

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 133.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

POST OFFICE STORE,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS - Proprietor,

(Late Hoffman and Co.)

O. L. begs to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has commenced business at the above address as General Grocer and Crockery Salesman, and hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a fair share of public support.

O. L. will visit the country districts weekly, so that he will always have a fresh supply of butter and eggs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

OSCAR LOUIS, Post Office Store, Great King Street, wishes to inform the residents of Dunedin that he will open in about one week with a large and well selected stock of general Drapery Goods in those new and centrally situated premises, opposite the Albany and Great King Streets Post Office, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to obtain a large share of public support.

For further particulars, see future advertisements.

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

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

JAMES MUIR,
Late V. Almoa & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
M. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of Zetland, from London. Gentlemen can get their hats made at the above manufactory, where a perfect fit can be guaranteed by the use of the Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.
Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, 1s.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL
AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),
FORBURY.

THOMAS ENNIS wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, Darley, and Caversham, that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes from his long experience as a practical tailor, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large share of public support.

The Tailoring Department will be entirely under his own supervision, and all orders entrusted to his care will be turned out in first-class style, and on the shortest notice.

The Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Branches will be conducted by Mrs. Ennis, whose long connection with some of the best Houses in the Colony will serve as a guarantee to all orders being executed with taste and neatness. Latest London and Paris Fashions by every Mail.

THOMAS ENNIS would call special attention to the following departments, which will be found replete, with all the latest fashionable and most serviceable goods:—

TAILORING.

Men's, Youths', Boys' Ready-made Clothing.

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

THOMAS ENNIS,
(Next Ocean View Hotel),
FORBURY.

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 room is always in attendance.

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

DANIEL LLACK, 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.

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

THOMAS CARTER,
GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,
WALKER STREET,
(Next Rising Sun Hotel.)
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,
(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel.)
THOS. HALL wishes to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has opened the above shop. All goods are of the very best description and will be sold at the lowest prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.
THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

MURPHY AND DAILEY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Opposite Dunning's Buildings),
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WANTED Known to Parties wishing to dispose of their Furniture and Effects, that the new Auction Sale Rooms, Stafford-street, is now open to receive Goods of every description; the lowest rate of commission charged; cash advanced on goods prior to sale by auction. Out-door Sales attended to with punctuality. Accounts promptly rendered.
J. LAZARUS, Auctioneer.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds ... £4,500,900
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,000
All kinds of Fire Insurance at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

M'DONNELL'S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

[CARD.]

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

STAFFORD STREET GENERAL STORE

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.

A special article in Dunville's celebrated Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and bacon.

CHARGES MODERATE

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL.

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommodation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

Dunedin, 8th October, 1875.

THE OTAGO BREWERY having resumed Operations, the undersigned begs to intimate that on and after the 20th inst. he will be prepared to execute orders for the old established and well-known brands of **ALES and STOUTS.**

COLMAN BURKE.

N.B.—Communications as hitherto, to the Depot, Princes street.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE
(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

THE GRAND RELIEF
FOR
SUFFERING HUMANITY,
Lately Introduced into New Zealand.

THE INDIAN REMEDIES,
GHOLLAH'S
GREAT INDIAN CURES.
(Tiger Brand.)

Marvellous in their effects.
NEVER FAILING TO CURE,

AND
COMPLETELY OVERCOME,
All the various Complaints of
SUFFERING INVALIDS,

Who say:—
"I don't know what's the matter with me;
I'm all out of sorts."

This kind of sickness
THE APERIENT MIXTURE QUICKLY
CURES; as also,

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness,
Flying Pains, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels,
Intermittent Fever, Loss of Appetite,
Ear-ache, Face-ache, &c.

THE RHEUMATISM MIXTURE
Searches out and eradicates Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, and Neuralgia.
Curing these Complaints in an
ASTONISHING MANNER.

THE GOUT MIXTURE
Is magical in its effects. All who have tried it have experienced a relief that no other
GOUT MEDICINES

have at all approached, or ever compared with.
DELIGHTFUL SENSATIONS,
and a complete subsidence of
THE GOUTY DISEASE,
take the place of the previously
TORTURING PAINS.

THESE EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINES
Never have been known to fail, when properly taken and persevered with.

They can be had of
MESSRS. WILKINSON & ANNING,
Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin.
And of
The duly appointed Agents throughout New Zealand.

Hand-bills and Pamphlets distributed gratis.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our new premises, Princes-street South, corner of Police-street.

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

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.

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail

CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
George-street, Dunedin.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

D. W. WOODS
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.
Building, in all its branches, Carefully Executed. Jobbing work attended to.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS
on Sale by
GEO. MATTHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman,
Carrot Seed. Vegetable Seed. Canary Seed.
Turnip " Flower " Hemp "
Marigold " Lawn Grass " Rape "
Clover Seed of all kinds. Tares and Vetches
Linseed.

WANTED TO SELL

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

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

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.

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

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.

GEORGE YOUNG,

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. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral
Waters, &c.

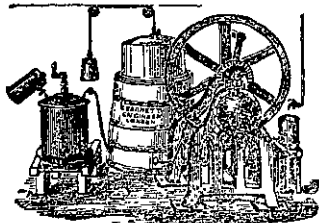
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers
Goods of every description.

L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Cuarcaco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino

Sarsaparella, &c., &c.
STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclagan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**THOMSON AND CO.**

Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

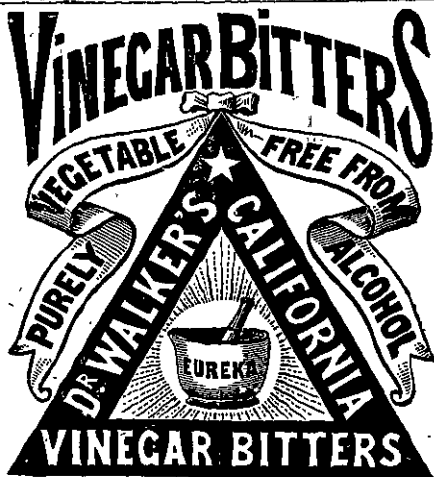
There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

NEW ZEALAND WALKING STICK MANUFACTORY,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Knox's Church.)

W. GOLDAMMER Proprietor.

Walking Sticks, of every description of New Zealand Woods, on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice. Trade supplied. Prices strictly moderate.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO

BATTRA 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.



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 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.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

Great Success of

MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
In Dion Boucicault's New and Original Play, illustrative of
IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER, entitled the

SHAUUGHRAUN,

Produced, after great preparation, in a style never before
attempted in this city.

ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
Painted from authentic views of the County Sligo, by Mr. J. S. Willis.

MARVELLOUS MACHINERY, by E. Huntley and Assistants.
Properties and Appointments by Mr. G. Ward and Assistants.
Calcium Light Effects, Mr. J. S. Willis. New Dresses by Sam May.
Musical arrangements from National Melodies by F. Leach.

Novel, Choral, and other effects in the great

WAKE SCENE,

MRS. F. M. BATES, AND THE QUEEN'S COMPANY.

And the whole produced under the supervision of Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE AFTER 9.30.

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

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

In preparation—

"THE TWO ORPHANS."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAB! CAB! CAB!

JAMES CURRAN'S CAB will leave St. Kilda every morning
for Dunedin, at 8.30 a.m., returning from Brown and Ewing's
corner every hour during the day.

SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER,

DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

Provincial Sale Yards.

WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO.
will sell by auction on Saturday, 20th, at half-past 11
o'clock sharp,

The booths, grand stand, paddock, race cards, entrance gates,
fruit stands, &c., for the two days' meeting.

AUTHORISED CHARGES.

Saddling Paddock	...	...	5s
Grand Stand	...	...	5s

THE GATES.

Foot passengers	...	...	1s
Saddle horse	...	...	2s
One-horse trap	...	...	3s
Two-horse trap	...	...	4s
Four-horse trap	...	...	8s

Licensed traps 2s 6d, to pay only once each day, the passengers of
same 1s each.

Full particulars can be obtained from

MR. SYDNEY JAMES, Secretary to the Jockey Club.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

PATRICK FAGAN PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted up with a
the Latest Improvements. The accommodation it will now
offer to Travellers and Private Families will be second to none in
Dunedin.

All drinks kept in stock will be of the very best description.

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and paddock accommodation.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

ALSO

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MAGIC INKSTANDS,
Received ex Wave Queen and Overland Mail.

- Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, edited by a survivor of her family
Post 8vo.
- Balfour (John Hutton) A Manual of Botany. 5th edit. Post 8vo.
- Ballantyne (R. M.) Tales and Adventure on the Coast. Selected
from 'Ballantyne's Miscellany.' Vol. 4. 12mo.
- Bellew (J. C. M.) Blount Tempest. New edition. 12mo.
- Book (The) Adventure and Peril. Illustrated. Fop. 8vo.
- Brunton (Mrs) Discipline: A Novel. 12mo.
- Cassell's Aesop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Griset. 4to.
- Collins (Wilkie) The New Magdalen. Post 8vo.
- Collins (Wilkie) The Moonstone: a Romance. Post 8vo.
- Collins (C. J.) Dick Diminy, the Jockey: a Novel. 12mo.
- Collins's Library Dictionary of the English Language. Imp. 8vo.
- Count (Auguste) Positive Philosophy. Translated and condensed
by Harriet Martineau. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Cooper (J. F.) The Last of the Mohicans. Illustrated. Post 8vo.
- Dale (R. W.) The Atonement: the Congregational Union Lecture
for 1875. 8vo.
- Debell (Horace) On Diet and Regimen in Sickness and Health
6th edition. Revised and enlarged. Post 8vo.
- Drummond (Hon. W. H.) The Large Game and Natural History
of South and South-East Africa. Roy. 8vo.
- Dykes (Rev. J. Oswald) Problems of Faith: being a 3rd series of
Lectures to Young Men. 16mo.
- Family Herald. Vol. 34. 4to.
- Giberne (Agnes) Coulyng Castle: or a Knight of the Olden Days
Post 8vo.
- Gillmore (Q. A.) Practical Treatise on Limes and Cements. 5th
edition. Revised and enlarged.
- Gray (Henry) Anatomy: Descriptive and Surgical. 7th edition.
With an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development
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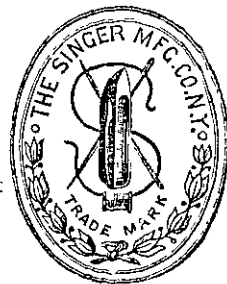
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MISSING FRIENDS.

INFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY CULITY, maiden name Mary Lyons, who left London in 1865, for Auckland, N.Z. When last heard of she was living in Auckland (about a year since), in which city her husband died. Any information concerning her, by which her present address may be traced, will be thankfully received if forwarded to this office; or to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, No. 2, Chapman place, Chapman street, Charleston, Massachusetts, United States.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 17 :—

Fat Cattle.—A full supply of 150 head were yarded, a large proportion of them being good quality, and realised prices about equal to our late quotations. Best bullocks brought from £14 10s to £19 10s; ditto cows, from £9 10s to £14, or equal to 45s per 100lbs, for prime quality; medium do, 35s. At the yards we sold on account of Messrs. John Anderson, McDonald, Guinness, and others, 73 head, at full market rates, and have placed 30 head privately during the week.

Fat Calves.—Very few were forward. Good vealers are in request, at extreme rates.

Fat Sheep.—A full supply of 2,300 were penned, and with the exception of a prime lot of merino wethers from Hyde Home Station, consisted of good quality cross-breeds. Nearly all the lots penned found buyers at late prices, say, from 18s to 22s for best cross-breeds, and from 13s 6d to 16s for merinos. At the yards we sold 600, and have placed 1,000 privately. We quote prime cross-breeds at about 4½d per lb; merinos, 4½d.

Fat Lambs.—Only a few of inferior description were penned, which brought from 7s 6d to 10s.

Store Cattle continue in good demand, and we have during the week sold about 400 in various lots, at from £6 10s to £9 for bullocks, and £4 4s to £6 for cows. We will offer at Mosgiel, on Tuesday next, 150 head of very superior cattle, nearly all bullocks.

Store Sheep.—We have no important transactions to report.

Wool.—We have no cable advices from our London office to report this week in this market. No business has been done at present in the new clip, which is beginning to arrive in town, several parcels having reached our warehouse.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued about 1,700 skins last Thursday, which sold at full rates. Green cross-breeds at 5s 8d to 6s 1d; merinos, 5s 2d; dry skins, cross-breeds, 4s 3d to 5s 11d.

Hides continue dull. Late rates barely maintained. We sold butchers, slaughterers' green, at 21s 6d each; light to medium, 16s to 17s.

Tallow is in good demand for good sound parcels. Inferior is difficult of sale at low rates, 20s to 23s; good, 28s to 32s; shipping parcels, 34s to 36s.

Grain.—There is more demand for wheat at late rates. Market very firm at 4s 6d to 4s 8d for milling samples. Oats are still neglected, forced sales having been made as low as 1s 10d per bushel. The Melbourne market having assumed a firmer appearance, we expect to see a firmer market here. We have to-day received advice from our Melbourne office of a sale in one line of 25,000 bushels we shipped last month on growers' account, at 3s 8d per bushel.

MR. SKEENE reports for the week ending November 17 :— Affairs are very much improved in the labor market. All who are anxious to work can now get a turn of some sort, and they are the wisest who stick into the first job offered, leaving aside all previous up-bringing. The crowds of men who were out of work during the wintry weather have mostly all taken to work, but still too many hang about Dunedin heedless of all advice and warnings. Remaining about town simply means bankruptcy of purse and morals. Farm and station hands are very scarce; female servants are always welcome; couples more off now; shopmen and clerks too plentiful, and when employed, remuneration is miserable. Wages—Cooks, waiters, grooms, &c., from 25s to 40s per week; dairy and odd hands from 15s to 25s per week; house and hotel girls from £26 to £52 per year; cooks, barmaids, and housekeepers from 20s to 30s per week; ploughmen £52 to £65; shepherds from 40s to 50s per week, or £70 per year; couples £75 to £90; day labor 8s, 9s, and 10s; useful boys and girls 6s, 7s, to 10s per week; carpenters 12s to 13s per day; sheep shearers 20s per 100.

Moels' Conquy.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

BY WILFRID MENNELL.

Little children half angelic!
To our older eyes ye seem
Like a keepsake or a relic
Of our childhood's vanished dream,
When, like you, we sat and babbled
By the softly flowing stream.

Little children! your to-morrow
Seems e'en brighter than your now;
Buried are the seeds of sorrow
That will one day round you grow,
Robbing from the cheek its color,
Streaking with deep lines the brow.

Little children, soft and shining!
Guardian angels o'er you bend,
May they, ne'er their charge resigning,
Guide you to the journey's end,
There to hand you safely over
To His charge whose flock they tend.

Little children round us clinging!
Never yet hath subtle doubt
Come, amid Faith's gentle singing,
With a whisper or a shout,
Till you closed your ears in anguish,
Truth and falsehood shutting out.

Little children! strong temptation,
Making war against your faith,
Hath not taken yet its station
On your daily, hourly path,
There to dog your steps for ever,
Till kind Jesus sends you death.

Little children! white and glistening,
Nothing of their glory gone,
Are the robes which, at your christening,
All unconscious we put on:
Where are ours? We dare not answer—
Though they once as brightly shone.

