

New Zealand Herald

VOL. IV.—No 172.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO SLEAM 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.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes streets, Dunedin.
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.
First-class accommodation. Single and double bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for families. Charges Moderate.

JAMES WALLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin
Has on hand and to arrive—
REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantelpieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, newest patterns.
Tea Trays, Hip and Sponge Baths, Lamps and
Chimneys, Brushware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tinned and Enamelled Holloware, American Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.

**SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.**

Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition, Cartridges, &c.

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands. A general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BURKE'S
OTAGO BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

CITY BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

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.

COAL.

WANTED KNOWN.—DRUMMOND AND WATSON'S Office is still in the Octagon.

Coal Yard next Driver's, opposite the Goods Shed, Railway Station.

Orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

STEAM TO TIMARU TWICE A WEEK.
Leaving Dunedin every Tuesday and Friday Evening, and Timaru every Wednesday and Saturday Evening.



THE Albion Shipping Company's
Favorite Steamer.

T A I A R O A.

Cargo received at Rattray-street Wharf on Thursday, and till noon of Friday. Shipping orders now being issued.

Passengers by 4.45 p.m. train.

Rate of Freight, 20s per ton, including landing charges.

Rates of Passage.—Saloon, single, 30s; return, 45s; Steerage—single, 20s; return, 30s

These rates includes landing and shipping at Timaru, and railway fares, when necessary, between Dunedin and Port Chalmers.

KEITH RAMSAY, Agent.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH
PORTOBELLO.



ON and after the 1st November, the Steamer **PORTOBELLO** will leave Port Chalmers for Dunedin, via Portobello and all intermediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50 train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays, when she will ply in connection with the railway.

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,

BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

V.



R.

By special appointment to His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

in his state,
Triumphant ten the truly great;
Their soles he neatly does repair,
And kindly waits upon the fair.

J. HARDIE AND CO'S.
COMPLETE

NEW STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COMPRISING

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MANUFACTURE, MADE UP IN QUITE A SUPERIOR MANNER TO THE ORDINARY CLASS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SPECIALTIES—

U FIFTY EN SHILLING AND SIXPENCE REAL COLONIAL TWIST TWEED TROUSERS are now famed throughout the entire Colony for their Sterling Value. Trousers and Vests from 17s 6d to 40s.

OUR FIFTY SHILLING WINTER OVERCOATS are made from a Special Range of the most Fashionable Overcoatings. This is our Leading Price for a thorough good article got up in the best style. Overcoats in all qualities from 27s 6d to 70s.

OUR FIFTY SHILLING TWEED SUITS are Made from Real Scotch and Colonial Tweeds, comprising an endless variety of the Newest and most Fashionable Materials and Checks, which are warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer. Suits of every description from 40s to 75s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, HIGHLAND CLOAKS, and ULSTERS, made from every description of material. Prices ranging from 10s 6d to 30s.

SUITS in all the Newest Designs and Styles, prices ranging from 8s 6d to 35s. Parents can depend upon the durability of our Juvenile Clothing.

OUR STOCK of Blankets, Rugs, Mufflers, Shirts, Drawers, Flannels, Sox, &c., &c., will be found large and well suited for the Winter Trade.

Blankets from 12s 6d to 50s per pair.

J. HARDIE AND CO.

CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,
CONVENIENT TO RAILWAY STATION.

D. J. S. T. O. H. R.
Wholesale and Retail
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MOYLAN,

MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAYLOR,

(Next Mr. F. Meenan's Produce Store),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Wishes to inform his numerous

CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,

That having

RECOVERED FROM THE GREAT LOSS

Sustained by the

L A T E F I R E,

He is now in a Position to

EXECUTE ALL ORDERS

With his accustomed promptitude.

All Hand Sewing.—No Machine Work
Employed.

[CARD.]
J. DUNCAN FIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic
and Allopathic Physician, may be con-
sulted 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. Tem-
porary residence: Cumberland street, left di-
vision, next Albany street.

**GENERAL STORE AND WINE
AND
SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,**
STAFFORD STREET.

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.

CHARGE MODERATE

WILLIAM PATRICK,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

In consequence of a reduction in fat stock,
I beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin
that I am supplying the best quality of meat
of all description from 1d to 2d per lb. under
late prices.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

T. CHALMERS REID,
FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL
F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommo-
dation and will be treated with civility.
F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency
the Governor Sir George Bowen, and Sir
James Ferguson.

JAMES MUIR

INVITES the attention of Visitors to the
splendid Stock of HATS which he is now
getting up for the above occasion. All kinds of
Hats, Drab, Black, Brown, &c., of all shapes,
which for Lightness and Durability cannot be
surpassed in the Colony



G HOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES
(Lately introduced into New Zealand.)
THE GREATEST MEDICINES
For effecting sure and speedy cures that have
ever been offered to the public
THEY NEVER INJURE ANYONE!

The Aperiant Mixture is the finest Medicine
for general use ever yet discovered:—Bilious
disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Ner-
vousness, Disorders of the Liver, and Fever-
ishness are quickly cured by this
INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

The Rheumatism Mixture acts in a most
astonishing manner in the thorough eradi-
cation of Rheumatism in all its forms
and stages.

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance com-
pletely restores the sufferer to
EASE AND HEALTH!

They can be had of all Chemists and Medicine
Vendors.

GIBBS & CLAYTON, Dunedin,
Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

J O H N V E Z E Y
(Successor to John Gardner),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of
the City.
Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED Known.—The Cheapest House
for Venetian Blinds in New Zealand.
No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manu-
facturer of every description of Window Blinds,
is prepared to supply the public with Venetian
Blinds at One Shilling per foot.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS,
MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

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, var-
nishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.
SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

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

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

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
Premises.

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

L A M B E R T ' S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS:
PATERSON, BURKE, & Co.
(Late with John Taylor)
Beg to inform their friends and the public
generally that they have opened those central
premises in MacLaggan street three doors
above the Arcade.

They trust that their ability and long ex-
perience in the above trade will gain a share of
the public patronage, especially as they supply
Venetian Blinds at the low rate of from One
Shilling per foot upwards.

Old Blinds Re-taped and Painted on the
shortest notice. Country orders executed with
dispatch. Note the address—Three doors
above the Arcade, MacLaggan street.

J O S E P H R E A N Y
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Ratray Street, Dunedin.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE
(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.
FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

N E W M A R K E T H O T E L,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

Comfortable Stabling and Loose Boxes. Close
and Open Carriages for Wedding Parties, &c.
Buggies and Saddle Horses always on Hire.
Liberal Terms to Commercial Travellers.
HENRY SCOTT.

M R S. H U N T E R,
STRAW HAT MAKER
AND GENERAL DYER.
Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered to the newest
shapes.
Cargill street, one door from Filleul street,
Dunedin.
Gloves and feathers cleaned and dyed.
Ladies' material of every description dyed.

