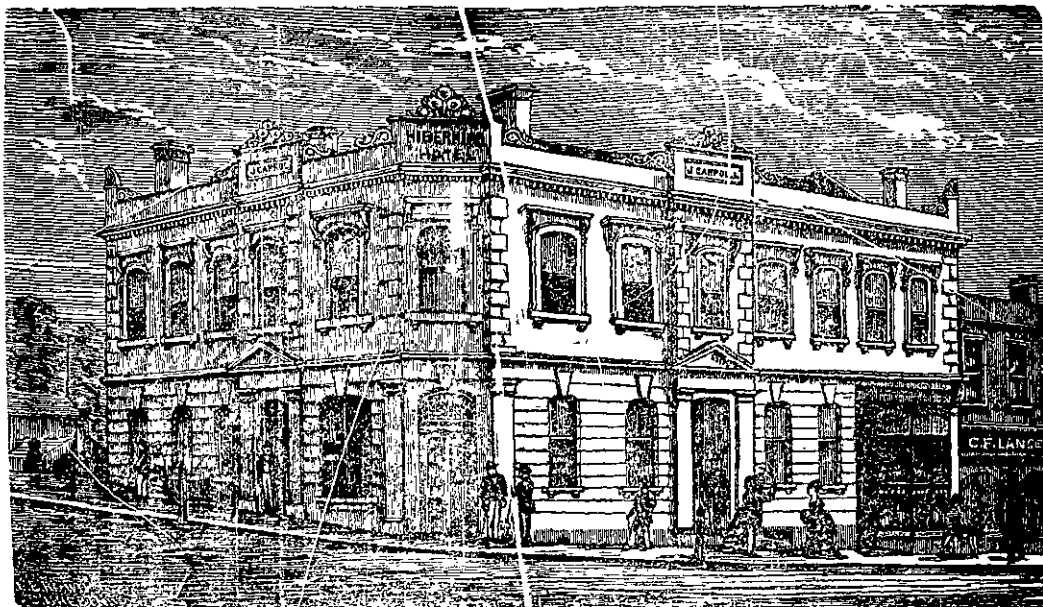
MURDOCK AND GRANT,

PRACTICAL LAPIDARIES
(Adjoining the Masonic Hall),

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN

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

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



D U N E D I N .

O C C U P A N C Y ,

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.

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

WILLIAM MUDGE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
GREAT KING-ST.,
(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
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, Fountains, Vases, Butter Cocks, 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

AH HIM, Furniture and Cabinet Maker,
Wholesale and Retail. Furniture and Cane-bottom Chairs, &c., neatly repaired and made to order, at moderate prices. Manufactory—Stafford Street. N.B.—Country orders promptly attended to.

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 improvements in the Medical and Surgical science. He has taken

Chambers adjoining the National Portrait Gallery

(late 'Daily Times' Office)

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Hours of Consultation: from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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 distance from town by road or boat.

W. & J. OLIVER,
BIRD FANCIERS,
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*.

GREAT KING STREET BUTCHERY.

JAMES BAIN,
PROPRIETOR.

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

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of the above Hotel, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage accorded him for the last seven years, begs to inform his friends and the Public that, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, he has made large and extensive improvements to his premises. The bedrooms, both single and double, will be found lofty and thoroughly well ventilated. A Bathroom is provided.

Visitors may depend on receiving the strictest attention to their comforts, and will find that the scale of charges has been regulated on the most moderate scale.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

M. R. W. M. HENDRSEN

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 GOLLAH,
BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TRA, 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.

R. H. LONG,

(Late with Johnston)

GENERAL IRONMONGER.

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Neats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

S T. KILDA HOTEL,

ST. KILDA, near DUNEDIN.
J. P. JONES Proprietor.

This new and substantial Hotel is situate at the junction of Hillside and road. It offers accommodation second to none in the Colony, being fitted up after the best and most improved method. The bedrooms are kept scrupulously clean, are lofty, and have good ventilation. It commands splendid views of the beautiful scenery around the City, Harbour, and adjoining Townships; while, being in close proximity to the ocean, it offers special inducements to those in ill health, or desirous of inhaling the wholesome and invigorating breezes of the South Pacific during the season.

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUG-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	..	William Elder
Green Island	..	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balclutha	..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Oamaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
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,

Maclaggan 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.

THE CRITERION WAREHOUSE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Is now replete with IRONMONGERY CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

A magnificent assortment of "ROWATT'S" PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMPS (that burn without chimney, smoke, or smell).

The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Inspection respectfully invited by the Proprietor,

P. ANDERSON.

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 Superioress.

ANCIENT and Modern Languages.—

Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian; also

Drawing, Painting, &c., &c. A. BUECHLER,
corner of Octagon and George street, above

Peterson's grocer.

WANTED Known.—Cheap Furniture made to order at J. Parker's Furniture Factory, opposite Railway Workshop 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.

P. K E L E G H E R,
having taken the above Hotel, and
having made extensive alterations and im-
provements, is now in a position to offer
unequalled accommodation to visitors from
the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Gentlemen and Families visiting this pro-
sperous mining district will find the above
house replete with every comfort. The Pro-
prietor 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 conve-
nience 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 veni-
lated.

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 REAN 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 ex-
cellent 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 travel-
lers 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 supe-
rior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers
at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Com-
fort, 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. the travelling public of his having
taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables,
both of which he intends to thoroughly reno-
vate 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. PAVLETICH, 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 comfort-
able and quiet accommodation. Country visitors will
meet with first-class quarters.

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN,

PROPRIETOR.

MRS. FORSTER,

GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel).

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

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.**GRANGE HOTEL,**

HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

C. BUNBURY.**B. BAGLEY AND SON,**

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-

DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, &c.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from
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GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' CO.,

and other firms of established reputation
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the advantage of a large and varied stock of
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

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