Little children, come and kiss me,
Ere upon my way I go;
If at last in Heaven you miss me—
Christ avert it! you will know
That I failed to learn the lesson
It is yours to teach and show.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CONDEMNED CELL.

SOME time after the Prince of Orange arrived here, when it was expected that, according to his own declaration, and the King's letter to the Convention, an exact search and enquiry was to have been made into the birth of the Prince of Wales, there was a scheme of the whole matter drawn up, and of the proofs that were then and are still ready to be produced, to prove his royal highness' legitimacy; but no public examination being ever had, and the violence of the times, as well as interest of the present government, not permitting any private person to move in it, these papers have ever since lain by.

"But it being now thought advisable by some to have them printed, as they were at first designed, addressed to the Lords and Commons, entreating them to enquire into that weighty affair, and to call forward, examine, and protect, for who else dares to appear, the many witnesses to the several particulars therein affixed to be legally proved, I was ordered to carry these papers to the king, my master, for his inspection, that this leave and approbation might go along with the desire of his good subjects here, and they being taken with me, with some other papers of accounts in a small trunk, amongst linen and other private things of my own, and *not in the packet*, by this means fell into the hands of our present governors.

"They waived the producing of them as evidence at my trial, yet I have just reason to believe my greatest crimes were contained therein."

Having read this document, Florence concealed it in her bosom, wisely resolving to consign it to the care of Mrs. Ashton, whilst she continued a resident at the court.

On her arrival at the house she speedily changed her dress, and told her that, sad as the interview had been, she felt gratified that she had seen her husband; also that she was to take what steps she pleased with regard to her children, for the expenses of whose education she would make herself chargeable, and requested her when she had any communication to make, to convey it to her through the means of her uncle.

Amidst many tears and the warmest expression of thanks, Florence then left the house in a coach which Mrs. Ashton had provided for her use. It was just three o'clock when she re-entered her uncle's chamber.

She was pale, tearful, dispirited; how could it be otherwise?

The only circumstance in the whole sad affair that cheered her up was the knowledge that she had been able to do an act of charity, and thereby to soothe poor Ashton's last hours.

It was impossible, however, to deceive her uncle. He handed

her a glass of wine. She thankfully accepted it, but her hand shook as she held the glass, and then setting it down untasted, she burst into tears.

"Florence, my child, what is the matter?" said the old man, much alarmed. "You are faint and ill; you have waited too long for your food, I will order refreshments immediately. I have longed so to see you back. I have been wishing I could get you here to live with me, without the chance of giving offence in high quarters; it cannot be done, however."

"Oh, that I could! Oh, that I could!" said Florence, passionately, wringing her hands.

"But what has happened to distress you so since you left me this morning?" enquired her uncle.

Oh, uncle, Ashton is to be executed at Tyburn the day after to-morrow, and I knew nothing of it till I called on his wretched wife."

"But I did, my child, and I hid it from you purposely. But, my love, did you not tell me you would be prudent, and yet you went straight from me to poor Ashton's house, the last place you should have gone to, and you attached to the court."

Fearing the effect it might have on her uncle, Florence did not tell him of the visit she had paid to Ashton himself. Moreover, a case of harm happening to her, she judged it best that he should be able, if questioned, to declare, with a safe conscience, that he did not know what her movements had been during her absence from his house.

At length she rewarded his care and solicitude by brightening up a little, ate her dinner with composure, took wine with him, and sang him one or two favorite songs, and when she took leave of him late in the evening he was gratified at seeing her as cheerful, apparently, as when she came to visit him in the morning.

CHAPTER XX.

THE QUEEN'S ESCAPE.

ON entering the presence of the queen, Florence experienced a strange undefinable apprehension that her footsteps had been dogged and her visit to the prison consequently detected; there was a constraint about the latter, such as she had not yet observed, perhaps the idea was born out of her own fear, but the impression on her mind was, that the queen was exerting herself to repress some exercise of power or manifestation of anger.

Nevertheless, Mary, whom indisposition confined to her room, dismissed all her ladies but Florence, and on this evening was more particular than ever in her inquiry as to the Count of St. Germain, asking questions which Florence found it very difficult to answer truthfully, and fail to discover matters which it was not well should be known at the English Court.

After she had retired to her chamber for the night, she for some time sat revolving in her mind the horror of poor Ashton's situation, and the grief of his wife, and along with it, an intense feeling of disgust and aversion took possession of her soul for William and Mary.

Casting herself on her knees, she prayed long and earnestly for Ashton, then for herself, that the merciful God would open some avenue by which she might be restored to her friends, for one very dear to her, to whom she was betrothed, and for the family of the king at St. Germain, and feeling more calm and collected, she then retired to rest.

But the excitement of the day, and the scene at the prison, had not by any means paved the way for a quiet, peaceful slumber. Ashton was present throughout all the visions of the night, and the scene of his trial enacted over again. Ashton, as she had that day seen him, subdued and sorrowful, but nevertheless full of a holy resignation; then the scene changed, and it was still Ashton, but now he is going to pay the unjust penalty of the law; the terrible gibbet is before her, the gallows is being erected, she hears the noise of the hammers as the workmen adjust the dreadful apparatus, and she starts up in her bed, a wild moan for mercy for him on her lips. Her face was bathed in a cold perspiration, and she looked fearfully around her spacious chamber, almost trembling lest she should be confronted by some spectral vision of the pale face which had haunted her ever since she had seen him in the prison.

But no, the pale moonbeams light up the room, and though there is nothing extraordinary to be seen, still another sense, that of hearing is painfully on the alert, for she distinguishes a noise resembling that which she had heard in her fearful dream.

She sat up in her bed, and bent forwards in the attitude of one who listens intently; and, at the same moment, a small Blenheim spaniel, which always slept on the hearth rug, leaped on the bed, howling piteously.

"Ah, gracious heaven," she said to herself, "I am right; that noise is the crackling of wood, and the sagacious little animal warns me of danger."

The next moment, Florence had leaped from her bed, the air was already hot, the oaken floor on which she stood felt warm, and had, doubtless, alarmed the instinct of the dog.

She hastily threw on a dressing-gown, put her feet in her slippers, snatched up some valuable trinkets which lay on the table, and rushed from the room, closely followed by her dog.

Her chamber was on the same side of the palace as the queen's apartments: she had no thought but to save her life. A thrilling shriek burst from her lips, for she was aware now she was in the gallery, that the next suite of apartments was in flames, and with the speed of an affrighted fawn, she fled to the queen's room, giving the alarm as she hurried onwards.

Mary was buried in heavy sleep when Florence entered. Overcome by weariness, the queen had thrown herself on her couch intending to summon her maids later, and had fallen asleep.

This was no time for idle ceremony, the devouring element was within a few paces of the queen's chamber.

"Awake, madam, awake, the palace is on fire," shrieked the

affrighted girl. "Here, lean on me," she added, dragging the queen, still half asleep, from her room.. "Hasten for your life, we may yet be in time, for we must go back the way I came."

The queen, still scarcely conscious, was thus half through the gallery, before a knot of ladies and servants had found their way to her chamber, and the fire had made such progress that it was with difficulty they escaped with their lives.

In her full dress only, the queen was hurried into St. James' Park, still leaning heavily on the arm of her young maid of honor, the whole Park lighted up by the bright red glare from the burning palace.

Accompanied by the ladies attached to her person, the distressed queen made her way hastily along, in the direction of St. James' Palace in this pitiable condition. But she was doomed to suffer still more mortification on this memorable night.

An immense throng of persons had by this time assembled, and a cry of "The queen, the queen," was raised, as Mary crossed the Park on her way to the Palace of St. James.

Amongst these persons were two gentlemen, Sir John Fenwick and Colonel Oglethorpe; they were both warmly attached to the interests of her father.

The bright red glow from the burning palace revealed to them the pale features of her majesty, who was speechless with fear, and the suddenness with which she had been dragged from her couch, for naturally a very heavy sleeper, she had not been aroused by the shriek of Florence, or the speedy alarm that had followed them. Indeed, she was, so to speak, but half asleep when hurried out of her chamber.

Sir John and the Colonel followed her through the Park, on her way to the palace; it was too good an opportunity for these steady adherents of her father to let slip by without telling the queen the truth. Accordingly they reviled her with many hard words; they made her remember that filial sins would come home to her, sooner or later, "and notoriously insulted her," says a manuscript authority.

Doubtless, her savagely unfeeling conduct when she took possession of this very palace, the principal portion of which was consumed on that night, was still fresh in their minds, together with her shameful refusal to let her father have his personal wardrobe, or to restore to her unfortunate step-mother, the cabinet of silver filagree which she had asked for.

The long gallery was burnt, together with most of the royal apartments, also those of the king's officers and servants, and many invaluable portraits and treasures.

The reproaches levelled at her in the Park, in the presence of others, were the most painful on account of their truthfulness. She was much dismayed, too, by the loss occasioned by this disastrous fire, as well as really ill from fright and exposure to the night air.

(To be continued.)

THE SYNOD OF THE IRISH BISHOPS AT MAY-NOTH.

THE Synod opened on Tuesday, 31st August, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. The special correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal' gives the following description of the ceremonial at the opening:—

At about half-past nine o'clock the college belled out its warning tones, and soon there was a greater stir about the college squares and cloisters. The Prelates who, in mitres of white or of cloth of gold, and in amice or red cope, began to stream into the chapel of St. Joseph, which had been fixed upon as the place whence the procession was to start, and there awaited the coming of the eminent and illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, to whom is confided the responsibility of presiding over the Council. At a few minutes before ten o'clock intimation was conveyed to his Eminence that all was now in readiness, and immediately afterwards, accompanied by the ministers of the Mass, the masters of ceremonies, the cross-bearers, and other attendants, his Eminence entered St. Joseph's Chapel, and was received with all reverence by the venerable assembly. He was then vested in cope and jewelled mitre, and some preliminary arrangements and formalities having been concluded the procession was formed, and word was given that it should be set in motion. It was a charming morning just then, and the grass and the foliage of the college square looked exquisitely fresh and green. First in the procession came the clergy of the religious orders not belonging to the Synod; after them followed the secular clergy not belonging to the Synod; to these succeeded the choir of priests charged with the sacred music of the day. After the choir came the two ogians of the Bishops; next came the provincials of religious orders; then the capitular dignitaries; then followed the officers of the Council, with the procurators of absent Bishops; then the prelates themselves; and, lastly, the Cardinal President of the Council. When the procession began to move the hymn "Veni Creator" was intoned by the choir, and was caught up and sung in unison by the whole body of the procession. The scene was a striking one, as the long array moved on in the sunlight around the college grounds.

When the circuit of the college grounds was made the procession entered the chapel, and the clergy, dignitaries, and Bishops took the seats marked out for them by the masters of the ceremonies on either side the choir. The old college chapel has witnessed in its time many sacred scenes. It has witnessed the consecration of Bishops—it has seen thousands of Levites ordained into the priesthood—it has been sanctified by hundreds upon hundreds of "first Masses" offered at its altars; it has echoed to sad requiems chanted for dead students and superiors, but its crowning glory was reserved for Friday, when it became the meeting-place of a National Synod. It is true that it afforded scarcely the resources requisite for such an event, and much of the splendour of

the day's ceremonial was impaired because of the want of altar space. But it would have been a pity if it had passed away without leaving as an additional item for its history the fact of being the hall of a Council of the Irish Church. The following is a list of the prelates and others who were assembled in the church:—

The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland; Archbishop of Tuam; Archbishop of Cashel; the Bishops of Dromore, Derry, Down and Connor, Kilmore, Clogher, Ossory, Raphoe, Ferns, Ardagh, Cork, Ross, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, Cloyne, Achonry, Elphin, Galway, Clonfert, Killala, Kildare; the Vicar-Apostolic of Madras, and the Abbot of Mount Melleray.

Among the superiors of religious orders present were—Very Revs. Father Walshe, Provincial of the Jesuits; Father Dove, Provincial of the Vincentians; Father Cook, Provincial of the Oblates; Father Conway, Provincial of the Dominicans; Father Cosgrave, Provincial of Franciscans; and Father Holland, Provincial of the Discalced Carmelites. Canonists and theologians—Very Rev. Dr. Levins, P.P., Ardee; Monsignor Woodcock, Rector of the Catholic University; Dr. Quinn, P.P., V.G., Armagh; Dr. O'Flanagan, P.P., V.G., Ardagh; Dean MacMahon and Canon Birmingham, Clogher; Professor Croly, Maynooth; Dr. Finegan, Kilmore; Dean Cantwell and Dr. Ryan, Cashel; Dean Neville and Canon Sheehan, Cork; Archdeacon O'Regan, P.P., Mallow; Dr. Whitehead, ex-V.P., Maynooth; Dr. McCarthy, V.P., Maynooth; Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector, Catholic University; Dr. Walshe, Professor of theology, Maynooth; Dr. Clery and Canon Lee, P.P., Bray; Dean Brown, Maynooth; Dr. O'Malley, Killaloe; Dr. Macnamara, President of the Irish College, Paris. The Very Rev. Dr. Tynan and Father O'Higgins, who acted as reporters at the Vatican Council perform the same duty at the present National Synod.

Having recited the prayers of invocation to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Patrick, and to St. Laurence O'Tool, the Cardinal President vested for Mass, which was then celebrated with all the ritual observances prescribed in the book of ceremonies. His Eminence was attended by the following ministers—The assistant priest was the Very Rev. Monsignor McCabe, P.P., V.G.; the assistant deacons of the throne were the Very Rev. Dr. Woodcock, and the Very Rev. Canon Keogh; the deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass were the Rev. Father Fee, C.C., Marlborough street, and the Rev. William Cullen; and the masters of the ceremonies were the Rev. Father M'Swiggan, the Rev. Dr. Tynan, and the Rev. Father Higgins. At the conclusion of the Mass the Lord Bishop of Dromore ascended the pulpit, and preached an impressive and practical sermon. His lordship was dressed in the black episcopal dress peculiar to the Order of St. Dominick, of which he is a distinguished son. We append a report of his Lordship's address to the Fathers of the Council:—

"Preach the Word, be instant in season, and out of season, reprove, entreat, rebuke, in all patience, and in all doctrine."