RAILWAY HOTEL,**MOSGIEL.****WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.**

The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and comfort.

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms. Horses and Traps always on hire.

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

THE above Company are prepared to supply Road Metal, Screenings, Rubble, Gravel, Building Stone, Ships' Ballast, &c., on the shortest notice, either from Logan's Point or MacLaggan-street Quarries. Orders left at the Company's Office, Rattray-street, Wharf, will have immediate attention.

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.

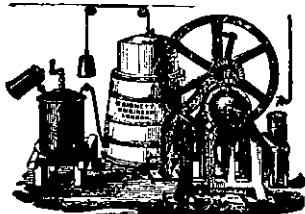
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

Manufacturers of Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
CAFFORD-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, 1896. 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," says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,

(Formerly of Princes-street South),
Has commenced business in Cumberland St.,
corner of St. Andrew-street.

Building Materials of every description on
Sale at Lowest Rates.
CUMBERLAND STREET,
G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.

M. C. FLEMING,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. M. MOSS begs to inform the public in general that he has opened a Loan and Discount Office in Moray Place, opposite the Criterion Hotel, where he is prepared to lend sums from £5 to £500 at the lowest rates of interest, on personal or other available security, repayable by weekly or monthly instalments. Office hours from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Mondays till 8.30 p.m.

Note the Address: Otago Loan and Discount Office, Moray Place, opposite Criterion Hotel, Dunedin. Communications, Box 220, Post Office.

NEW INDUSTRY.**WASH BLUES, DYES, LEATHER****STAINS, &c.****PATENT LIQUID WASHING BLUE.****In Pint Bottles.**

This Blue is superior to those in ordinary use. It gives to White Linen, Woollen, and other Clothing a more even and brilliant tone. Pasting the clothes, after bluing, through water slightly soured with tartaric acid, will cause them to look still more brilliant.

CONCENTRATED**NEW ANILINE DYES.**

Six Colors, viz.—Blue, Magenta, Crimson, Violet, Orange, Brown, in 5 oz. Bottles.

Directions for dyeing upon each bottle. These are more especially got up to supply towns and districts where there are no renovating Dyers. But they are also designed for Coloring Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, Hair, Bone, Pomade, Oils, Candles, Woods, and for Printing Shop-price and other Tickets, and for Inks.

To be had from Grocers, Chemists, &c.

PATENT NEW AND FAST LEATHER STAINS.

In six colors—Orange, Red Orange, Crimson, Violet, Magenta, Blue, in pint bottles.

These Stains are most brilliant. They have great affinity for all animal matter. For Leather: simply add water to the stain according to the shade wanted; then with a piece of woollen cloth rub the solution into the leather. The Orange is superior to Saffron, and cheaper. Suitable also to Color Candles, Wax, Oil, Pomade, Horse-hair, Bone, Flax, Feathers, Wood, Paper, and to be used as Shop Price-Ticket Ink, Writing Inks, &c. Leather-stainers, Boot-makers, &c., will obtain these from their Leather Merchants, or from Grocers.

General Drysalteries on hand, such as—Chemicals, Sulphuric, Muratic, Nitric, and other Acids. Dyewoods, Dyestuffs, Cochineal, Cudbear, Alum, Borax, Copperas, Adjoce, Wadder, Ammonia, Prussiates, Shellac, Oils, &c., &c.

WM. DRYSDALE, JNR.,**DRYSALTER,****OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.**

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 Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL LLACK, PROPRIETOR.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER RULER, &c.

(Opposite Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET NORTH.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)

STEAM SAW MILL,**PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,****PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE****MANUFACTORY,****CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.****DUNEDIN.**

Having taken over the above premises and made considerable alterations and improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the

SAWING,**PLAINING,****MOULDING,****& TURNERY****BRANCHES.**

And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS****THE GREATEST:****WONDER OF MODERN TIMES ?**

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

These Medicines may be obtained from 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 emanate from the United States.

C H A R L E S S O N N T A G
BROCKVILLE NURSERY,
 KAIKORAI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

Cultivates for sale and for experimental purposes all the Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry varieties, which have been introduced to the Australian Colonies since the latest publications. Besides, selected Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Grape Vines. Collections of the best Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries not deficient of novelties, Quinces, Medlars, Mulberries, Walnuts, &c.

Conifers, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs and Tubers, amongst which the new Chrysanthemums, Phloxes, Penstemons, and Dahlias comprise first-class collections.

The advancement of Roses in choicest exhibition varieties, together with the increase of Fruits and other articles, are published in new Catalogue of Plants, which is obtainable on application, and will be forwarded to all parts of New Zealand for a remittance of 6d. postage stamps.

He does not intend trading in Catalogues, but is desirous that the best use may be made of the information they afford respecting horticultural progress.

The extraordinary increase of new varieties of Fruits from all parts of the world, now for sale here, and to become better known to every friend of gardening, requires an ampler description of each variety than a catalogue publication can give. Reliable information of strictly New Zealand observation and experience of what to plant and what to avoid of these varieties after they have been proved will benefit the intending fruit-grower in many ways, so that it would be worth while to subscribe a trifle towards a future publication, which will be a permanent guide for the future.

Very little information has been diffused amongst the colonists concerning the blight-proof Majetin Stork, on which to graft Apples, full particulars may be seen in the catalogue.

C. S. has great pleasure in being able to offer this season, for the first time, whole collection of Apples, about 400 varieties, grafted on Majetin Stork and Roots, one and two year old, ready for sending out at the latter end of June. The quantity amounts to 3000.

The earliest orders the first attention receive.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R . W E S T ,
 IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

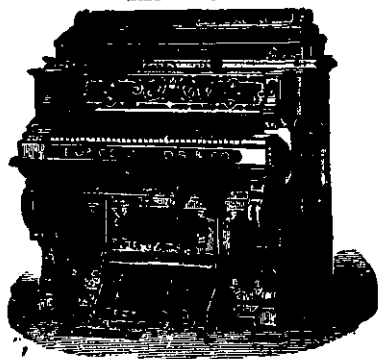
HAR-

PIANO,

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,



And every Description of Musical Instruments,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO'S
 UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. See above Illustration.
 Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E ,
 BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.
 Loss and Gain: The Story of a Convert; by Dr. Newman.
 The Keys of the Creeds.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

By Jules Verne, translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.
 Dropped from the Clouds.
 Abandoned.
 The Secret of the Island.
 The Wreck of the Chancellor.
 Routledge's every Boys' Annual.
 Cassell's Popular Recreator, &c., &c.