"My Lords, Very Rev. and Rev. Brethren,—When we reflect on the nature and requirements of the office in which it has pleased God to place us, Bishops and priests, our minds must be filled with grateful astonishment at the dignity to which we have been raised, and at the same time awe-struck with the terrible responsibility which it involves. We are the ambassadors of Christ, to make known his commands, and to announce the treasures of His mercy, and the rigours of His justice. *Pro Christo legatione fungimur*. We are the appointed teachers of the science immeasurably surpassing in value and sublimity the grandest discoveries of modern science. Nay, we are the helpers of God, not indeed in creation, which cost him only a word, a simple command, but in that great work for which He laboured during the three and thirty years of His blessed life, and for which He poured forth all His blood, even to the last drop that warmed His breaking heart. We have been invested with powers which He did not confide even to His angels. On the day of His resurrection, when He triumphed over sin and death, He left us, in the person of His Apostles, the wonderful power of breaking the chains of Satan, and restoring to the poor sinner his forfeited rights to everlasting bliss. 'As the Father,' said He, 'hath sent me, so I send you. Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive shall be forgiven, and whose sins ye shall retain shall be retained.' At our bidding the very Son of God comes down on our altars, we receive Him into our bosom; every day we unite ourselves to Him in the closest of unions. *Non fecit taliter omni natione*. But according to the sublimity of our calling shall be the depths of our degradation, if we neglect to perform the duties of our state, or perform them in a heartless or careless manner. On the day of final retribution Almighty God will bring us to account for the flock entrusted to us, and it is our first, our most necessary duty to guard that flock from the wiles of Satan, from the insidious stratagems or open persecutions of his proselytising agents. Faith is the foundation of all that renders our conduct meritorious to Him; without faith we cannot please God. Christ tells us Himself that he who believes not shall be condemned. Now, we have assembled here with the sanction, the warm approval of Christ's Vicar on earth, chiefly to guard that faith from every danger to which it is constantly exposed. For that purpose sanctity in the priests is an absolute condition. No matter what our learning, no matter what our eloquence, no matter what our talents or ability to detect the sophistries of those who oppose that faith, all will fail unless we aspire to that sanctity which Christ proposes to us by His example. If the Irish priests should ever become lukewarm in defending the interests of God—if they should become zealous in promoting their temporal interests, but lukewarm in forwarding the interests of God and the salvation of souls; if they waste their time in unnecessary amusements or in study which does not appertain to their sacred office; if they be vain, supercilious, estranged from the poor, then very soon the attachment which the Irish people feel towards their clergy will evaporate, the Sacraments, the source of grace, will be neglected, and the bonds which bind and have bound the

Irish Church to the Rock of Peter will be loosened, or perhaps snapped asunder. Veneration will give way to dislike, dislike to hostility, and between hostility to the priests and a total disregard to religion, there are only very few steps. Whereas, if the priests be men of God, devoted to His service, devoted to prayer, to the fulfilment of their duties to the Church, then the people will still continue to love and venerate them, and all the stratagems and wiles of Satan will be completely baffled. Persecution will only endear still more the priests to the hearts of their people. It is by these means that we are to transmit unimpaired the faith which was bought for us on the Hill of Calvary, and preserved not only by the direct grace of God, but by the heroic sufferings of our ancestors. It is by these means that we shall be enabled to transmit the faith to future generations, to be to them the fruitful source of everything good. But, how are we to obtain this sanctity of life so necessary for our own salvation, and the salvation of our flock? It is by keeping constantly before our eyes the great Model of Sanctity, Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and by endeavoring at all times to fashion our words, our thoughts, and our actions on His bright example, so that we may be qualified to say to our flock what St. Paul said to the Christians of his day—"Be ye imitators of me as I am of Christ Jesus." Now what were the virtues which Our Blessed Lord displayed in His own person, and proposed for our example? First, He was humble; He lowered Himself to the deepest humiliation; He was born in a vile stable, and He expired on an infamous gibbet. After being spat upon, struck on the face, hooted as a fool, derided as a mock king, and scourged at a pillar, He was crowned with thorns and crucified. Oh what an example of humility is this! And He enforces example by the truths He enounces. He has told us that the true path to lasting grandeur is the path of humility. He has warned us that unless we become as little children we shall not enter into His kingdom. He has told us that he who has humbled himself even as a little child shall be the greater in the kingdom of Heaven. He assures us that the poor sorrowing publican, notwithstanding his misdeeds, of which he repented, was far greater in the sight of God than the proud Pharisee with all his showy virtues. Now this virtue of humility is certainly the groundwork, the basis of all that is solid in the Christian character. Pride is the mark of Satan upon the soul. Pride is the source of innumerable sins in all, and especially whenever it is found in the clergy. It is the source of disobedience, quarrelling, detraction, of enmities, and, worst of all, of heresies. What was it that led those men, Arius, Nestorius, Eutyches, Pelagius, Photinus, Luther, Calvin—what induced these men to rebel against the Church of God, leading myriads with them to destruction? What was it but intellectual pride? Then it is for us to search into the recesses of our own hearts to see whether that vice of pride, that fatal intimation of the mind dwells within our bosoms. Are we humble? Are we better pleased to minister in the lower places of the sanctuary than in its exalted stations that involve the terrible responsibility for the greater number of souls? Are we free from ambition? Or, on the other hand, are we habituated to dwell upon our learning, upon our talents, upon our eloquence, or upon our virtues? Do we bear with slights, or do we not take fire at the least affront, real or supposed? Oh, if such be the case, let us implore of Almighty God, through the intercession of the greatest created model of humility, the humblest of all creatures, the blessed Mother of God, to grant us the grace of true humility; which, by making us imitate Christ in this world, will insure for us a place near Him in His own bright kingdom in the next. But Christ was not only humble; He was also meek. The bruised reed He did not break; the smoking flax He did not extinguish. He bore not only the ignorance, the stupidity, the contentions of His disciples; but He bore also the outrages, the savage cruelties which were heaped upon Him. And when the yells of gratified malice mocked at every death throes that quivered through His lacerated frame what was His petition to His Heavenly Father? Was it for punishment on those ungrateful beings? No. "Father," He exclaimed, "forgive them; they know not what they do." Oh, this is true charity. This is the charity that we as priests and Bishops are called upon to imitate. If we wish to be recognised as the true followers of Christ on His Judgment Day we must love all—whether friends or foes, whether strangers or our fellow-countrymen; whether those of our own religion or those who are unhappily wandering in the mazes of error. We must love especially the members of our flock, not only in word, but in deed and in truth. We must love even them when their misdeeds wring our hearts with anguish. Our love must pursue them in their wanderings, hoping all things, bearing all things, ready to sacrifice ourselves for their everlasting happiness. But the great virtue that appeared in the conduct of Our Blessed Lord was devotedness to His Father and His Father's interests. He came into this world, as He says, not to do His own will, but the will of Him who sent Him. What are the first words recorded of Him? "Do you not know," said He to His blessed mother, "that I must be about My Father's business?" What meat refreshed Him in His weary journey in quest of lost souls? He tells us Himself it was the doing the will of His Father. It was this that caused Him to have recourse to prayer as His best consolation amidst all the ingratitude that He met with from men. After days of fatigue he spent all nights in prayer, as the Evangelists assure us. When at Jerusalem He was accustomed, when the shadows of evening were falling upon the earth, to retire to the dark olive grove, and there pour forth to His Heavenly Father expressions of burning love and petitions for unhappy man. And so invariable was this custom that the traitor Judas, without the slightest hesitation, meeting the satellites of the High Priest, went to the garden, certain that he would there find his betrayed Master in prayer. This is the great virtue at which we should all aim. This ought to be the true characteristic of the priest. This it is which will render his yoke sweet and his burden light. Form all the resolutions we may, our resolutions shall be broken, our courage

shall fail, and we shall find our struggles against unruly inclinations too wearisome, and the temptations of life too powerful for weakness such as ours. But if we love God in the way He commands—with our whole heart, our whole soul, with all our mind and all our strength, then virtue, instead of being a wearisome task, will become the source of the greatest delight, producing in us that blessed peace, that banquet of the soul, that sunshine of the heart, which true lovers of Christ will always enjoy. Now is this devoted love of God the mainspring of all our actions? Is it for this we have labored? Is it for this we have prayed? Is this the animating principle of all our conduct? If it is not, if we do not give our hearts fully to God, then, indeed, we shall wander away from His service, and we shall become the odour of destruction instead of the odour of life to our flock. Let us remember at all times that if we had faith to remove mountains, if we had the gifts of prophecy and of all knowledge, if we spoke with the tongues of angels, still if we had not that full and all-penetrating love of God, we are as worthless in His sight even as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Humility, patience, and charity, devoted love of God, are the graces we ought to imitate from the example set us by Christ. Let us pray to Almighty God that we may copy them into our conduct; that we may disregard the pleasures and pomps of this world, which He despised; and which on our baptism day we promised to renounce. Then we shall be as living gospels to our flock. They shall see in our conduct how Christ would have acted under similar circumstances; their hearts shall be still united, that so the faith shall be preserved and transmitted from generation to generation, to be the best blessing to God's people. And if in cultivating a spirit of holiness to enable us to triumph over every temptation, we find constant watchfulness and every sacrifice of inclination necessary, let us go in spirit to Pilot's hall or to the hill of Calvary, and see how the Son of God loved us, how His love was written for us by the scourge that tore His back, and the iron nails driven into His quivering hands and feet; let us there think of the amazing reward which He has prepared for us. Generous as we may be towards Him, God will never be outdone in generosity. There is not a sacrifice which we make for Him that He will not abundantly repay, and in a manner worthy of His own most bountiful nature. He has promised that He will seat us on His throne; that we shall enter into joy; that we shall have all that bliss which the human heart could not in its present state endure without absolutely breaking with delight, and which, even in its disembodied state, it could not bear unless it was fortified by another gift from God—the light of glory. Let us then constantly think of these immense rewards, for we are assured that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the joys which God has prepared for those who love Him."

When the sermon had finished the Cardinal took his place at the faldstool before the altar and intoned the psalm "*Salvum me fac*," which was continued to its close by the prelates and the choir of priests. His Eminence then pronounced the solemn invocation to the Holy Ghost that He would descend upon the Council and guide its deliberations, so that no human consideration—neither fear nor favor—should cause its members to deviate in the least degree from the way of truth and justice. The Litany of the Saints was next sung, His Eminence invoking a blessing on the Council before the conclusion of the supplications; that portion of the Gospel of St. Luke which records the sending forth by our Lord of His Apostles "to preach the Kingdom of God and heal the infirm" was chanted by the deacon; the hymn of the Holy Ghost was again solemnly and impressively given by the assembled ecclesiastics, and the public portion of the inauguration was then completed. All not belonging to the Synod were requested to retire, the chapel doors were closed, and the Council went into the session for deliberation and for business.

It will, no doubt, have been remarked that we have made no mention of a lay attendance at the ceremonial. There were, indeed, some of the laity present, but they were very few. This is easily accounted for. The College chapel is very small, and it was feared that if any public intimation were given that the laity would be admitted to the function such numbers would have come as it would have been found absolutely impossible to accommodate in the chapel. We need not say that this absence was not caused by any reluctance to the solemn and touching rite of the day—they would have been present in thousands if room for the thousands could have been provided. If they were not present in body, they were present in spirit, and we are sure that there was not a parish in Ireland in which many and many a prayer was not offered yesterday for every needful light and guidance for the venerable assembly that is now congregated in Maynooth. Had the new church of the college, for which all so anxiously longing, and whose want was never more painfully felt than on yesterday, been in existence in all its true proportions and capacities, it would have been found only too limited to have received all of Ireland's priesthood and laity who would have gladly thronged to the function of the Council's inauguration.—*London Tablet.*

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS WINE DRINKERS.—Mr. Vizetelly in his "Wines of the World" tells us that, with all the increased consumption of wine in the United Kingdom, a comparison of the quantity drunk during the year 1872 by 1,851,792 Parisians, with the quantity consumed during the same year by 31,628,338 inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, shows how little a wine-drinking people we really are. The Parisians drank no less than 85,849,304 gallons of wine, equal to 40½ gallons per head, whereas the entire population of the United Kingdom drank merely 16,878,169 gallons, or less than one-fifth of the quantity consumed by the inhabitants of Paris alone, and only a little beyond half a gallon per head.

FORGED BANK NOTES.—Her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm reports that the banks in Sweden will no longer cash Bank of England notes, in consequence of the numerous forgeries said to be in circulation on the Continent.

GENERAL NEWS.

WORKINGMEN'S PEACE ASSOCIATION.—At the second meeting in Paris, Mr. Arch made a speech, and insisted on the power of the working-classes, if they would only petition perseveringly in spite of rebuffs, and on the identity of their interests in all countries. Four more resolutions were carried, the second declaring that the present armaments of Europe are an unbearable burden on the people, and calculated to lead to war; the third—on which Mr. Arch spoke—affirming that the workingmen of all countries should "organise a movement for the purpose of securing permanent peace," and should vote only for the candidates who pledge themselves to support the principle of arbitration; the fourth inviting the Workingmen's Peace Association to take the initiative in this organisation; and the fifth recommending a propaganda in favor of the cause. The second resolution was carried with only one dissentient; the third unanimously, after a French member had fruitlessly endeavored to obtain from the Conference a resolution in favor of Republics everywhere; and the fourth and fifth also unanimously. There were only about five Frenchmen present, a fact which gives the measure of the interest which the movement has aroused in Paris; for, if the French workmen had really cared about it, the rule about admission by ticket would certainly not have prevented a far more numerous attendance. The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' says:—"How little Parisian journalists often know of what passes in their own capital is shown by a paragraph in a paper published recently, which states that M. Arch, the great English agitator, yesterday, in London, addressed English workmen, members of the Peace Society. Would the editor be surprised to hear that this speech was delivered in Paris, and was ostensibly addressed to French workmen, though Englishmen formed the majority of the audience? As will be inferred from this blunder, the English Peace Mission has attracted very little notice in Paris."

SIR RICHARD WALLACE AND HIS IRISH TENANTRY.—A large and influential deputation of the tenantry on the Hertford estate has waited on Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., and presented him with an address expressive of the happiness and security enjoyed by the tenantry under his rule. Sir Richard, in replying, referred to a rumour which had gained currency respecting his intention to dispose of the Hertford estate, and said it was quite true he had entertained the idea of selling a portion of the property, and with that view had been taking proceedings to obtain a parliamentary title. As great facilities were offered by the Irish Land Act to tenants for the acquisition of their farms he thought that perhaps the tenants might be glad to purchase their respective holdings, and thus become their own landlords. However, he had no intention of severing his connection with them. A liberal offer had been made for the whole of the property, but he could not make up his mind to accept it. He would endeavor to promote and develop the interests of the tenantry in every possible way.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. SULLIVAN, M.P.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., nearly lost his life while bathing off the rocks at a wild and dangerous part of the Irish coast, between Kilkee and Loop Head. He was overpowered by an enormous breaker, and despite desperate efforts to save himself by clutching the rocks he was rolled and dashed helplessly along the ledges beneath the cliff, and eventually into the deep water beyond. Although much hurt and bleeding all over Mr. Sullivan succeeded in swimming to shore. His body was much torn and lacerated, but he received no really serious wounds. On his arrival late in the afternoon at Kilkee the town was illuminated. Tar barrels were placed round the circular sweep of the bathing strand, and a band and banners escorted the hon. gentleman's carriage to the house of the parish priest, where speeches were delivered.

CARDINAL MACCLOSKEY.—The Pope recently gave an audience to Cardinal MacCloskey. His Eminence was accompanied by his secretary and the Rector of the American College, and his arrival was awaited by two Cardinals and several prelates in the Throne-room of the Vatican. The new Cardinal was immediately ushered into the Pope's private apartments, and his Holiness on his entering rose and embraced him. The Pope and the Cardinal remained together alone for half an hour.

A "GOSHA" LADY.—It has been stated by several of the Indian papers that the Princess of Tanjore intends to pay her respects in person to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Madras. This report is, however, authoritatively contradicted. It may not, says the 'South Indian Times,' be generally known that the Princess is a "gosha" lady, which, being interpreted, means that her husband is the only favored individual of the sterner sex who may behold her and live. If her Highness, therefore, did determine to visit the Prince, she would have to gaze on his Royal countenance, and converse with him through the keyhole of some retired apartment adjoining his reception-room. This arrangement, it is considered, would be both awkward and inconvenient. There are, however, many women in this country—not "gosha" ladies—who, in the pursuit of knowledge, are not above applying both eye and ear to the keyhole, and derive much pleasure and consolation from the practice.