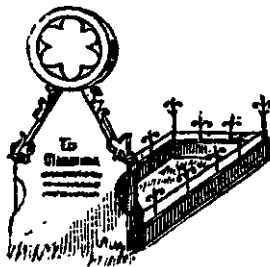
The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—
 Tom Hood's Comic, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, Routledge's,
 Bow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

T A L I A N M A R B L E W O R K S
 KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

W A L L & A N D E R S O N .



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
 MENTAL MASONS.

FONTS,

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

HEADSTONES,

AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,

COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY

PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,

AND OAMARU STONE.

H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
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.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

CATHOLIC BOOK-SELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Has just received, ex "Horsa," the following Works, viz:—

- Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; post, 5s 6d.
 Challoner's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
 Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
 Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.H., 10s 6d; by post, 12s.
 Fate of Father Sheehy: A tale of Tipperary, 3s; post 3s 6d.
 History of the Church in England, from the earliest period to the year 1850, by the Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, 2 vols., 25s; by post, £1 8s.
 History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, by Most Rev. Dr. Dr. Moran, 11s 6d; by post, 13s.
 History of Rome, by T. Young, Esq., 3s; post, 3s 6d.
 Invasion: A tale, by Girard Griffen, 3s 6d; post, 4s.
 Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s.
 Kelly's Dissertations on Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 8d.
 Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry, 9s; post, 10s 2d.
 Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, by T. C. Luby, 7s; by post, 8s 2d.
 Life of St. Monica, by Lady Herbert, 4s; post, 4s 6d.
 Life of St. Paul of the Cross, by the Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; by post, 8s 6d.
 Life of Father Ignatius (Spencer) by Rev. Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; post, 8s 6d.
 Lily of Israel, 1s 6d; post, 1s 10d.
 Do. do., gilt sides and front, 3s; post, 3s 6d.
 Mitchell's Jail Journal, 1s 6d; post, 2s.
 Moore's Irish Melodies, gilt, 1s; post, 1s 3d.
 Do. do., with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson new edition, edited by Professor Glover, and set to music by him, 10s 6d.
 Malone's Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 6d.
 O'Hara Family's Works, new edition, by Banim, each 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d:—
 „ Peep-o'-Day, and Crohoore of the Billhook.
 „ Croppy: A Tale of '98.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

W I L L I A M R E I D

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN;

DUNEDIN.

NURSERY—
DUKE-STREET
AND
NORTH-EAST
VALLEY.10,000
Apples, Pears,
Plums, Cherry,
Peach, and
Apricot.100,000
Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Filberts, Walnuts.50,000
Thorn Quick, Privet, and Box.100,000
Pines and other Trees, of all sorts and sizes.

W. R. has just returned from Tasmania with the largest and most varied stock of Garden Seeds in New Zealand, all of which were bought by himself from the growers, and are of the most suitable kind for this country.

TREE SEEDS.—W. R. has spared no expense in getting the best men to gather and forward to him these seeds from England, Norway, Tasmania, California, and Chili.

ALFALFA.—This splendid Clover should be grown by every farmer, as it yields SIX TIMES more than LUCERN or any other CLOVER.

FLOWER SEEDS of all the newest and best kinds, from England and Germany. W. R.'s stock is the largest in New Zealand.

NOTE.—Every article sold at the lowest possible price, and well packed. Prompt attention to orders.

SEED STORE
CORNER OF
PRINCES AND
HIGHSTREETS
ALSO,
DUKE-STREET50 tons of
pure Alfalfa.8 tons
English Forest
Tree seeds.5 cwt.
Larch, Scotch,
and
Spruce Firs
from Norway.5 cwt.
true Tasmanian
Blue-gum seed.4 tons
Whin seed.30 tons
Peas, Beans,
and
Tares.

W I L L I A M R E I D

Note the Address

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DINING-ROOMS.

Corner of High and Princes-streets.

WANTED KNOWN—CHEAP BOOTS!
CHEAP BOOTS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

We believe that the fundamental principle which ensures success in business is that each transaction should prove equally beneficial to the two contracting parties—the buyer and the seller. This principle we have developed to the very utmost in our scheme for supplying a First-class pair of

ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL BOOTS

at the

MINIMUM PRICE OF 20s.

The quality of our Boots equals any of the high-class productions of the best makers in Dunedin, and gentlemen who purchase such goods will know that the price hitherto has been seldom, if ever, under 25s or 35s. The benefits which gentlemen derive from this scheme are thus as real as they are apparent; while the "sweet simplicity" of Cash Payments frees us from bad debts, and a great many other evils which attend the credit system.

LEAR'S CELEBRATED BOOT & SHOE STORE,
(Next Craig and Gillies', George-street.)

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending July 12, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—The market to-day was short supplied with 120 head, chiefly good to prime quality; and as the trade was somewhat out of beef, the bidding was brisk, a decided improvement in price being obtained. Best pens of bullocks brought from £12 10s to £16 7s 6d; ditto cows, £10s 10s to £15.

Fat Sheep.—1,600 came forward, and although this may be considered a short supply, the prices obtained scarcely came up to last week's quotations. We quote best cross-breeds at 12s 6d to 15s 9d, or hardly 3d per lb.

Store Cattle.—We have no alteration to report, but would draw attention to the sale of 200 head at Mosgiel to-morrow, 13th instant.

Store Sheep.—No business to note.

Wool.—Some of the anxiety as to the future course of the wool trade has been relieved by cablegrams to-day, announcing the probability that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed at the present time; but until the cable gives information of the opening of the June-July series of London wool sales, it would be idle to estimate probable results. In the meantime no business can be done in this market.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly auction this afternoon sales were brisk, and fullest values obtained, butchers' green cross-breeds bringing 4s 1d; dry ditto, 2s 11d to 3s 7d.

Hides were in better demand, and last week's rates fully maintained. We sold 170 wet salted at an average of 3½d per lb.—say, inferior, 14s to 16s; medium, 18s to 21s.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—Wheat: Finest milling is much wanted; prices hardening; 4s 9d freely paid for good wheat: 4s 6d to 4s 8d for secondary samples; inferior, 4s 4d. Oats: There has been little doing in this grain during the last week, partly owing to coastal freight. Melbourne market has quite broken down; prices nominal where sales forced. This market, however, remains without change, and we have no alterations to make in our present quotations—say 1s 8d to 1s 9d for good to heavy feed, and 1s 10d for milling samples. Barley: There has been more inquiry, and more business done both in malting and milling; secondary samples 3s 9d to 4s; prime, 4s 6d; choice, none.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 12, as follows:—Affairs in the labor market have brightened up considerably; in fact, things vary with the weather. There is an increased enquiry for station and farm couples; also for ploughmen. Shepherds are quiet. Carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, masons, bricklayers, &c., are only kept moving, but winter weather breaks their time and pay sadly. Far too many know nothing in particular men are lounging about, and cannot do the work offered. Female servants of all sorts are much wanted, with knowledge of plain house work. Shopmen, clerks, &c., unless first-class are little valued. Wages—Couples, £65 and £70; shepherds, £65 and £70; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s; bricklayers, 14s; day labor, 7s, 8s, 9s, and 10s; dairy and odd hands, 15s and 20s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel girls, 15s, 20s, and 30s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week.