THE CAVOUR FAMILY EXTINGUISHED.—The Marquis Eynardo Benso di Cavour, the last male representative of the family of the great statesman, is no more, and with his death the family becomes extinct. The Marquis Don Michele Giuseppe had two sons, Gustavus and Camillo. In 1860 Camillo died without issue and unmarried. Four years later his brother Gustavus died suddenly. Gustavus had two sons, one of whom died in the war in Lombardy in 1848, and Eynardo remained to inherit the riches of his father and uncle. He was well and carefully educated, had considerable talent, but avoided politics and public life. He stood once for a seat as Deputy in the Sardinian Chamber, but had few votes. He was not a Freemason, was by some considered to have leanings towards an ecclesiastical career, and was extremely charitable.

The race of Cavour may be said to be extinct. So much for those who aspire to thwart the will of the Almighty. It is the old, old—very old—story. Judas betrayed the Saviour of mankind, and soon after Judas hanged himself. Count Cavour may be thanked for the spoilation of the Church of Christ, and the indignities to which his Holiness, the saintly Pío Nono, has been subjected, and the race of Cavour has become exterminated. Yet, according to all accounts, up to Count Cavour's time there was no more happy prolific family. For centuries the family of Cavour produced a succession of marquises and counts. And now we hear of the death of the male branch of this old family. Worldlings will see nothing in this; but if they look back impartially to the history of Christianity—if they study the careers of the successors of the first Pope of Rome, the ever-memorable St. Peter—they will see many a miracle and sequence in all; and if their innate bigotry is not too firmly established, they cannot fail to notice the repeated fulfillments of the promise of Christ, that he should be with His Church even unto the consummation.

NUNS AS WORKHOUSE NURSES.—At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Waterford Union, Major O'Gorman, M.P., moved that the Infirmarian Nuns, or Sisters of Mercy, be appointed nurses in the workhouse hospitals. The hon. and gallant gentleman read a number of letters from the chairmen of unions where there were nuns acting as nurses, showing the great amount of good they were doing, and said he was sure their appointment to this union would be productive of much benefit. The motion was seconded by Mr. Clappett, a Protestant Guardian, and was carried by 32 to 5, the majority comprising five Protestant members. The result is mainly attributable to the unceasing support given to the movement by Alderman Redmond, who originated it.

The 'Avenir des Landes' says the Jesuits have bought the estate of Beaumont, near Pau, where they will erect a free university.

A telegram from Madrid states that at the instance of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Justice has decided to place the Bishop of Urgel at the disposal of the judicial authorities. He will, however, be kept in a place to be fixed upon by the Government, where he will remain as a prisoner of war.

The Irish Census extended to religion, and the result is a list of nearly 150 forms of faith. Nine-tenths of the people range themselves in five classes:—4,153,867 Roman Catholics; 667,993 Protestant Episcopalians; 497,648 Presbyterians; 43,441 Methodists. The remaining 52,423 belong to "other denominations." Among them are 1538 Covenanters; 2600 Brethren and Christian Brethren, the majority of them women; 6 Exclusive Brethren, 3 of them women; 40 Non-Sectarians; 4 Orthodox; 5 Christadelphians; 5 Humanitarians; 44 Christian Israelites; 33 Mormons and 10 Latter Day Saints, 17 of them women. A few call themselves followers of some more or less known man; there are 10 Darbyites, 9 Puseyites, 6 Walkerists, 5 Morrissonians, and 1 Kellyite. There are 60 Free-Thinkers, 49 persons of "no denomination," 16 Deists, 6 Theists, 1 Atheist, 8 Secularists, one Materialist. When we come to count "single persons," we are in a labyrinth of varieties. There is an idmiter, a Reformer (a woman), a disciple of "natural religion," a philanthropist, a saint of no sect, a protestor against all priestcraft, a latitudinarian, a Socialist, a Sabbatarian, a Buddhist, a Mussulman, a True Moslem, a Confucian, a Pagan. Four men and one woman describe themselves as "undetermined" or "undecided;" and there remain, after all, 830 males and 214 females whose religious profession is entirely "unspecified."

The news comes from Melbourne that scarlet fever is doing the work of wholesale destruction; entire families are swept away. Not only is the city of Melbourne scourged with this fatal disease, but many of the up-country towns are similarly, though to a less degree, afflicted. So great is the alarm in Melbourne that the most active steps are being taken to enforce all the sanitary measures enacted, while new ones have been created, the most important of which is providing for the entire abolition in every town and borough of those abominations—cesspools. With the view, too, of instructing the people upon the subject of hygiene, the Health Officer of Melbourne is engaged in giving free evening lectures in the principal hall of each ward in the city.

The Melbourne 'Daily Telegraph' in a recent issue says:—"Philosophers have quarrelled about the surest sign of civilisation. There is no occasion for the dispute. The test is the presence of flower-gardens. The love of flowers is universal, but it increases steadily as a nation grows in refinement and taste until at last no home is complete without these ornaments. They furnish the cottage, they add grace to the mansion. A house without a garden, and a room without flowers, come to be equally abhorrent. The bride is decked with flowers. They are the favourite gift from a friend, and the sick welcome nothing more than their presence. And the last sad office is to deck the grave with flowers. They come to be interwoven with joy and sorrow."

The Timaru 'Herald' says:—It is not generally known that there exists in South Canterbury an unlimited quantity of the finest marble. Our attention has been drawn to two splendid samples procured from the Kakahu, and polished by Mr. George Munro, sculptor, of Dunedin. One specimen is green, and the other of a dove color, a handsome grain running through each. Our informant states that the marble, of which there are several shades, is equal to the best Sicilian and French sorts, and that it is by far the best discovered in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Munro has taken a lease of a piece of country on the Kakahu, and intends to convey the marble to Dunedin, and polish it there. If the marble is as good as it is described to be it cannot fail to become an important article of export from South Canterbury.

The cost of the last session of Parliament is estimated by Mr. Luckie, M.H.R., at £30,000. Of this sum no less than £16,500 is for actual payment in cash to members for their expenses, in addition to a sum of £1,050 for their passages to and from their places of residence and the capital. To Bellamy's is voted £400 for furniture, and £500 as a special subsidy; to say nothing of free gas, firing, &c.

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WE wish to inform our Country friends, that Mr. OLIVER CUMMINS, our travelling Agent, will visit the following towns during the month, viz.:—Lawrence, Roxburgh, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Arrowtown, Cardrona, Queenstown, Shotover, and Skippers.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS removing from one part of the Colony to another will please notify the same by letter, and thereby save themselves and us unnecessary trouble and expence.

It is requested that any irregularity in the delivery of **THE TABLET** be notified to the Manager, so that means may be taken to rectify the mistake.

Subscribers are also requested to bear in mind the fact that the expenses of the paper are very heavy, and have to be met regularly. If they will take the hint and pay their subscriptions with regularity it would save the Company considerable inconvenience.

All Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. J. J. CONNOR, Manager, **TABLET** Office, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have had two inquiries from Lawrence in reference to the height of Daniel O'Connell, and have taken some trouble to ascertain the information requested. All we can find is that O'Connell was over six feet high, and as we have had the happiness of knowing the liberator we should say that, although we cannot give his exact height and so settle any question of dispute, when it is stated that he was over six feet high, it may be taken as correct.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

WANTED A POLICY.

THE patrons of Abolition are loud in the expression of their disappointment at the reticence of provincialists. This reticence has been written down as a serious fault, and the advocates of provincialism have been censured for not putting forth a scheme of government to take the place of the provincial form. This is extraordinary. In spite of the determined opposition of provincialists, the present Government and their supporters have carried a Bill to abolish provinces at the end of the next session of Parliament; and having done this, they turn round on their opponents and blame them for not suggesting something to take the place of provincialism, forgetting, or at all events acting as if they had forgotten, that the Abolition Act of last session may be repealed in the next, and that it was with a view to the possibility, nay probability, of such a repeal, that the Abolition Act itself provided that it should not take effect till another session had elapsed.

Logically, therefore, provincialists, had they been foolish enough to do what abolitionists affect to have expected them to do, would have relinquished their legitimate position and abandoned their vantage ground. In a word, had they done as their adversaries seemed to wish them to do, they would have weakly given up their policy, and become the dupes of their political enemies. The opposition of last session has its policy, which may be summed up in these words:—Provincialism modified to meet the exigencies of the present.

This, however, does not appear reasonable to abolitionists; these seem to think that it is peculiarly the duty of those who opposed the Government scheme, and who intend, if possible, to repeal the obnoxious Abolition Act next session, to propound a policy in lieu of that which they are determined to uphold. Why? Is it that they are themselves unable to devise a satisfactory scheme of government to take the place of the provinces they would abolish? It would seem so; hardly any other conclusion appears possible under the circumstances. Their political powers, therefore, are entirely destructive, without any admixture of the constructive or reparative elements.

But provincialists may justly ask abolitionists why they themselves do not propound a scheme of government, and why they wait for windfalls from their opponents. The Government party is bound to propose a satisfactory measure for local government, but as yet all their attempts in this direction have proved utter failures and mere delusions. What have they proposed to give us in place of provinces? Municipalities, road boards, and shires, and endowments—nothing more. We have all these things already, and under more satisfactory conditions than those offered by abolitionists. We have municipalities, road boards, and endowments, and the people of this province of Otago have a shire law, of which they can avail themselves whenever and wherever they please.

Abolitionists, then, after having, so far as they could, deprived the people of the management of their own affairs, magnanimously propose to compensate them with that species of local government which they already possess, minus, however, some very liberal provisions of our Shire Act, and the control of a large portion of the land fund! It is wonderful! Provincial governments are to be utterly destroyed, and our compensation, which it is said will be a vast improvement on the present order of things, is to consist in a part, and a part only, of the rights and endowments the people enjoy at this moment. The attempt of the abolitionists is, then, a barefaced attempt to curtail the rights of the provinces by diminishing their liberties and pilfering from them a portion of their revenues by a process of law.

This is how the matter appears to us, and to many others, and our surprise is great to find that up to the present, notwithstanding frequent assurances that New Zealand should have more efficient local self government than heretofore, not one member of the Cabinet, not one writer or speaker on the abolition side has ventured even to hint as to what this local self government is to be. It would be worse than idle to introduce again the Local Government Bill of last session. It would be scouted out of the House amidst the laughter and jeers of hon. members, because it would give, in place of the control over our own affairs which we now possess through provincial governments, actually less local government than we have already under and side by side with provincial governments. Yet, so far as appearances go, the abolition party is incapable of devising any other scheme. In fact, they have admitted as much, for have not their leaders affirmed again and again that nothing could be definitely settled till time and experience had developed our wants and their remedies? The Abolition Act, therefore, is a leap in the dark, and the Government forces the people, or endeavours to do so, out of the well-beaten track in which they have advanced to an almost unparalleled pitch of prosperity, in order to launch them on an untrodden way which leads no one knows where. The abolitionists want a policy: being puzzled on the subject, they fall foul of provincialists for not providing them with what they are so sorely in need of, and abuse them roundly for not providing them with the necessary article.

MR. MACANDREW'S PAMPHLET.

SINCE the above leader was put in type, an important pamphlet from the pen of the very able Superintendent of Otago has been published. We regret exceedingly that owing to our not having received a copy of this brochure in time to write at length about it this week, our present notice of it must be rather short and unsatisfactory. In our next issue, however, we shall probably reprint it in its entirety, at all events we shall criticise it fully.

Here, and now, we may say there is nothing in this pamphlet to which we object, nothing that is at all in antagonism to the views advocated by the **TABLET** from the beginning on the question of Abolition. We can go further and say that although we have never been of Mr. Mac-

ANDREW's political party, on the subject of Provincialism *versus* Centralism, we entirely sympathise with the views he has so clearly, dispassionately, and ably puts forth in his "Address to the People of Otago."

His address is singularly well written, and is manifestly the production of a Master in New Zealand politics. His Honor does not travel to Greece and Rome, for examples, or go back to the last days of the Irish Parliament in quest of proofs for or against Provincialism, nor does he take flight into the upper regions of gushing and imaginative patriots, or philosophical statesmen in the expectation of creating a New Zealand nationality on the ruins of popular and local government; but he speaks right on what he does know from long and intimate acquaintance with our public affairs.

He calmly states the conviction to which he has come, as the result of his experience. "I repeat," he says, p. 5, "that the Abolition Bill, if carried into operation must be disastrous to the interests of this Province in various ways." Mr. MACANDREW thinks that abolition has taken a wrong direction, and that it is the Central Government at Wellington that needs curtailing and at least partial abolition. He is not opposed to the reducing of the number of Provinces, but he entertains no doubt whatever that the well-being of the colony imperatively demands a reform which will, whilst it defines and enlarges the powers of Provincial legislatures, reduce the Central Government to very small dimensions indeed. In this opinion we entirely coincide. This, in our judgment, is what the country wants, and what it must have if it is to progress, and if its various parts are to live in peace and harmony.

As a specimen of Mr. MACANDREW's style, and of the forcible and popular way in which he writes home to his constituents, here is one paragraph from p. 4.

"It cannot, I presume, be denied that, considering the extent of its territory, the short period of its existence, and the comparatively small handful of its population, the progress of Otago hitherto has been perfectly marvellous, all the more so looking at the fact that it has contributed upwards of *two millions* of money to the Colonial chest, in respect of which there has not been one single sixpence of value received. Just fancy to yourselves what this sum might have accomplished had it been expended in developing the resources of the Province." Again we quote from the same page: "As a striking example of the contrast between the two systems we need only revert to the fact that under the General administration, the cost to the Colony on immigration has been upwards of £21 10s. 0d. a head for each statute adult, while under the system so successfully carried on for years by the Provincial Government, the total cost did not exceed £15 10s. 0d. per adult." In p. 5 we find the following: "The Provincial Legislature and Executive of Otago (which could fulfil all the functions of the Colonial Legislature and Executive without any additional charge) costs one shilling and sixpence per head on the population of the Province, while the Colonial Parliament and Executive costs two shillings and nine pence per head."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have received the third number of the 'Monitor,' a monthly journal, published in Melbourne, and are glad to see that it is likely to prove a most useful addition to the Catholic Press. We always hail the birth of a new comrade in the cause of Catholic literature with pleasure. In this age of general newspapers, stuffed as they are with so much unjust and calumnious matter, the Catholic Press is an absolute necessity, and no family claiming to be Catholic should be without their Catholic newspaper. This is the antidote that will rectify the poison that the general run of newspapers are daily pouring into the ears of old and young alike. The Press, it may be truly said, is now governing the world; its power for good and evil is almost unlimited. It meets you in the street, and in your places of business, and follows you to your homes. You cannot escape it; you are bound to read it, and often the flush of honest indignation will mantle your cheek when you meet the coarse and scandalous articles that have become so fashionable. You think of your children, and you naturally look round for a weapon with which you may defend them from the wiles of this subtle and powerful enemy of your faith and household. Your only weapon is the Press—the Catholic Press; and though you may now have to carry on the battle on unequal ground, yet you are bound to draw the sword and give your enemy a bold and undaunted front. The Catholic Press is an institution that is now commanding the attention of the Catholic authorities all over the world, and, as it is, when properly conducted, a powerful educating agency, it will receive such support and patronage at our hands as the subject deserves. Let us, then, foster the Catholic Press and give it all the assistance we have in our power.

An instance of great liberality on the part of the Standard Insurance Company came to light a few days ago. A fire lately occurred at Malvern, by which a building owned by a gentleman

residing at Christchurch, together with the stock-in-trade it contained, was totally destroyed. The owner, Mr. Ford, had omitted to give notice to the Standard Office, where the building was insured, that it had been converted into a store (which, legally, rendered him liable to lose the insurance), but the insurance company took it into consideration that there had not been any wilful negligence, and paid Mr. Ford the full amount of the insurance.

LAST week, in our theatrical notice, an error crept in, which is easily understood in typographical circles, but which must have somewhat astonished those outside of that profession—the word *Davis* having been inserted after the mention of Mr. Jefferson's name. These mistakes are unpleasant when they destroy the meaning of a sentence, or make it ridiculous; they are in themselves an evil, but that is only natural where there are so many "devils" hovering about. They are often a prolific source of amusement to all except those immediately concerned. We know of a case that happened in Melbourne, where a worthy Scotchman, who had a predilection for his own countrymen, wanted to employ a cook. He drew his advertisement as follows:—"Wanted a good Scotch cook, &c." but from some evil cause or other, for which the imps above referred to may be able to account, the word "black" was inserted between the words "good" and "Scotch." Of course it read: "Wanted a good black Scotch cook."

MR. DEANS, the Acclimatisation Society's manager, sent a telegram into town from Clinton, intimating that he had succeeded in distributing 3,520 trout in the Waiwera, Pomahaka, and other streams in the locality without the loss of a single fish. This is highly satisfactory.

A MAN, while looking for cattle the other day on the south side of the Manawatu River, in a dense bush, saw a sailor's box lodged in the branches of a large rata tree twenty feet from the ground. He climbed up the tree, opened the box, and saw a human skeleton wrapped in some pieces of blanket.

WE are authorised by the Committee that tendered the first annual picnic to the children attending St. Joseph's Schools, to state that those pic-nics were initiated and carried to a successful issue solely for the benefit of the schools, and that it was intended to hold them annually for the same purpose. We willingly give publicity to the above as we understand that a majority of the Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Society have resolved to hold a *fete* for the benefit of a brass band on the same day as the school children have their picnic, totally ignoring the object for which those pic-nics were intended. We are informed that it is their intention to invite the school children to the *fete*, but we hardly think the management of the schools would permit such a thing. They were shamefully treated last year and it is to be hoped that the schools will not be made an attraction this year for the purpose of raising money for a brass band that has already cost the Catholics of Dunedin, during the last twelve months, close on seventy pounds.

WE wish to notify to our Lawrence subscribers, that the TABLET is despatched from our office every Thursday evening, after being carefully checked, and should it not reach them by Saturday morning at the farthest, they cannot blame us, as the Post Office authorities alone are at fault.

THE *Shanghran* continues to be the sensation of the hour. The Theatre is well filled each night. The management have certainly struck a "lead," and it is hard to say when it will run out. You hear the word "Shanghran" repeated on all sides, and one is made to feel at a disadvantage if he has not seen the "great novelty." What does the word mean? is frequently asked. For the information of those who may feel curious on the subject we define the word as follows:—The *Shanghran* is a person who is always on the move from one place to another, or who has no definite way of getting his living—a sort of vagrant.

The 'Star' (Auckland) appears with an altered heading as follows:—"The 'Evening Star,' with which are incorporated the 'Echo,' the 'Evening News,' and the 'Morning News.'" The following notice also appears:—"I have this day sold to Messrs Reed and Brett the copyright, goodwill, and advertising boards of the 'Echo' newspaper, and printing business in connection therewith, and venture to hope that the support hitherto accorded to the 'Echo' will be transferred by the public to that firm.—GEORGE JONES, jun.—Nov. 12, 1875." The purchase price is understood to be £1500.

THE last 'Gazette' contains the usual quarterly return of imports and exports, which are thus set down:—Imports, £2,041,237, as against £2,280,513 for the corresponding quarter of last year. Auckland imports are valued at £482,207, against £510,598 last year; Wellington, £313,910, as against £346,586 last year; Lyttelton, £355,263, as against £310,591 last year; Dunedin, £553,618, as against £751,528 last year. Exports, total value, £767,891, as against £668,788 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Auckland exports are set down at £175,563, as against £124,063 for the corresponding quarter of last year; Wellington, £123,990, as against £31,298 last year; Lyttelton, £137,822, as against £98,420 last year; Dunedin, £337,447, as against £210,207 last year.

THE ship *Calypso*, which came into port yesterday forenoon, brought 54 valuable long-wooled Lincoln sheep, selected from the celebrated flock of Mr. Howard McIntosh, of Langton Grange, near Spilsby. These valuable animals came out in charge of Mr. Frederick Woods, and are magnificent specimens of the Lincoln sheep. Fifteen of them are rams, and the remainder ewes. They have been especially imported for Messrs. Sutton Brothers, of Flint's Bush Station, Southland. The Local Cattle Board resolved that as both foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and pleuro were prevalent in Great Britain on the departure of the said ship, the stock on board be ordered to be landed on the Quarantine Island and be detained there for three months. Resolved, further, that all bedding and forage in use on board the ship in connection with the said stock be destroyed or landed at the Island. We may here state that the *Calypso* contains sheep only, but as she left home during the prevalence of the diseases above-mentioned, it was thought advisable to take the action provided in the resolutions carried by the Board.

A NUMBER of new chums are finding their way into the interior, and the stations have had to turn several parties away who offered to work for their "tucker." The reason alleged for this state of matters is that the men are unable to undertake the usual run of out-door labor. Under the heading of "Shearing Intelligence," the 'Tuapeka Times' tells us the clip on most of the neighboring runs will be as large, if not larger, than on previous years; most of the runholders having cleared their runs of cattle since the rise in the price of wool took place. Some of the country butchers are at their wits' end to procure a supply of beef. Prices rule high, and there is every probability of further increase during the coming year, unless, indeed, a large supply of imported horned stock should be brought into the market.

RAILWAY traffic in Canterbury is increasing at a rapid rate. A comparative return of the traffic and receipts for September of this and the past two years gives the following results:—Merchandise, 14,694 tons in 1874 against 29,383 tons in 1875; passengers, 29,983 in 1874 against 43,052 in 1875; receipts, £7,577 in 1874 against £15,159 in 1875. The Canterbury railways are now earning over £150,000 a year.

THE Manuka Creek Tunnel is to be bricked for a distance of a quarter of a chain at each end. It is expected that the tunnel will be completed by March.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the contractor for the Mosgiel, North Taieri, and Outram branch railway line to commence its construction on Monday next. Numbers of Chinamen are congregating in the vicinity with the prospect of securing employment on the line.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the question as to compensation of the Manse tenants, through the widening of Princes-street.—After a good deal of preliminary business had been gone through, and the reading of correspondence from the respective legal advisers of the Council and Manse-street tenants—Councillor Grant moved that the offer agreeing to £20,000 be accepted. He stated that he had at first and all along been against the widening of the street, but seeing that the matter had gone so far, he thought that it should now be settled.—A long discussion took place, after which Councillor Leary stated that he wished to have the matter settled, but thought that could not be done simply by the resolution which had been submitted. He would therefore move as an amendment, "That the correspondence be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to arrange with the Manse Reserve tenants for widening Princes-street, provided that the total amount of compensation payable by the Corporation, inclusive of all costs and charges, shall not exceed the cost of £20,000." He considered that, under all the circumstances, the time had arrived when the matter should be compromised, and more especially as that course had been advised by the Citizens' Committee in recommending the payment referred to.—Councillor Chapman seconded the amendment, and, in doing so, stated that it might even be adopted by the mover of the resolution. In supporting the payment of such a large amount as that proposed, he would explain that he had always been opposed from the very first to it, and he still thought it altogether excessive. But there were various other matters to be considered in connection with the subject, and one of these was as to what position they might be placed in in the event of the pending litigation taking a turn disadvantageous to the Council, in which case there was the possibility of their being landed into an enormous expenditure, including the whole costs besides. He had given the question every consideration, and although it was with great reluctance, he thought the Council had better come to a decisive settlement, and with that view he supported the amendment, leaving it in the hands of the Finance Committee. Besides, after the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee, they could not well go behind the proposal.—Councillor Campbell stated that he was only prepared to support £18,000 being offered, and he thought that quite enough. When he looked over the list of claims for buildings, he could not but feel surprised. There was, for instance, a sum of £4,000 asked for a little bit of a building put up with splits, and in a half-tumble down condition, and there were others about the same. A large number of the citizens in the South were opposed to the expenditure; but with the view of getting it settled, he would not oppose it, although he felt bound to enter his disapproval of it.—After some remarks from the Mayor, the question was put, when the amendment was carried.

THE Choral Society's second concert of the season was given in the University Hall on Monday evening. The crowded state of the hall is the best proof of the high estimation in which these concerts are held by the public; and, although every inch of available room was occupied, we understand that large numbers had to be refused admission. There were about 60 performers in all, and we are glad to be able to say that the concert was more successful than the last one.

WE have been requested to call attention to the postponement of the usual meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society. The next meeting will be held on Nov. 22, when it is probable that important matters will be brought up for discussion.

THE remains of the late Mr. James Copeland were borne to their final resting place, at the South Dunedin Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased gentleman being buried in a family vault in the Church of England portion of the cemetery. The body was buried with military honors, and the strength of the various companies represented was:—North Dunedin Rifles, under Lieutenant Pell, 40; City Guards, under Captain Wales, 11; ditto cadets, 24; ditto band, 7; Naval Brigade, under Captain Staveley, 5; Artillery, under Captain Jack, 12; firemen, under Captain Johnston, 20; Artillery Band, &c. There were also present Major Atkinson (Tokomairiro), Captain Andrew (West Taieri), Captain Goldie (P.C.N.B.), and several members of country corps.

A MEETING of the residents of St. Kilda and Musselburgh was held in the Forbury School-house on Monday night. Mr. Paton was voted to the chair, and stated that at a meeting held on September 6, it was resolved that a committee should be formed to carry out

arrangements for the formation of a second municipality, and in connection with that they had carried out the work to the best of their ability. The municipality would be gazetted to-day or to-morrow. The Caversham Road Board, however, had a claim upon them for £195 15s 4d, which the Board wanted to be guaranteed, and when this fact was made known to him (the Chairman), he had thought it was his duty to call this meeting. He concluded by saying that the municipality would have been gazetted last week, had it not been for this d. bt. Considerable discussion ensued, and ultimately the following motion was carried:—"That we, the ratepayers of St. Kilda and Musselburgh, are willing to pay to the Caversham Road Board all just demands."

THE drawing of prizes in connection with the art union in aid of the Catholic Church and School, St. Bathans, came off on Monday, 1st inst., under the supervision of several members of the School and Art Union Committees. There were ninety-three prizes, and although—as in all cases of this nature—several of those were of trifling worth, there was a large proportion of really good prizes among them. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Bunny, Secretary to the School Committee, returned thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the affair by the residents of St. Bathans of every denomination, both in bestowing prizes and the purchase of tickets, and great aid, he said, had also been given by many ladies and gentlemen living far away from the district of Mount Ida. Mr. Bunny concluded by saying that the art union was a greater financial success than the School Committee had hoped for. We are glad to learn that three valuable prizes fell to the lot of patrons in Dunedin. The picture to be selected by his Lordship the Bishop going to Mrs. Court, Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. C. Carroll were the other fortunate winners.

THE Try Again Company had a cleaning up (says the 'Cromwell Argus') from their last crushing on Thursday, which resulted in a return of 136ozs 13dwts. from 67 tons of stone. The stuff was taken from a shaft 60 feet below the level of the present tunnel, and the fortunate holders have, we hear, hit on a splendid run of stone showing two feet in width at that depth. They expect a continuation of a body of quartz which will yield a return equal at all events to that crushed last week.

MR. J. J. EAGHERTY has been elected Mayor of Green Island for 1875-6. He polled 45 votes against 20 by Mr. Pollock and 14 by Mr. Runciman.

At the Harbour Board's meeting held on Tuesday, it was decided to order from England a contractor's locomotive at the cost of between £750 and £1,000 and a hundred tons of rails and fastenings; and a resolution was carried to request the City Council to authorise Mr. Mirams to consult with the Board's engineer with a view to providing in connection with the proposed scheme of harbor improvement the necessary outlets for sewage. On the motion of Mr. Tewsley, it was resolved that, in calling for tenders for the wharf extension in timber, tenders should be invited for the construction of so many feet of concrete sea wall (tenderers to provide their own plans, &c.), and to guarantee their work standing for three years.

THE 'Waikato Times' says:—We are glad to learn that the rapidly increased facilities for travelling in Waikato, the natural beauty and interest of the scenery, and other circumstances, are attracting tourists to the hot springs by this route, in preference to that via Taunanga and the East Coast. Amongst the recent travellers by the Waikato route was no less a personage than Lord Lyttelton and party, lately arrived from Great Britain, and there are general indications that this route is rapidly gaining the ascendancy over all others in public estimation. The healing qualities of the hot springs are highly esteemed in Australia, and their fame has extended to Europe. During the summer there will doubtless be a large influx of invalids from all parts of New Zealand, from the neighbouring colonies, and elsewhere, to undergo a course of treatment at these famous springs, and some steps should be immediately taken to make the superiority of the Waikato route generally known.

THE Auckland 'Echo,' an evening paper, has ceased to exist. In the notice announcing its demise, it says that it has expended £3,000 in twelve months, and spared no expense or enterprise, but has come to the conclusion that Auckland cannot support another evening paper, and that it is useless to struggle against a journal so widely circulated and popular as the 'Star.'

FACILITIES are now offered by the railway department for making the through journey to Invercargill (on Saturdays) in one day. Passengers by the seven morning train reach Mataura bridge at about 5 p.m., and are conveyed into Invercargill by special train.

A NEW theatre is about to be built in Auckland. According to the plans, it is to hold over 1,000 persons, and the contract price is £7,300. There will be an additional contract for internal fittings. The general style and decoration of the building is to be Italian, and it is to be finished in seven months. This doesn't look like bad times.

The total quantity of gold exported from Melbourne since the beginning of the year to the end of September has been 586,581 oz., of which 56,61 oz., were transhipped from New Zealand. The total exports during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 803,182 oz., of which 1107,98 oz. were the produce of New Zealand. A large amount of gold is now being sent direct to England, which may to a certain extent account for the decrease in our present exports of the precious metal to Melbourne.

The following advertisement appeared in the 'Greymouth Star'—"The person who, by mistake, removed a white hat and plaid scarf from the Volunteer Hall last night, is requested to keep the same, as the owner, through having to walk home hatless and scarfless in the cold morning air, is now in a galloping consumption and does not expect to have further use for them. Gentle appropriator—Please attend the funeral of your victim."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS IN DUNEDIN.