MR. A. MERRICK reports as follows for the week ending July 12, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 2s to 2s 2½; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Fresh butter is very scarce, and the market at present is barely supplied. Salt butter is plentiful and selling well. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s to 1s 1d; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Eggs selling well, but not so plentiful, 2s to 2s 3d per doz.

Messrs. M. and J. MERRAN, George Street, reports the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £11; small do., £11 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 per ton. Pearl barley—£24 per ton. Bran—£4 15s, including bags. Pollard—£6 per ton. Chaff—£1 per ton. Hay—£3 15s per ton. Potatoes—£1 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Barley—4s per bushel. Oats—1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel. Cheese—9½d to 11d per lb.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

MR. J. VEZEX reports for the week ending July 12, 1876, retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 9d per lb; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 9d to 10d per lb; lamb, 3s to 4s per qr. scarce.

Monks' Convent.

A LEGEND.

BY A. A. PROCTOR.

The monk was preaching strong his earnest word,
From the abundance of his heart he spoke,
And the flame spread—in every soul that heard
Sorrow and love and good resolve awoke:
The poor lay brother, ignorant and old,
Thanked God that he had heard such words of gold.

"Still let the glory, Lord, be thine alone."
So prayed the monk, his heart absorbed in praise;
"Thine be the glory: if my hands have sown
The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays,
It was Thy blessing, Lord, that made my word
Bring light and love to every soul that heard.

"O Lord, I thank Thee that my feeble strength
Has been so blest: that sinful hearts and cold
Were melted at my pleading—knew at length
How sweet Thy service and how safe Thy fold;
While souls that loved thee saw before them rise
Still holier heights of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk, when suddenly he heard
An angel speaking thus: "Know, O my son,
Thy words had all been vain, but hearts were stirred
And saints were edified, and sinners won,
By his, the poor lay brother's humble aid
Who sat upon the pulpit stair and prayed."

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XI.

HOW OUR FAIR FRIENDS FARED AT THE FAIR.

THE next morning during the breakfast hour Laura was announced, ready to proceed to her day's work. The Colonel detained Rosine as they rose from the table, to speak to her of the matter on his mind, while Doctor Hartland went directly to the library. Miss Marten was standing with her back toward the door, gazing at a portrait of himself and Aleck taken in their boyhood. He came suddenly upon her, and with a hand on either shoulder, turned her about instantly.

"Laura," he said in a stern voice, "do you know that Le Compte with whom you conducted such an intense flirtation last evening?"

"Don't be so rude," she replied in a vexed tone, endeavoring to shake herself free of him; "you are as rough as a bear, Ned!"

"No, you don't get away till you've answered my question. Do you know this Dr. Le Compte?"

"No," replied Laura, coloring slightly as she met the Doctor's piercing gray eye, "now let me go."

"Then let me tell you," said Dr. Hartland, loosing his hold and speaking a shade more mildly, "let me tell you once for all, if you burn your fingers with him, it is not without warning. He is one of the most notorious characters engendered in the foulest atmosphere of London, Paris, or New York. If I had a sister or a wife, I would rather see her—yes, I'd rather see her dead before my eyes, than to see her as I saw you with Le Compte!"

Laura was a little frightened by the very serious manner of the Doctor, but she rallied in a few moments.

"One would think, to hear you talk, that I had done some dreadful thing. I'm sure I don't remember anything so very much out of the way."

"Laura Marten," continued Dr. Hartland, "I would not trouble myself to talk to you, if I did not know that you are a young vain thing, without father or brother to check you, and with no guide but your own will, which you flatter yourself can never be matched; but let me tell you, there are men with strength of purpose and art sufficient to crush you to atoms, only give them the opportunity, and Le Compte is one of them. To great personal attractions, information gained by society and travel, and insinuating address, he adds a wonderful magnetic influence. I know him in the way of his profession, and I know no more dangerous man as an admirer of a vain weak woman. I warn you of him now, once and forever. You can't come off from a flirtation with him as you might from one with Aleck or me."

He smiled faintly as he uttered the last words, but there was no answering smile on her face, and she turned away to the window as Colonel Hartland entered with Rosine. The young girl saw that the Colonel in his heart would really be disappointed if she gave up her position at the table, and she could not plead weariness, for she was quite rested after her night's sleep; her conscience continued to fret her a little, but she had no time to listen, and the false plea that she was performing an act of self-denial quieted her for a while. She was much disturbed by Laura's proceedings, and wondered if she had entirely forgotten Aleck; Laura herself was annoyed by the warning of Edward Hartland; it sounded in her ears continually, and Aleck's ring was on her finger, while her promise had been given to Le Compte for a ride next Sunday. She wondered if what Ned said of him could be true, or if he were jealous; she remembered that Aleck had told her in one of their confidential moments that the Doctor himself was not insensible to her charms, and her woman's vanity put the Doctor's caution down to the charge of self-interest. "That's it, he's piqued," she said to herself, and tried to forget his admonition.

Each day of the fair went by much as the first. Laura was

for a day or two more guarded, but before the week was over she was persuaded that Ned Hartland must be mistaken; she knew enough of the male sex, she thought, to find out something of the villany of such a man as the Doctor had represented Le Compte, in a whole week's acquaintance. Rosine ventured to ask her the only moment they were alone, "if she thought Aleck would be pleased to see her so fond of her new admirer."

"Fond! nonsense!" she replied, "it is only for a little amusement. It would be absurd in Aleck to wish me to mope around alone during his long absence, or shut myself up like a forlorn widow! He has too much good sense to ask it."

Doctor Hartland proffered no advice, but when he saw how matters were going on, he sternly commanded her on no account to introduce her new lover, as he called Le Compte, to Rosine, on penalty of having her removed at once from the table. As Doctor Hartland had predicted, the excitement and fatigue of the fair told on Rosine's delicate nature; but the true cause of her restless nights and unquiet days was to be found in a letter, which came through Sister Agnes, to avoid the inspection of Mrs. Hartland. It was written with a full knowledge of her wants and wanderings, and she felt that her delinquencies, her want of Christian courage, had added a new weight to the already very heavy burden that rested on her beloved parent. The excitement and stimulation of the day, and the reproachful whispers of the night, soon brought loss of appetite as well as loss of sleep, but she did not complain, although she felt the strain upon her nervous system in great weakness. Lessons were resumed after the fair was closed, the money counted, the excitement over, but she found herself wholly unable to fix her attention, and she was surprised by her French teacher inquiring in the midst of her reading if she were asleep.