(From the 'Otago Guardian'.)

A PUBLIC meeting of the Catholics of Dunedin was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Monday night, for the purpose of devising means to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Christian Brothers, who are expected to arrive in Dunedin about the end of the present year. There was a large attendance, including the Right Rev. Dr. Moran and the Rev. Fathers Crowley and O'Leary.

His LORDSHIP presided, and said that no doubt they were all very well aware of the object of the meeting. When Father Coleman went Home last year he received instructions to make arrangements with the Superior of the Christian Brothers to obtain some of them to teach the Catholic schools of the diocese, and to bring them out with him if they were to spare. The Superior-General promised that he would send out four in the course of two years. That period had now elapsed, and he had kept his word. They were under a great obligation to him for having done so, for almost all the dioceses in the Australian Colonies, as well as those in New Zealand, had been making applications for the Brothers for years. They had, therefore, every reason to congratulate themselves upon having had their turn served so soon. Early this year, as soon as he had purchased the house in Rattray-street from Mr. Ramsay, he wrote to the Superior-General, stating that he now had the house, and asked when, and on what terms, he would be prepared to send out the Brothers whom he had promised. He wished to have the terms clearly stated, so that there should be no misunderstanding hereafter. He received an answer through the Superior-General of the Victorian Province, who had received a letter from the Superior-General at Home requesting him to come over to Dunedin to make the necessary arrangements. The Superior-General of Victoria arrived here a few days ago, and had come over to tell him that the Brothers were already upon the sea, and would arrive in Melbourne about Christmas. He (the Bishop) on behalf and in the name of the diocese, undertook the required obligations for the reception of the Christian Brothers, and it would now depend upon the people themselves whether or not they would be here immediately after the commencement of the new year. The terms were these: The diocese shall provide a residence for them, and furnish it plainly, but with nothing which was not necessary. Then he was to undertake to pay their passage to the Colony, and also provide them with a reasonable outfit. Then they were to provide them with sufficiently furnished schoolrooms. All this he had undertaken to do. When the Superior-General saw that the building for the residence of the Brothers was a wooden one, he said that diocese should undertake at some future time to provide a permanent residence, but that it would do very well at present. What they had now to do was to pay their passage-money, and to furnish their house, and build two school-halls. He told the Superior-General of Victoria that the attendance was at present 150, and he replied that, from their experience elsewhere, he considered that it would be necessary to provide accommodation for 200 children. In accordance with the Christian Brothers' mode of teaching, this would render it necessary to build two school-halls, each 40ft. by 30ft. He was a little puzzled as to how to make arrangements for building proper schools, as he did not like to expend money on the erection of anything of a perishable character. Now that they were about to have the Christian Brothers they might look upon their schools as permanently established. He had no doubt but he would get the means to enable him to erect these two school-halls, but they should form a part of a respectable building, which could be finished in accordance with their means and wants in the time to come. He was afraid of erecting a heavy building where the gully used to be, but still, engineering skill might be able to remove any difficulty which may exist in this respect. At all events, the present school-building could be removed there, and the new one erected on its site. They should not, however, place these buildings too close to each other, as at some future time a cathedral would be erected on the same ground, and it would be necessary to so arrange the buildings that the group should not be spoiled. The great difficulty, however, was to get the money, and he hoped that they would not think him unreasonable enough to ask them to give at present all the money which would be required; he knew that it would be impossible for them to do so. What he wished them to do was to arrange some plan whereby they would, in the course of time, be able to raise the funds required. If they adopted that course he would undertake to find a sum of money necessary to give those good Brothers a start which they must get. Indeed, they would not come unless they were put in possession of the appliances necessary for making the schools under their care successful. He wanted, immediately, £800 to pay their passages and to furnish their house, and, also, what would be sufficient to build two school-halls. He proposed that they should contribute a lump sum to meet the most pressing liabilities at once. What further funds would be required might be raised by means of weekly, monthly, or yearly instalments. He did not think this mode of proceeding would be productive of any inconvenience to the congregation. His Lordship then referred to the successful operation of this mode of obtaining funds for the erection of churches in Ireland and elsewhere. They were aware that nothing would be of more advantage than to have their children educated by the Christian Brothers, because they imparted the best secular education which could be given, and under the greatest security. Their discipline was admirable, and they taught those under their care to observe the nicest manners, and make them thorough Christians. They imparted a mercantile and English education which could not be surpassed. The pupils of the Christian Brothers everywhere took the lead. He then referred to the beneficial influence which would be exercised upon the children, and the

studious tendency which would be created in them on their seeing men laboring day after day for no other object than that of doing good. This, he said, would be a most powerful sermon. When their work would be accomplished, he would then earnestly exhort them to erect a church, as the present one was too small. But it was much more pleasing to God to raise up the living Church, and give to their children a good education, which would fit them for the life to come, than to exhaust their resources in the erection of a material church. As they could only do one thing at a time, he had tried to accommodate the congregation by having three masses said on each Sunday. They had already a good school for their girls, and it would now be the same in regard to their boys. In a few years they would have boys reared up able and willing to aid in the building of a church worthy of their religion and their faith. Let them, then, do what they could to give the Christian Brothers a fair start in their midst, and provide them with sufficient schools, and they would work out their own destiny. He then mentioned that he had last year received a letter from Rome urging him to establish a seminary here, but he had been unable to do anything in the matter, as he had no place available for it, or a spare priest to teach it. The Superior-General of Victoria had, however, under the circumstances, and seeing that the object in view was education, consented that the Christian Brothers here might receive boarders. They imparted an excellent English education, including mathematics. The only branch which they did not teach was classics. As their residence was near his, he could supply this deficiency by appointing a priest as professor of Latin and Greek for such as wished to learn these languages. He would then have a seminary under the best auspices, which was the thing of all others he desired most.

Mr. F. MEENAN said that after the clear explanation given by the Bishop, the least they could do was to try and assist him as far as they could. They were under a deep debt of gratitude to him for his exertions in the cause of education here. As a father of a family, he would do all he could, and would now move that a subscription-list be opened.

Mr. MOYLAN seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. J. CONNOR proposed, and Mr. F. MEENAN seconded—"That a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions, and that the gentlemen so appointed ask the members of the congregation willing to subscribe to give their names and the amount of their subscriptions at St. Joseph's next Sunday, and on the following Sundays if necessary." Carried unanimously.

A committee having been appointed, a vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding concluded the proceedings.

PIUS IX. AND HIS FAMILY.

WE take the following translation of an Italian letter from one of our foreign exchanges:—"I am at Sinigaglia, and, as you may well suppose, I do not forget to make use of the opportunity thus afforded me of collecting all the facts concerning the early history of the Holy father which yet remain in this place. The palace of the Mastai family is noble in its elevation, but very simple within. It is built in red brick with marble steps before the entrance, and is five stories high, with five windows to each. The room in which Pius IX. was born is on the second floor, and is tenanted by his sister-in-law, the Countess Vittoria, who is the same age as the Pontiff. In ascending the staircase a Madonna may be seen, before which burns a lamp with which the Pope replaced an old one last year. On the first floor, in the chapel, is a beautiful painting of great value. Here the youthful John Mary Mastai used to attend Holy Mass, and here he offered the Holy Sacrifice twice after being raised to the Holy See. The house of Count Jerome, father of Pius IX., passed to his eldest son, Count Gabriel, who was a benefactor to the city. After his death Count Louis, his son, who married a Countess del Drago, became the proprietor. Outside the Capuchin gate, on the left of the fountain raised by Count Gabriel, may be seen a modest little cottage, in the niche of the wall of which, stands a Mater Dolorosa with the following inscription in Italian—"MDCCCXVI. Learn, O passer by, that, within this cottage, my mother, Marianna Chivani, gave suck to Pius IX., r. o. m., and me, Dominico Governatori. Oh, if the dear old lady were alive, what a consolation! what a feast this would be for her." The foster-brother of Pius IX. still lives, his health is robust, and he works as a laborer in the fields as Pius IX., himself works in the fields which God has given him to cultivate. The tomb of the Mastai family is in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, before the altar of St. Anthony of Padua. The inscriptions bear the following record: 'John Mary, great grandfather of Pius IX., lived 73 years. Hercules, his grandfather, 93 years. Jerome, his father, 83 years. His mother, 89 years.' As for his three brothers, Joseph died at 76 years, Gabriel at 88, and Gaeton at 89 years of age. The latter restored the Church of St. Magdalen, and left a legacy to the hospital for the support of ten men and ten women in perpetuity. This longevity, which is a privilege of the Mastai family, ought to inspire us with a great confidence. Pius IX. will be yet, we hope, for a long time preserved to the Church."

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD BANK NOTES.—Bank of England notes are never re-issued, but when paid in for gold they are at once cancelled. They are then preserved for seven years, so that inquiries relative to forgeries or frauds on which the notes may throw light may be answered. The stock of paid notes for seven years numbers 94,000,000, and fills 18,000 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach three miles. Pile the notes one on the other, and the pile would be eight miles long. Join them end to end, and you will have a ribbon 1,500 miles long. Arrange them side by side, and you may more than cover Hyde Park with them. Finally, their original value was over £3,000,000,000 sterling, and their weight more than 112 tons.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

We take the following telegram from the daily press:—

LONDON, November 2.

President Grant has sent a note to Madrid, urging the settlement of the Cuban question, and recommending Cuban independence.

America and Spain are strengthening their fleets.

A memorial to the late Commodore Goodenough is proposed.

The Prince of Wales landed in Bombay amid thundering salutes from the squadron and shore batteries. He was brilliantly received on landing by the Governor-General and highest officials, and upwards of seventy Native princes and chiefs. After addresses by the Municipality, a grand procession was formed to the Government House. The inhabitants received the Prince loyally and enthusiastically. There was intense excitement the whole route. There were immense crowds of all castes, and splendid decorations throughout the city. There are to be general illuminations to-morrow.

MELBOURNE, November 11.

Sir James McCulloch enunciated the policy of his Ministry, at Warrnambool, last Saturday week. He estimates the deficiency in revenue to be £340,000, and proposes to meet this by the imposition of a land-tax, and to tax bank stock, shares, and other property. Small landholders to be exempted. Duties of Customs to the extent of £10,000 to be swept away, but those imposed for protective purposes to remain untouched. Only such duties to be removed as are vexatious and injurious to trade. To meet the deficiency thus caused an income-tax is to be levied, which, however, is not to touch moderate incomes. The Government propose to borrow a million and a-half to carry out existing engagements, and introduce an amending land bill to extend the period of license and increase assessment on stock.

The Opposition, led by members of the late Government, organised an opposition to four of the Ministers. Mr. McCulloch was opposed by Mr. B. Douglas; Mr. Madden, Minister of Justice, by Mr. M. L. King; Mr. Ramsay, Minister of Education, by Mr. Mirams; and Mr. Jones, Minister of Railways, by Mr. Finehan. At Ballarat the feeling was very strong on both sides, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the contested districts. The elections for Warrnambool and Ballarat took place last Saturday, when McCulloch was returned by over 200 of a majority; and Jones was defeated by 971 of a majority on Monday. Madden was also rejected by over 200 of a majority; and Ramsay was returned by 311 of a majority. Two of the Ministers out of nine have thus been deprived of their seats in Parliament, and the Opposition have gained two votes. Berry, who was in Warrnambool previous to and during the elections, repeated the threat that the Opposition would not permit public business to be proceeded with until a dissolution was granted. What the intentions of the Government are has not yet been made known.

The racing has divided public interest with the elections. The city never was so full of strangers; every hotel is crowded, and the places of public entertainment are well patronised.

The weather, for the season of the year, has been most unfavourable, and in the middle of spring cold winter weather, with rain-storms, has been experienced.

Mr. William McCulloch's shorthorn stock and brood mares were sold on Monday, and the total sum realised was £19,041. The stock brought very low prices, £660 being the highest price for a bull, and £775 for a cow.

The agricultural show now on is the best, as regards cattle, ever been in the Colonies.

Mr. A. K. Smith was formally installed as Mayor yesterday. He gave up in a nuptial banquet, 4000 persons being present, including the Ministry.

There was a very large attendance at the races. The weather was very unfavourable; heavy rain on both Derby and Cup days. Twenty horses started for the Cup. For the Derby 11 started.

THE DERBY.

Mr. De Mestre's Sylvia colt ...	...	...	1
Richmond ...	...	...	2
Sour Grapes ...	...	...	3

Time, 2min. 48sec.

MELBOURNE CUP.

A sweepstake of 20 sovs. each, 10ft., or 5 if declared, with 330 sovs. added. The winner of any handicap race of the value of 200 sovs. after the declaration of the weights to carry 5lb. extra; of two or more such races, 8lb extra; of any such race of the value of 100 sovs., 3lb extra; of two or more such races, 5lb extra. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles.

Wollomai ...	...	...	1
Richmond ...	...	...	2
Goldsbrough ...	...	...	3

The all-absorbing topic is of course the Melbourne Cup, which, for 1875, is now lost and won. Over 70,000 people took "the road" to the course, while 37,000 went by rail. The former route exhibited hundreds of stylish equipages, and eight "four-in-hands," in leading that of Sir Hercules Robinson. Sir Hercules, in good old English style, drove his own huroche, drawn by four cream-coloured ponies. The toilettes of the ladies were of the most gorgeous and extravagant character, and the costumes on the course presented a scene of unparalleled luxury and magnificence.

The Rungaroona, with the supplementary mail from New Zealand, just caught the Pera at the Heads as she was leaving. The mail steamer awaited her arrival.

The scarlet fever epidemic continues, and an increasing number of deaths is reported, principally among children.

COMMERCIAL.

Large sales New Zealand oats were made yesterday at 3s. 8½d. Large sales 11b salmon at extreme rates. Teas in very good demand. Devoe's kerosene oil, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. Wheat a little easier, at 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d. Liquids dull. National Bank dividend, 10 per cent., and a bonus of 2 per cent.; Theatre Royal proprietary dividend, 10 per cent. Wheat dull; Adelaide, 53s to 55s. Flour, 33s. to 39s.

SYDNEY.

Captain Horne, the well-known explorer, is dead.

Lady Robinson presented to Mr. John Bennett, of the Victoria Theatre, the Humane Society's medal and a cheque for £800, representing a public testimonial.

Favourable news continues to be received from Cooktown. Promising reefs are discovered almost daily. The blacks are very troublesome.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT FREIBURG, BADEN.

This important Congress commenced its proceedings on the 1st instant, and has proved a great success. A large number of distinguished personages had arrived, and many eloquent speeches have been delivered. Amongst the chief orators were the Bishops of Mayence and Strasburg. All Germany was represented at the Congress, from the Metropolis of Berlin down to the smallest country town in the Duchy of Baden. At the opening session there were at least 5,000 persons present in the great room of the *Kunstshalle*, where the assemblies took place. The proceedings were opened by the Right Rev. Kubel, Bishop of Freiburg. The following summary of the resolutions was telegraphed on Saturday (September 4):—"The Congress protests against the refusal to the Holy See of the free exercise of its sacred *magisterium* or teaching office, and of the Church's jurisdiction, and also against the abolition of the Temporal power of the Pope; it asserts the Church's right to found places of education for the young; it denies that the State has the right to claim unlimited obedience to its laws; it expresses its admiration for the persecuted bishops and clergy; lastly, it declares that peace will only be possible when the Church's liberty shall have been reserved."