The next morning while endeavoring to elude the watchful eyes of Dr. Hartland, by appearing to partake of her breakfast, she became so faint as to be obliged to leave the table.

"There, Rosa," said the Doctor, rising and going to her assistance, "I have been looking for this; you'll have to give in; I have watched you dragging yourself about, but have waited till you were ready for my advice." The faintness increased as he spoke. "Here, mother," he added, "just loosen this child's dress; I think we can prevent an entire swoon. Simple exhaustion! Perfect rest and quietness is all she needs," he said to his father, who stooped over her with distressed face; "she must just lie down and rest body and mind."

Laura Marten came in the afternoon while Rosine was vainly trying for a nap on the library sofa. Her friend was excited as she knelt before her and kissed her cheek. "I'm sorry dear," she said, "this fair business has used you up so completely. I am as weak as a chicken. I've just heard the Pocahontas is in the harbor, she will bring letters from Aleck, mine will come enclosed in yours. You will be careful, dearest," she continued, seizing her hand, "I don't know but Ned would nearly kill me if he knew, but you will be careful."

"It is not right," said Rosine, her heart beating violently with the thought of being accessory to a clandestine correspondence; "this is not right, and it is a sin for you to go on so with Le Compte. I wish you would not. I asked Ned about him last night, and he was almost angry with me for speaking his name, and said it was a marked disgrace for any girl to have made his acquaintance. Do be persuaded."

"Ah, you little goosey," replied Laura, putting back the bright golden locks that had fallen over Rosine's flushed face, "you don't know much. Le Compte means nothing, neither do I; he knows this, so do I; what possible harm can there be in getting a little amusement out of the man? I have never seen anything of the monster Ned makes him; indeed, in manners of a gentleman, he bears comparison even with Dr. Edward Hartland. I tell you, Ned views the subject with jaundiced eyes, and bends his brows upon me in a most terrific manner; but I like the game, if it is only to make the Doctor snarl; but my engagement with Aleck must not come to his ear, if it did, he would pounce upon me with authority, and perhaps shut me up in an insane asylum. So my precious and only friend, don't open your letter in his majesty's presence, lest he should spy the enclosure."

"But don't you fear," exclaimed Rosine, rising in her excitement, "that he may write to Aleck about the matter; it would be most natural to speak of you in his letters? O, Laura, do you, can you love Aleck?" added she, covering her face with her hands and sinking back to her pillow, "it seems to me almost as bad as if a married woman should flirt."

Laura started from her kneeling posture and walked away to the window without a word.

"I did not mean to hurt your feelings, dear," said Rosine, again attempting to rise, "only to tell you how it seems to me."

Dr. Hartland entered before Laura had recovered herself sufficiently to reply. He bowed stiffly to her, and took his seat by the couch, noticing at once the flushed face and traces of tears upon his patient, and bit his lip in silence while he counted her pulse.

"Miss Marten," he said, with knit brows, "this young lady must dispense with your company for the present, you have talked her into a fever." Laura bowed haughtily and left the room.

"This visit has done you essential harm, Rosa," he said, modulating his voice to gentleness as the door closed, "it has put you back at least two days. What could have been the subject of conversation to bring you into the state you are at this moment?" he continued, laying his hand against her hot cheek. "I wish you had a worthier friend."

"Laura doesn't mean as badly as you think, Ned," she replied, timidly.

"Don't let her wheedle you into that notion. No woman can do as she has done ever since she was a woman without meaning harm. But you must not talk," he added, seeing the color fade suddenly from her cheek, "you would be more quiet up stairs, I will have your room prepared." He gave orders accordingly, and

in a few moments a servant appeared, saying, "Mrs. Hartland was waiting for Miss Rosine."

"Here, sister," said the Doctor, stooping over her, "just put your right arm about my neck."

"O, Ned, thank you, but I can walk perfectly well," she replied.

"Two flights of stairs in your weak state might hurt you seriously," he said, still retaining his position; "if the Colonel were here he would carry you; as it is, you must accept of my services."

Rosine saw there was nothing to be gained by resistance, and she yielded.

"There, mother," said the Doctor, as he landed her in her own apartment, "just assist this little woman to undress, she must literally go to bed for at least two days; in the meantime, shall I say," he added, whispering to Rosine, "don't let any one be admitted?"

"No; please Ned," she said, beseechingly, "do let Laura come just once to-morrow."

"I will see how you are in the morning; take this," he replied, giving her a powder, "and don't trouble yourself about anything or anybody, but just stop thinking and go to sleep, and you'll be about again in a few days; but if you are not careful you will bring on a nervous fever, which is one of the most uncomfortable and uncontrollable of difficulties—so I caution you. Good-night."

IRELAND AS SHE IS.

As evidence of the greatly improved condition of Ireland it is stated in Thomas's Almanac (a modest name for a most exhaustive annual report upon Irish trade, industry, agriculture and commerce), that last year the amount deposited in the Irish Savings Banks was an increase over the previous year of £980,000. In ten years the increase has amounted to £12,067,000, and the amount of savings on deposit in the various Saving Funds upon the 1st January, 1876, was £121,718,000, or about \$600,000,000. In comparing this statement with that of January, 1846, we find the savings of the Irish working classes have increased five-fold in thirty years—this in the face of a decrease of three millions in population. The consumption of spirits in Ireland bears a curious ratio to the increase of savings. In the past ten years the decrease in the consumption of liquor has been twenty per cent., the amount of liquor not thus drunk turned into money, is almost the exact equivalent of the sum added to the Savings Bank account of the Irish workers. Pauperism has fallen far and away below that of England and Scotland, and now hardly exists in Ireland, save in the form of street begging, by cadgers and mendicants, who are professionals, and until the whole tribe is stamped out, will follow begging not through poverty, but as a profitable business. Education by means of the National and Christian Brothers' Schools, is now so general that within the past ten years, the educational status of Ireland has leaped up alongside that of Belgium and Holland—standing in the second rank after that of Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway—and in the same group as Belgium, Holland and Scotland—leading the latter nearly three per cent. in 1874, and far in advance of England, which strangely enough has retrograded, not only relatively, but actually, in her educational standard in the last decade. There are many cases operating to produce these beneficent results: social, economic, and political. The great decrease of drunkenness, the equally large growth of many branches of manufacture, must be credited with these consequences. Lace making has become an almost universal industry in the midland and south-western parts of the Island, where the Celtic element, with its aesthetic talent, most predominates. The manufacture of machinery, the building of iron steamships, and the immense linen production of Ulster, radiate from Belfast, through the northeast. Cambrics, much of them sold in this country as French, and hosiery, are made in yearly increasing quantities, in the vicinage of Dublin and the adjacent town of Balbriggan.

It would be unwise and unfair to examine the political causes of the growth of Irish prosperity.