P O S E N .

A LETTER which appears in the 'Germania' gives a distressing picture of the religious condition of that diocese, in consequence of the persecution. All persons engaged in religious instruction in the Gymnasias (with the exception of a very few) have been dismissed for refusing to abjure their Bishop. The pupils of most of the gymnasia are without any Catholic religious instruction, in others it is given by unauthorised laymen. At the same time ample provision is made for Jewish religious instruction in the institutions frequented by young Jews. The ecclesiastical seminary at Posen, where there were 100 students, has been closed; the "practical" seminary at Gnesen is empty. The Catholic training college for masters has been transferred from Posen to Rawitsch. According to the Clerical Directory of 1874 there were 818 priests in the united dioceses; there are at present only 768. Of the fifty some have died, others have been banished. Within the last two years the Cardinal Archbishop has had his revenues confiscated, and has been shut up in prison for two years. The same fate has overtaken the two Vicars-General, one of whom died from the effect of his imprisonment. The two assistant Bishops, Mgrs. Janiszewski and Cybichowski, have been banished—the former for having once administered the Sacrament of Confirmation; the latter for having blessed the holy oils on Maunday Thursday without having received permission from the Governor of the Province. The successor of the Vicar-General in Gnesen was imprisoned for nine months, and then banished. The Prelate von Kozmian, after having been for a long time in solitary confinement, has lately obtained a companion in imprisonment, Canon Kurowski, who is suspected of being the "secret delegate." Besides these, eighty-seven other priests have been for weeks and months long in prison, and some have been released only to be banished. How injurious their imprisonment has been to many others is attested by the fact of their disabled condition from rheumatism, &c. Scarcely a number of the official journal appears in which some priest is not declared an outlaw, although he will have been already judicially banished from the Province. Thirty-two parishes are without priests. Twenty-one other parishes were destitute of proper spiritual assistance (owing to the imprisonment of their clergymen) during the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, and during the time for the Paschal duty. The sick are borne in waggons to outlying churches in order to receive the consolations of religion; stealthily, and by night, priests are brought to the bedside of the dying. The dead are committed to the grave without any religious rite (*ohne Sang und Klang*), a pile of stones being erected to mark the place where they lie until a happier time when the blessing of the Church may hallow the spot. About 400 parish priests have had fines of various amounts inflicted on them. There is not a parochial residence in the two dioceses from which every article of furniture has not been carried off under legal process; and if anywhere anything is to be found it is sure to be the property of some private person. The usual objects which greet one on arriving at a parochial residence are summonses, Governmental notices, copies of decrees, &c. Almost all the members of the religious orders have been swept away. Their churches are administered by secular priests, who depend for subsistence on the charity of the people. And withal, thanks be to God, there is only one Kubecek among us; for Kiek is a stranger who has wandered hither from Silesia. To conclude, it is not the clergy only who have to suffer; the laity also have their fair share of persecution.

MR. MURRAY, M.H.R., AT TOKOMAIRIRO.

MR. MURRAY, who was well received by a well-attended meeting, said that he took the first opportunity of meeting the electors at the closing of the session. He then proceeded to refer to the work of the sessions of 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, at which latter the question of abolition was first brought forward. He stated it was not intended then that abolition should embrace both islands. He took credit to the opposition for having left the abolition question to the electors to decide. He trusted that the people were alive to the enormous expenditure of the Government at the present time, and had looked at what was closest to them—the Provincial institutions—instead of looking at the one great source of corruption and expenditure—viz., the General Government. He deprecated the manner in which Sir George Grey had been abused, and alluded to the Press who supported abolition as literary vagrants, who knew nothing of the question they were dealing with. After reviewing the various proposals as to the future mode of Government, he went on to say that one proposal was to have two Provinces—one in the North Island and one in the Middle Island, and there was a great deal to be said in favor of this, so far as the Middle Island was concerned. The boundary of Otago might go from the Ragitata River to Jackson's Bay, and the difficulty of communication between the West Coast and Otago could then be much more easily done away with. There was a practicable route for a railway that could be made for £4,000 per mile, from the West Coast, passing near Lawrence, through which all the traffic would come. This would make Otago the emporium for all the traffic on the West Coast, and relieve the West Coast from being what he called a mere suburb of Melbourne. After dealing with the financial position of the colony at great length, the speaker said that in a very short time the liabilities of the colony would be over £20,000,000 sterling. This would be the debt with the expense in connection with the last four-million loan, and the enormous expenditure of the Native and Defence Departments, while nothing had really been done for the defence of our harbours. There was nothing to prevent a privateer levying contributions on Dunedin, Oamaru, Lyttelton, Wellington. The Government might try to get possession of the land funds of the Provinces to meet the deficiencies in the public account.

GERMANY.

Warendorf.—On 19th August, 200 citizens, having at their head Herr L. Bernhard, the President of the Municipality, visited the Franciscan Convent to take leave of the good friars, who are obliged to quit their place. The President addressed them, reminding them that for centuries the people of Warendorf have been indebted for great spiritual blessings to the care of the sons of St. Francis. After a very affecting speech from the Guardian a musical society chanted a hymn—*Via crucis, via lucis*—and they separated.

Rhineland.—A large number of priests, members of religious orders, chiefly Franciscans and Capuchins, passed through this district en route for Rotterdam, to take ship for America. At the railway station at Cleve a crowd of people were gathered, bewailing their loss.

Baden.—During the current week a general congress of the Catholics of Germany has been held at Freiburg in Baden. Particulars of how it has been conducted have not, of course, come to hand at the time of writing. But the local committee charged with organizing it had issued an address, in which their duties of hospitality are very cordially declared and cheerfully accepted. The preliminary meetings were to be held in the house of the Catholic Union of Freiburg, but all the general meetings, whether public or private, were to be held in the *Kunsthalle*. The chief subject of deliberation was to be how best to continue the struggle against the elimination of religion out of the State, society, the schools, and the family, and to bring back into public recognition the old salutary motto, "Fear God, honor the King."

Berlin.—The 'Germania' of Monday, 23rd August, was confiscated by the police at the request of the Attorney-General's department for Posen, the only explanation of the proceeding being that the paper had published some notices concerning the anti-ecclesiastical proceeding at Grätz in that province.

Bishop of Münster.—On the 23rd August some of the staff of the 'Westfälischer Merkur' were examined on oath before the Commissary Müller, charged with the preliminary proceedings against Dr. Brinkmann, with a view to his deposition. The object of the examination was to ascertain the connection between the Bishop and the newspaper, and whether he had himself sent it for publication various pastorals, &c.

Posen.—The Catholic journals (and, indeed, also the Protestant) announce the usual list of prosecutions against clergymen, with the ordinary accompaniment of fines and imprisonment. Some of the prosecutions are experiments to discover the persons who have declared the sentences of excommunication against sundry ecclesiastical intruders.

Treves.—In the country districts of this diocese the people have taken upon themselves to supply the wants of the clergy, so as to neutralize as far as possible the law abolishing the ecclesiastical incomes. Thus one man supplies meal, another bread, another meat, &c., and the bills are regularly sent in receipted.

Prince Charles of Bavaria.—The will of this prince has been made public. He has made provision for maintaining all the poor and other charitable objects as during his life, devoting for this purpose a sum of between 80,000 and 90,000 gulden.

Religious Orders.—The reports continue of the closing of the religious establishments in Prussia, and of the moving scenes with which they are accompanied, by reason of the sympathy of the population. In some places, where private gentlemen have the reversionary interest in the fabrics, &c., difficulties have arisen

between them and the Government. This has been the case in Münster, with respect to the Capuchin Convent, the buildings of which were taken possession of by the agent of Count von Galen, and with respect to the Franciscan Convent, which, upon the departure of the Religious, was taken possession of by Herr Albers. It is scarcely necessary to observe that in all those cases the reversioner is in no way hostile to the former religious proprietors. It would appear that the law of suppression will be put in force against all establishments without distinction. Thus even the Trappists, at Mariawald, must quit their retreat; although it is hard to see in what way those solitaries can be regarded as hostile to the Empire (*Reichsfeindliche*).

The Bishop of Breslau.—A letter from the Bishop of Breslau to the Franciscans who were compelled to leave their church at Annaberg has just been published. It is as follows:—"My beloved children in Christ,—Your letter of departure of 27th July has just reached me, and I have read it with sorrowful, nay with the most painful feelings. So even the last four (Friars) will also be taken away from me, they will no longer be the faithful guardians of the church of St. Anne on the mountain: they will no longer receive the pious pilgrims journeying to the holy mount and refresh them with holy food. You are going away, bearing to a far-off land the blessing which you scattered broadcast over my diocese, and my faithful children gaze after you with yearning, streaming eyes, I must, however, thank you for having so faithfully corresponded to the confidence with which I invited you, for having so well fulfilled your duties in the spirit of your founder, for having so faithfully cultivated God's vineyard within my diocese. You go; but your memory goes not. Annaberg belongs to you; it will again receive you when the season of trial is past. And we also shall see each other again; perhaps not here, but assuredly there, where they who sow in sorrow reap in joy. Farewell, then, my blessings and my prayers accompany you. Pray you also for my diocese and for myself. I remain in affection and thankfulness your troubled but God-trusting Bishop, † HEINRICH."

The Bavarian Bishops.—With respect to the meeting of the Bavarian Bishops at Eichstätt, a fortnight ago, it is worth remarking that there was nothing unusual in the meeting. Every other year those episcopal meetings are held, and strictly speaking they ought to be held, at each Bishop's See in turn; but by reason of the quiet which Eichstätt enjoys it has been now for some years selected as the place of Conference.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

GENERAL de Cissey's official exertions have been quickened by the disturbances in the Herzegovina, which cannot fail to suggest apprehensions of a serious nature. Up to the present moment the immediately exciting causes of the insurrection are utterly unknown to the public, while not a few diplomatists attribute it to Russian intrigues. Prussia would like to occupy Austria and Russia with Turkish affairs, and would even encourage them to add to their dominions, and then when the annexations had been effected the German Empire would claim its turn. It would say: You have partitioned Turkey; now allow me to proceed to the conquest of two or three more provinces of France. Such are the designs one constantly hears attributed to "M. de Bismarck." Most persons here consider that the war will go on with various turns of fortune until next spring, and then about April, 1876, war will be declared against France. While Prussia is preparing for a fresh campaign against us the mischievous activity of Radicalism increases daily. The Catholic Congresses that have just taken place at Poitiers and at Rheims supply the Revolutionary press with a pretext for a fierce onslaught on the Church. The Government is bitterly reproached for allowing Catholics the liberty of forming associations and of holding meetings. The complaint is indeed founded in fact, for there are at the present time three important societies carrying on their operations in every important town in France. These three societies are called, 1. "L'Union des Œuvres," or "Central Bureau," of which Mgr. de Segur is the director; 2. "Les Comités Catholiques," under the presidency of M. Chesnelong, member of the Assembly, and M. Lallemand, the editor of the 'Monde'; and 3. "Les Cercles Catholiques d'Œuvres," the presidents of which are Captain Comte de Mur, and Commandant Count de la Tour du Pin Chamblay. The Radicals accuse these societies and their directors of breaking the law by the establishment of their committees in the great towns. M. Buffet, as Minister of the Interior takes no notice of these complaints; and so long as he is in power we are safe, but should there come a change of Ministry it is but too probable that the Catholic societies would be suppressed. The Radical papers are most furious against us; they heap calumnies upon us. One of their assertions is that our charitable and benevolent societies are merely a cloak for political combinations. This charge is certainly devoid of pretext, especially as regards the Central Bureau, which has no object in view save that of improving the condition of the working classes. The Cercles Catholiques have never even attempted to exercise any influence over working-men in regard to elections; and as to the Comités Catholiques it only concerns itself about politics during election time. Is that any crime? Everybody is thinking and talking about the new Catholic Universities. It is now almost a certainty that in the one now being established at Paris the lectures will commence in October. The *habitat* of the university will be the old Carmelite Convent (Les Carmes) in the Rue de Vaugirard, where such a multitude of priests and monks were massacred on the 2nd September, 1873. We shall have universities at Avignon, at Toulouse, at Angers, and at Lille. In some of them there will at first perhaps be a scarcity of professors, but the students will be numerous and zealous. The Positives are hoping to found a university at Paris by the assistance of some of their rich friends in England, but such a university will not be set up in a hurry. Sufficient funds will not, I expect, be forthcoming, and M. Buffet will not be disposed to tolerate its establishment.

ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS.

(From the 'Alliance News.')

"THE effect upon the thoughts," we are told, "is peculiar and grateful. It gently anoints them, so that they move more noiselessly and sleekly, getting over much ground with little jar. It draws a transparent screen between us and our mental processes—as a window shuts out the noise of the street without obstructing our view of what is going on. Upon this scene are projected luxurious fancies, coming and going we know not whence or whither, and we become lost in following them. Slight matters acquire large interest; with what profound speculation do we mark the course of yonder leaf earthwards floating from its twig; over-weighted by the consideration we have bestowed on it. The striking of a church clock a mile away echoes through vast halls of arched fantasy. The babble of these good people at a neighboring table foregoes distinctive utterance, and is resolved into a dreamy refrain. Our own voices seem to come from far away; our prosaic thoughts take on the hues of poetry and romance. We seem to chant rather than speak our sentences, and we perceive a subtle melody in them. We feel comfortable, peaceful, yet heroic and strong; surely there is something superb and grand about us, which, till now, has been but half appreciated. We sit full-orbed and complete, and regard our fellow-men with a sweet-tempered contempt of superiority."

This very clever piece of description is from the pen of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, son of the late famous American novelist, writing in the 'Contemporary Review.' The effect described is that of Saxon beer on the thoughts and feelings of the drinker of that beverage. But the same is more or less the effect of the drinking of any kind of alcoholic drink. It is chiefly for this sort of result that all such drinks are sought by their consumers. This is the peculiar happiness into which, for some brief minutes, they enter, or seek to enter, who frequent the wine-vault, the gin-palace, or the ale-house.

And what does it professedly amount to? There is, we see, first, a gentle anointing of the thoughts, so that they move more noiselessly and sleekly. The conceptions, befuddled with a sort of mental grease, glide smoothly and easily along. And, so gliding, they slip away, leaving nothing valuable behind them. They disappear and are forgotten, "as a dream does at the opening day." Not so thoughts the genuine product of the undrugged mind. These, not summoned into a bastard being by alcoholic witchcraft, but lawful children of effort and freewill, have an enduring quality, and move on ploughing grooves, and leaving results, with added power to the faculties, and with value added as they go. Compared with such honest scions of the mind, futile and worthless indeed are all the cheap but evanescent creations of the sorceries of beer-spirit or of wine.