The criminal neglect of England during the famine of 1846-7, by which 2,000,000 of human beings died of starvation and typhus, made her answerable to the public opinion of the world. One of the unanswerable counts in the world's indictment against England, were the ships freighted with the magnificent contributions of the American people. Another was the collection made at Mecca, by a pious Mahomedan Pilgrim, for the starving Irish Gaiour, as one of God's creatures. England, playing the role of informer in India, China, Italy, and our Catholic States, was so jeered, snubbed and laughed at as a hypocrite, that it became necessary for her to face the "Irish Question." As all great questions go back to an agrarian one, the land tenure was first looked to. It was found that in Ireland the law of entail must go, and "Tenant Right" be admitted as legal, or face a civil war, which would extend to every demesne, by means of the tenantry, and to the country by the help of Fenian organizations. The "Encumbered Estates Act" passed, and under its operation up to 1874, five-eighths of the soil of Ireland has passed from the nominal ownership of the titled landlords to the native farmers who tilled the land again. The whole tithe system has been abolished—or, in other words, the unaccountable injustice of compelling Dissenters to support an Established Church, has been declared illegal. A liberal and most munificent Corporation Act has been passed; indeed, very much has been done to promote the advancement and growth of well ordered freedom.

The one dream of the Irishman has been unaccomplished—separate nationality. As political knowledge broadens, it will become a question for even the most extreme Irish Nationalist to debate, whether a Federal Union of the three nations of England, Ireland, Scotland, and their colonies and dependencies in Europe, would not, after all be better for Ireland. This would be a saving of the distinct nationality of the Island, wherein she would treat, and be treated, as the peeress of her rivals. It is, however, a matter of congratulation

that the dear old land is fast winning the position she occupied in the early mediæval time.

To our people of this land we say, be of good heart; in the "old house at home" wonders are being done. If the progressive growth in sobriety, education, wealth, industry, and their concomitant virtues and advantages continue, we can forget the past, and challenge to an honest race in the future, any nation of Western Europe.—'Wilmington Herald.'

SINGULAR SAGACITY OF THE WILD BEES OF SURINAM.

A SINGULAR story is related by Stedman, the traveller in Surinam, to show that bees know those who live about their nests. He says: "On one occasion, I was visited at my hut, by a neighboring gentleman whom I conducted up my ladder; but he had no sooner entered my aerial dwelling than he leaped down from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman with agony and pain, after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. I soon discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees or *wasse wasse*, in the thatch directly above my head, as I stood within my door, when I immediately took to my heels, as he had done, and ordered the slaves to demolish them without delay. A tar mop was now brought, and the devastation just going to commence, when an old negro stepped forward and offered to receive any punishment I should decree if any one of these bees should sting me in person. 'Massa,' said he, 'they would have stung you long ago, had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, and allowed to build upon your premises, they assuredly knew both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them.' I at once assented to the proposition, and tying the old black man to a tree, ordered my boy Quaco to ascend the ladder, which he did, and was not stung. I then ventured to follow; and I declare, upon my honor, that even after shaking the nest, which made its inhabitants buzz about my ears, not a single bee attempted to sting me. I next released the negro and rewarded him for his discovery. This swarm of bees I afterwards kept as my body-guard. They have made many overseers take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up my ladder upon some frivolous message when I wished to punish them for injustice and cruelty to the negroes—which was not seldom. The same negro assured me that on his master's estate was an ancient tree, in which had been lodged, ever since he could remember, a society of birds, and another of bees, both living in the greatest harmony together. But, should any strange bird come to disturb or feed upon the bees, they were instantly repulsed by their feathered allies, and if strange bees dared to venture near the birds' nests, the native swarm attacked the invaders and stung them to death."

DOM PEDRO.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, who was received with national honors in New York, last week, is a Catholic monarch of very remarkable character. He was installed as Emperor of Brazil by the abdication of his father in 1831, at the early age of six years, was declared of age July 23, 1840, crowned July 18, 1841, and married September 4, 1843—when but 18 years of age—to a Sicilian princess three years his senior, Theresa Christina Maria, a younger sister of Queen Christina of Spain. Their only living offspring is the Imperial Princess Isabella, of Brazil, born July 20, 1846, who was married at the age of 18 to the Count of Eu, a son of the Duke of Nemours, and a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

The imperial princess has one living child, a prince born at Rio Janeiro in October last. In the full vigor of life (he has just past his 50th year), of Herculean mould, standing over six feet and three inches in his stockings, with a well-proportioned frame, hardened and developed from his earliest youth in all manly and athletic exercises, Dom Pedro on horseback at a review might be fairly matched as an ideal emperor with the late Nicholas of Russia himself. But he is also one of the most accomplished and one of the most conscientious of the rulers of men. From his earliest years he showed a rare passion for study, and made great progress, especially in the exact sciences, in the military art, in Mechanics, and in natural history.

He is a fine linguist, speaking French, Spanish, English, German and Italian, as well as his native Portuguese. In Brazil he is equally loved and revered. His reign has been marked by a steady development of all the best interests of his empire, and his influence has been steadily thrown on the side of liberal reform in the institutions, as well as of material improvement in the social and industrial condition of Brazil. The manners of the emperor are simple and dignified, and his personal habits rather those of a quiet English gentleman than of a tropical prince. Foreigners complain of the court as more than republican in respect to the absence of pomp, ceremony and display; but the Brazilians are well pleased with a sovereign who thinks more of bettering the condition of his people than of dazzling travellers at their expense. Dom Pedro has labored hard to promote immigration into Brazil, and therefore has thrown all the weight of his convictions and his example against the institution of slavery. In 1871-72 Dom Pedro made a visit of eight months to Europe, during which he devoted himself with the ardor of a private student to the investigation of everything that could tend to the advantage of Brazil. He astonished specialists in every European country by his minute and fresh acquaintance with their own subjects, and everywhere made the strongest impression by his intellectual ability, his amenity and his utter freedom from pretensions of all kinds. In London he was particularly liked. By eight in the morning he always got through his breakfast, and was in his carriage visiting all manner of interesting localities long before the fashionable English world had got through with its coffee.—'Pilot.'

PERE MONSABRE ON FREE WILL.

(From the 'Catholic Standard.')

"It is useless, impossible, to attempt an explanation of history and of monuments unless you admit free will. In enthusiastic pages I find the praises of men sung, who have long since disappeared; I see inscriptions, tablets, medals, statues, triumphal arches, temples that recall past celebrities. But what do you mean by a celebrity? It is a genius whose inspirations have given a vigorous impulse to letters, arts, sciences, political and social institutions. It is a valiant man, always the first in combat; a hero, who sheds his blood and sacrifices his life for his country; a generous heart, whose imperishable benefactions have fallen like a saving dew over some great human misery; it is a saint, whose sublime virtues have embalmed an entire age, and save it from corruption. If all these were free, it is just to honor, to immortalize their memory. This genius, instead of exhausting himself in a prolonged labor, might have slept in idleness and been content with an easy talent; such was not his desire. The hero, instead of hastening to meet death, might have awaited its coming; this he could not endure. The benefactor might have enjoyed his treasures, instead of bestowing them upon others; he might have lived in insolent pomposity, instead of showing himself generous to the unfortunate; he wished not such a course. The saint might have imitated the balance of mankind and have taken part in their voluptuous life, or at least he might have been satisfied with ordinary goodness; he would not. To wish that which we might not desire; not to will that which have the power to consent to, herein lies all the glory, for it is in this that liberty consists. Is there no liberty, or free will? In that case make a hecatomb of all souvenirs. Obliterate, tear all asunder, break, overthrow and destroy all; historic pages, inscriptions, tablets, medals, statues, triumphal arches, temples, and in the midst of the ruins thus created, erect yourselves dwelling places wherein you may spend the day in forgetfulness of the past, submitting to a fatal law, awaiting till its iron hand strangle you, and cast you into the chasm of the unknown, in company with the false celebrities who have been glorified by mankind. Yes, the souvenirs which we call glorious are ridiculous, immensely so, if they are not the result of that self-possession given by free will. Is the sun glorious because its pregnant rays permeate all space? Is the earth glorious because it is covered with abundant harvests? Is the lion glorious because his strength and his courage cause the beasts of the forest to tremble? What are geniuses, heroes, benefactors of humanity, saints—what are all these to me, if they could not do otherwise than be what they were? The smile of destiny on their life does not merit a souvenir in my obscurity and in my misery. Glory is ridiculous, mankind odious in the execution of justice, the moment we suppress free will."

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.

On Tuesday a series of experiments with dynamite, intended to illustrate the safety with which it may be carried by rail or at sea, was made at Stevenston, Scotland, in presence of a number of gentlemen connected with the railway and shipping interests. Mr. MacRoberts, the resident manager of the British Dynamite Company, conducted the company through the works and explained the nature of the various processes of manufacture. As an introduction to the experiments to follow, Mr. MacRoberts cut a dynamite cartridge in two, and, in order to show that it would not explode without being in contact with the detonator, he applied a light to one-half of it, which burned slowly away. To the other half he attached a fuse and percussion cap, when an explosion of considerable force occurred. A tin case containing fully a pound of gunpowder was next placed on the top of a 5lb. case of cartridges, and a fuse applied to it. This was followed by a slight puff, the only other effect being the charring of the waterproof covering. Not satisfied with this result, it was suggested that some gunpowder should be placed among the cartridges in the inside of the case, and, this being done and the gunpowder fired, it only communicated the fire to the dynamite, which burnt slowly away without any explosion. This was regarded as affording conclusive proof of the safety with which dynamite may be carried over sea and land. Another experiment was the breaking of a charcoal wire rope of one inch in diameter. This rope was suspended in the air with fully half a pound of the explosive attached to it. When an explosion occurred the rope was found to be neatly and closely cut, a closer examination showing that the strands had been subjected to a process of straining before the final separation occurred. As illustrating the useful adaptations of dynamite at sea, several experiments were made to show its efficacy as a fog signal. It was further stated that the action of dynamite is extremely local, in proof of which Mr. MacRoberts caused two rafts to be moored 15ft. apart in a small pond. On one of these he placed a box containing 10lb. of dynamite, which, on explosion, completely smashed the raft, while the other remained untouched. The final experiment exhibited was intended to show the force of the explosion and the damage which may be caused by a small quantity of dynamite. A solid block of metal measuring 9½ by 12½ inches and 10 inches deep was set on a piece of wood, and above it was placed a canister into which 15 pounds of dynamite had been packed. After the explosion the block was found to have been forced about two feet into the sand. On being got out and examined it was seen that the surface on which the canister was placed had suffered an indentation of one inch, and that the block was cracked in all directions, while a measurement disclosed the fact that it was now 10½ by 12½, and 9½ inches deep, thus proving that the greatest force had been exerted on the upper surface of the block. This concluded the experiments, which were considered most satisfactory.—Mail.

The six Chinese companies at San Francisco have sent telegrams to their agents at Hong-kong, requesting the cessation of further immigration of their people to this country, because of the hostile attitude of the whites.

THE JEWS IN GERMANY.

Come and read, and then acknowledge that what the Radical Railway organ in Prussia now says, has been repeated again and again in our columns, with a warning cry of danger. The danger signal should be hoisted outside the house of every Jew: now learn why:

Considerable attention has been excited at Berlin by an article written in a newspaper of extreme Radical politics, the 'Eisenbahn Zeitung,' or 'Railway Gazette,' calling for the expulsion of the Jews from the German Empire. The exile of the Jesuits, it says, is a *fait accompli*, and that of the Hebrews must follow, if Germany is to be saved from a danger indescribable by any other term than that of 'invasion,' so numerous are the Jews, so audacious, and so powerful. Their activity, the writer goes on to say, is immense, and the more active they are the more mischief they do the country. Their activity, he asserts, is entirely devoted to gain, *quocunque modo*; and, as they outnumber the Christians on the Bourse of Berlin as 20 to 1, while official statistics of taxation show that Christian wealth is to Jewish only in the proportion of 10 to 1, he thinks the conclusion is mathematically warranted that the acquisitiveness of the Hebrew race exceeds that of the Christians tenfold. Only twenty-five years ago the mansions in the aristocratic suburb of Berlin, called *Unter den Linden*, belonged exclusively to Christians; those houses are now, without a single exception, the property of Jews, so that the *boulevard* is now popularly called the *Judengasse*, or 'Jews'-street.' Then also joint-stock companies, which to a lamentable extent, have proved themselves of late years little else than a mode of swindling and plundering the public, are principally in the hands of the Jews, who outnumber the Christians on their boards of directors in the proportion of 90 to 1. As to the public Press, it has long been known that it is in Germany to a great extent at the disposal of Jews. The Radical railway organ's conclusion is:—"We expelled the Jesuits that we might not cease to be Germans, we must take some measures with the Jews if we would escape being beggars." He asserts that the complaints of people who have grievances against the Jews is loud throughout Germany, and that "the Jewish question has become a question of life and death. Why does not the majority of the nation exhibit as much resolution against the Jews as it did against the Jesuits?" The reason is evident. It is not in obedience to the dictates of genuine public opinion that the Jesuits and the Church have been persecuted in Germany. The country is ruled by two powers: openly by Caesarism and secretly by revolutionary influences. The Catholics have been sacrificed to a temporary coalition of the two naturally hostile forces. The ill-assorted compact already shows signs of dissolution. When it breaks up, a change of the present policy will become inevitable.—Catholic Examiner.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Every Irish Bill introduced this session in the House of Commons by the Home Rulers have been defeated—with one exception,—a bill to regulate the pensions of coroners, introduced by A. M. Sullivan—which was accepted by the Government. The majorities, however, have been remarkably small, compared with late years. The Irish Franchise Bill was strongly supported by John Bright and other leading Englishmen. The chief Irish bill of the session is the Land Tenure Bill, introduced by Mr. Isaac Butt, and now under discussion. In his opening speech, Mr. Butt said he had convinced himself by studying Irish disaffection, that until the land question was satisfactorily settled they never could have peace or contentment in Ireland. He also satisfied himself of two things—that they never could settle the land question until they gave the tenantry security of tenure, and that security could never be obtained as long as they left in the hands of the landlord the arbitrary power of eviction. This land question, and the unsettled relations between the landlords and tenants of Ireland, he had no hesitation in saying, were the cause of all the miseries of Ireland. It was apparently the general wish and desire of the landed proprietors of Ireland to keep their tenants in a state of subjection to themselves. A country where the people were in a state of serfdom never could be prosperous, contented, or peaceful. But landlords used that power of eviction which good landlords employed only for beneficial purposes. In 1849, no less than 500,000 civil bill ejectments were served in Ireland, and since that time he had himself seen whole districts desolated. The two main provisions of the bill were the taking away of the landlord's arbitrary power of eviction; and, secondly, their power to raise the rent without due cause. Tenants would have the right to claim the protection of the Act whenever they wished. Another provision of the bill was to give greater security to Ulster tenant-right. The settlement of the value of the rent he proposed to leave to three persons, one to be nominated by the landlord, one by the tenant, and the third to be chosen by the other two. In case this arbitration broke down, the rent was to be fixed by a jury. In one case he retained the landlord's power to evict, and that was where the tenant committed wilful waste on the land. In conclusion he denied that the bill was a violation of the rights of property. The bill is bitterly opposed by the Government; and there is not much hope that it will eventually pass.—Pilot.