AN EPISODE OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

In a book just published on the Commune of 1871, the Abbe Riche relates the manner in which the cathedral of Notre-Dame was saved from destruction. On the 25th May he had been charged by the court-martial with the painful task of preparing for death the insurgents ordered to be shot. Amongst them was a young workman, who on learning the fatal news, was so overcome that he fell to the ground. He then struck his head with his hand and exclaimed, "Ah, I knew that it would bring me ill-luck!" Surprised at that remark, made with an air of poignant sincerity, the abbe begged him to relieve his mind by stating what he knew. The man hesitated a few minutes, and then said, "I will confess all to you, but make haste, in an hour it will be too late. Yesterday evening I myself carried to Notre-Dame two barrels of gunpowder and two car-boys of petroleum. I placed the powder in the pipes of the warming apparatus, one above and the other below; the petroleum I put, one jar in the large pulpit, not where they preach, but near where they sit (meaning the archiepiscopal throne) and the other in the left under the organ. But lose no time," he added, "in hastening to Notre-Dame to have them removed! What hour is it?" he asked. "Half-past nine," replied the abbe, looking at his watch. "It was between nine and ten that the place was to be set on fire." Not a moment was to be lost. The almoner at once informed the Prévôt-Martial of the revelation so made. A body of sergents-de-ville left immediately for the cathedral, taking with them the condemned man as a guide. What he said proved exactly true, and some of the chairs and carved woodwork were already burning; but the danger was averted. The abbe had then a really Christian inspiration. Taking aside the prévôt, he said, "You cannot now shoot a man to whose disclosures we owe the preservation of Notre-Dame. Think that only a few paces off is the Hôtel Dieu, filled with patients. If the church had blown up, what a terrible catastrophe might have occurred! You must spare this man." A council was held, and the abbe gained his point. The man was not executed.

MR. WHALLEY ON THE JESUITS.

THE London 'Figaro,' a very widely read paper, publishes the following paragraph on Mr. Whalley and the Jesuits:—

Are there any Jesuits in England? If so, they are ungenerously assailed by Mr. Whalley. The member for Peterborough charges the Jesuits with the most atrocious and abominable crimes, and we need not add that he adduces no evidence to support the indictment. The Jesuits do not mind the nonsense of Mr. Whalley, but we object to it for three reasons:

First. Our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects are loyal to the throne, and are as law-abiding as Protestants. It is scandalous that a member of Parliament should continually insult the Roman

Catholics. Suppose a Roman Catholic member made a point of calling Protestants "black tyrants," and a "nest of hornets," and of abusing the Archbishop of Canterbury, Protestants would be disgusted at the impertinence. Ought not we Protestants, being an overwhelming majority, to do unto Roman Catholics as we would be done by?

Secondly. Mr. Whalley makes Protestantism seem ridiculous. Whether the member for Peterborough is a Protestant or a Jesuit in disguise we equally object to a member being allowed to make Protestantism a laughing-stock in the House of Commons.

Lastly. Mr. Whalley wastes the precious time in Parliament. He is indifferent to being snubbed, and the House of Commons will not place restrictions on the present freedom of debate. The affliction must be endured until Peterborough ceases to elect Mr. Whalley or until the honorable member is cured of his Jesuit craze.

It must, indeed, be gratifying to Mr. Whalley to find himself called a Jesuit! He certainly acts not unlike one of those described in Protestant novels.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the 'Tablet' for the week ending November 19, 1875:—

Mr. Thomas Buckley, Waipori, clear to Nov. 29, 1875	... £1 11 6
" John Kearney, Waipori, clear to Dec. 12, 1875	... 1 5 0
" Edward Toohill, Waipori, clear to Feb. 28, 1876	... 0 12 6
" O'Brien, Waipori, clear to Nov. 17, 1875	... 2 4 0
" J. Page, Waipori, clear to Nov. 8, 1875	... 1 11 6
D. M. Cameron, Esq., Riverton	... 0 17 6
Mr. Owen Trainen, Arrow, clear to May 22, 1876	... 1 5 0
" Michael Dundon, Forbury, clear to Dec. 27, 1875	... 1 5 0
Miss Jane O'Meara, Queenstown, clear to May 8, 1876	... 0 12 6
Mr. Charles McDevitt, Wellington, clear to Dec. 27, 1875	... 0 12 6
" M. Campion, Nelson, clear to Nov. 8, 1875	... 1 0 0
" J. Lawrence, Hawkes Bay, clear to June 27, 1875	... 0 12 6
F. J. Bunney, Esq., St. Bathans, clear to Oct. 24, 1876	... 1 5 0
Rev. Father, per Mr. Duncan, Timaru, clear to	... 1 5 0
Mr. D. Ryan, Havelock, clear to Nov. 10, 1875	... 1 7 6
" M. Ryan, Havelock, clear to Nov. 15, 1875	... 1 5 0
" J. Roach, Blue Spur, clear to May 1, 1876	... 1 5 0
" J. Airey, Lawrence, clear to Nov. 2, 1875	... 0 12 6
" J. Downes, Lawrence, clear to January 16, 1876	... 0 12 6
" J. Roughan, Lawrence, clear to November 1, 1875	... 0 12 6
" J. Lawler, Lawrence, clear to January 16, 1876	... 0 12 6
Mrs. Monaghan, Lawrence, clear to October 24, 1875	... 0 12 6
Miss M'Sweeney, Weatherstone, clear to Oct. 24, 1875	... 0 12 6
Mr. P. Curtain, Weatherstone, clear to January 16, 1876	... 0 12 6
" Simon Fahey, Weatherstone, clear to July 16, 1875	... 1 5 0

WANTED, a Teacher for the Catholic School, Cromwell, Apply to Rev. Father Kehoe.

WANTED.—A Teacher is required for the Catholic School, St. Bathans. Either male or female. For particulars and terms, apply to Fred. J. Bunney, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia), and at present

NUMBERING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES, AND ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS

THE SOCIETY IS FOUNDED UPON THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF OTHER BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES AND RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION Will be found to compare favorably with those CHARGED BY OTHER SOCIETIES.

And are as Moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks, 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife £10, at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a widowed mother, and brothers and sisters (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A Member removing can have a clearance which will admit him into any branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on payment of a small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance. The Society is also for the purpose (as its name indicates) of cherishing the memory of Ireland, and promoting the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the members. Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s each as proposition fees.

Branches are established at Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Christchurch, Greymouth, Charleston, Addisons, Brighton, Greenstone, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.

GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

BY

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WE would direct Special Attention to our Large and Extensive Stock of SUMMER DRAPERY, imported direct from the Manufacturers, and thus securing all intermediate profits to our CUSTOMERS. Being large Buyers, we are enabled to place our Orders with the very best Houses in the Home Markets.

New Fancy Dress Goods
New Black Silks, the best make
New Colored Silks, plain and brocaded
New Jackets, Shawls, and Cuirasses
New Mantillas, Tabliers, and Polonaises

New Millinery, Bonnets, and Hats
New Sunshades, Umbrellas, and Parasols
New Costumes, Skirts, and Galatea Stripes
New Prints, Brilliants, and Piques
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

New Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery
New Trimmings, Buttons, and Braids
New Damasks, Linens, and Calicoes
New Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings
New Carpets, Rugs, and Matting

A Superb Selection of all the Latest NOVELTIES received by every Mail Steamer via Suez.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with the very best class of Colonial Manufactured Goods.

Men's Tweed Suits from 35s | Men's Tweed Coats from 12s 6d | Men's Tweed Vests from 8s 6d | Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 18s 6d.

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Sies, Braces, &c., &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the management of an efficient CUTTER, and Staff of first-class WORKMEN, we are prepared to make to measure any description of GARMENT in the very best style. For this purpose we hold an immense Stock of TWEEDS and COATINGS to choose from.

SELF-CHART MEASUREMENTS ON APPLICATION.

Patterns—Post Free.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE.

AWFUL SACRIFICE.

GOODS GIVEN AWAY FOR NEXT TO NOTHING.

Before Removal to New Premises in
GEORGE-STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

GREAT BARGAINS

For a

FEW DAYS ONLY,

In order to effect a Clearing of the Stock
saved from the late Destructive Fire at Port
Chalmers.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Would respectfully call the attention of his
many friends and the public generally that
he will continue for a few days to dispose of
the remainder of his Stock saved from the
late fire, at prices far below their value, in
order to effect a clearance before entering on
his new premises; and requests all persons
desirous of purchasing REALLY GOOD
ARTICLES AT LESS THAN COST PRICE,
to pay him a visit, when they will be suited
with a variety of DRAPERY, CLOTHING,
BOOTS SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c., of
the first quality, and at Prices Ridiculously
Low.

GEORGE ROBERTSON

Will shortly open those convenient premises
adjoining Mr. Lees, George-street, with an
entirely new and varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and CLOTHING,
Of all descriptions.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of the above Hotel, in re-
turning 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 regu-
lated on the most moderate scale.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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 GOILLAR,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

R. H. LONG,

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools
and every description of Furnishing Hard-
ware. Neats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kero-
sene Oils.

WANTED KNOWN—That JAMES HYN-

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house,

has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Mac

laggan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.

V.



R.

BY special appointment to his Excellency Sir

George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS

Of all kinds made to order. Gentlemen's elastic-side
dress Wellington, clump-bottomed Balmorals, and
gentlemen's patent elastic-sides, suitable for balls or
dancing classes, made up to the full pink of fashion by
M. FLEMING, who is considered to be perfect master
of Dress boot making.

Opposite T. O' CONNELL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

PEACOCK HOTEL,

Princes street South,

DUNEDIN.

THOS. McREAVEY - Proprietor.

First class accommodation for boarders.
Travellers from the country will find this
hotel second to none on the road.

All wines and beer kept are of the very best
quality. One of Alcock's first-class prize
medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

MARTIN & WATSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE

MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut).
Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all
kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point
Coal.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late M. Taylor's.)

H. W. COVERLID wishes to inform
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dunedin
that he is prepared to cut and dress hair in
the latest London and Paris fashions.

THE LATEST FASHIONS EVERY

MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED—

Spanish combs, best in Dunedin; plaits,
coils; pins, jet or steel; fizzes of every
description: plaited and coil chignons. Hair
work of every description made to order.

HAIR PADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Wholesale and country orders punctually at-
tended to.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

THE proprietor of this new and commo-
dious Hotel, having built it in the best
and most improved manner in order to meet
the increasing requirements of his trade,
desires to inform visitors to Dunedin that
they will find very superior accommodation at
this establishment.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

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

J A M E S S M I T H ,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Edinburgh House,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Two doors from the British Hotel.

B R E N N A N & N E I L S O N ,
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET . DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed
Charges strictly moderate.

[CARD]

J A M E S T O A L ,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

GREEN ISLAND,

N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar.

M'LEAN & CO.

M A T T H E W H A Y ,

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

N I C H O L S O N ' S H O T E L ,
ETTRICK, BENGHER BURN.

This 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 bed-
rooms 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 travel-
ling public. Commodious Stabling, attended
to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

S O L O M O N M O S S ,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

NOTICE.—Wanted known that CHRIS-
TIAN MOSER, Working Jeweller, (late
of George-street), has now removed to St.
Andrew-street, next Mr. Wilson's, Butcher.

M A S S E Y A N D G A L L A G H E R ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Great King-street, Dunedin.

D . F E R G U S O N ,

PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,

MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
MILTON.

T O K O M A I R I O F E L L M O N G E R Y ,

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.

H A Y E S & K O F O E D ,

BLACK HORSE BREWERY,

WEATHERSTONES,

TUAPEKA.

C L A R K & T E M P L E T O N ,
COAL & WOOD MERCHANTS,
Central City Coal and Wood Depot,
Opposite Baptist Church, Great King street.

Newcastle, Grey River, Kaitangata, Shag
Point, Real Mackay and Green Island Coals,
always on hand. All orders attended to with
Despatch.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

S . LISTER, Engraver, Lithographer, and
General Printer.

(Office, Stafford street, Dunedin)

Would respectfully intimate that he has re-
moved his Printing Works to Roslyn,
to secure more extensive accommodation. The
Office will still remain as formerly in Stafford
street, where all orders will be punctually at-
tended to.

M A N U K A F L A T H O T E L ,
(On the direct road to Lawrence).

W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

W . KAVANAGH wishes to inform the
Public that he has now erected a
commodious building on the site of the old
one, and is now in a position to supply first-
class accommodation to the travelling public.

C A L E D O N I A H O T E L ,
Great King-street,

D U N E D I N .

P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

Every comfort and accommodation for
travellers. All brandies, whiskies, and wines
kept in stock are pure and unadulterated.
Ales and porters of best brands.

F R A N K P E L L ,

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

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

S E R V A N T S ' R E G I S T R Y O F F I C E

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 pur-
poses only recommending those of irreproach-
able character, and devoting close attention to
orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

M . M A R S H A L L
Importer of—

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, and Sundries, Family and
Dispensing Chemist,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

M A T T H E W F O G A R T Y ,
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 descrip-
tion. Prices moderate.

W M . B A R N E S & C O .
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.

G O O D accommodation for Boarders. All
Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH . . . Proprietor.

S U R G E O N C U N N I N G H A M ,

May be Consulted Daily

at

OSBORNE HOUSE, ST. ANDREW ST

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

B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S

Undersigned has always on hand, Basks
of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M . S U L L I V A N ,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite
Guthrie and Asher's.)

D U N E D I N A N D C L U T H A R A I L W A Y
FORWARDING AGENCY.

A . MOLLISON desires to intimate to
Merchants of Dunedin that on the
opening of the above line he will be prepared
to forward goods, parcels, &c., to the inland
townships.

Goods entrusted to his care will be collected
and forwarded with punctuality and des-
patch.

Agents will be appointed at Tokomairiro
and Balclutha.

ALEXANDER MOLLISON,

Railway Forwarding Agent, Dunedin.

Offices: Railway Goods Shed and Harbor
Chambers.

ST. KILDA HOTEL,

ST. KILDA, near DUNEDIN.

[J. P. JONES - Proprietor.]

This new and substantial Hotel is situate at the junction of Hillside and Ocean View roads. 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 all 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.

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
(One minute 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

ALBION HOTEL,

Macloggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHARLIN 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, near 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.

F. T. VAN HEMERT,

M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.

DUNEDIN.

A. H. H. M., 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.

SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL YARD, AND GENERAL STORE.

A. GRAINGER ... PROPRIETOR

Families waited upon every morning, and orders delivered over the Flat daily.

Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines, Ales and Porters of the best brands. Charges strictly moderate.

SOUTH DUNEDIN BAKERY AND GENERAL STORE.

JOHN MELICAN wishes to inform the residents of the Flat and City generally that he has commenced the above business, and hopes by providing a genuine article, and selling at the lowest possible prices, to merit a large share of public support. Families waited upon daily.

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,

AHAUUA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools

conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiores.

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

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,

[PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

M. R. JOHN MOWAT

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.

DAVID HENDERSON, Engraver, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET

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.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET.

P. KELIGHER begs to inform his country friends and the public, that he has spared no expense to make the above Hotel a first-class establishment in every sense of the word.

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

A first-class 16-stall brick stable has just been erected in connection with the Hotel.

RISING SUN HOTEL

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN - Proprietor.

THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience.

Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.

All drinks kept are of the best quality.
First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Wagonettes, &c., always on hand.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUATU
DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON
At Half-past One.
T. M. SMITH, and Co.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

Corner GEORGE ST and MORAY PLACE
THOS. O'DONNELL (late Kelligher and O'Donnell) Proprietor.

THOMAS O'DONNELL wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families.

One of Alcock's first-class Prize Billiard Tables.

Stabling attached.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SLEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CUREE, AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

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