A pilgrimage to Lourdes from Ireland is in preparation. For the sanctuary of that favored spot, two beautiful and costly offerings will be borne, early in the approaching summer, by pious pilgrims from the Sister Island, as evidences of their love and veneration. One of these is an exquisite silver lamp from Munster, the other is a richly emblazoned and embroidered banner from Connaught.—London Register.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

AUCKLAND, July 8.

The city everywhere showed signs of mourning to-day, and there was a large attendance at Mr. Wilson's funeral.

Rich gold has been obtained in the Kapanga reef at Coromandel, for which an English company has been sinking for four years, and have spent £4000. Great excitement prevails there.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 8.

The charges of dynamite placed under the Paterson wreck at the Waitara have been fired. The sight was grand, a volume of water being thrown to a great height. On the second charge being fired large plates of iron and pieces of timber were thrown into the air about 100 feet. The third shot fired had a good effect, and little of the wreck was then visible. On Monday the imbedded portion will be blown up.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 8.

At the conference between the Chamber of Commerce and the Lyttelton Borough Council, it was decided to prepare a draft Bill for the constitution of a Harbor Board for Lyttelton.

There are rumors of more disaffection among the employés of the Canterbury railways.

A woman named Sheean was committed for trial yesterday for the murder of her infant child, which was drowned. Mrs. Sheean said that during a sudden attack of faintness she let the child fall into a bucket of water, and was powerless to remove it till too late. The medical evidence went to show that there were no marks whatever on the child, and that it could not possibly have fallen into the bucket. Mrs. Sheean had two children before this, and both were killed—one being smothered in bed, and the other drowned in a well.

ADELAIDE, July 8.

The immigrants by the Lightning were landed safely. They had no food since Wednesday last. The ship is a hopeless wreck. The immigrants broached the cargo on Friday. It is said that the wreck occurred from contradiction of orders given by the captain and mate. The former is blamed.

BLENHEIM, July 10.

Sir David Monro was fined £30 to-day in the Resident Magistrate's Court, for non-compliance with the Marlborough Scab Act as to dipping or dressing, after mustering for shearing, twice before 31st May. Sir David had a flock of 3000 dipped after shearing, but instead of dipping or dressing the whole flock a second time, only those that were actually scabby were dressed. Notice of appeal was given.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 10.

Delegates from various Friendly Societies have adopted a series of amendments to the Friendly Societies Bill, and decided to have copies printed for distribution among the members of the General Assembly.

GREYMOUTH, July 10.

A fire occurred this morning at Hanney's Hotel, Tainui, through a Mrs. Barrett leaving a candle alight on going to bed. She was awakened on finding the place in flames. She was badly burnt, and is now in the hospital. The Fire Brigade worked splendidly, and saved all the house except the upstairs bedroom, which was completely gutted. The house is insured in the New Zealand and National.

HOKITIKA, July 10.

The rush at the Teremakau is progressing satisfactorily. Upwards of forty claims are upon good gold.

BLUFF, July 10.

The Otago arrived from Melbourne, having left there on the 5th. She had light winds and a fair passage, doing the run down in four days fourteen hours. All the news of any interest has been anticipated by cable.

The charge of perjury against Trowell is being held in abeyance. There is a good demand in the market for bank shares.

SYDNEY, July 11.

The Normanby arrived to-day. Reuter's European telegrams from London are to 12th June.

LONDON, June 6.

Abdul Aziz, late Sultan of Turkey, has committed suicide by opening a vein with a pair of scissors.

JUNE 11.

The Eastern Question.—A peaceful statement in connection with the Eastern affairs has been made by Mr. Disraeli. The Berlin Memorandum has been withdrawn. The Porte has consented to an armistice with the insurgents. No new hostilities. Matters are apparently peaceful.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 11.

There was a conference of borough councillors and chairmen of highway boards to-day, when a telegram from Mr. W. Rowe, M.H.R., was discussed. The telegram referred to the Local Rating Bill, and that a provision was introduced exempting mining property from local rates. A long discussion ensued, during which it was stated that Sir George Grey had been the author of this clause exempting mining property. Ultimately a resolution was carried, to the effect that this meeting is of opinion that mining property should remain as heretofore, and that it would be impolitic and unjust to exempt it from rates.

NAPIER, July 11.

The Harbor Board meeting re-elected Ormond chairman unanimously. The question of a light at the Spit was referred to Kennedy and Vautier to report at the next meeting. The question was raised whether Kennedy was entitled to hold a seat, he being part proprietor of the 'Telegraph' newspaper, in which the Board's advertisements appear and are paid for. No decision was arrived at.

Matthew Talbot, an immigrant, was remanded to the Lunatic Asylum for medical examination.

AUCKLAND, July 12th.

The Kingite Natives have got a printing plant, and intend to start a newspaper. A letter signed by eight Kingites has been sent to the 'Herald' stating that Todd's murderer was at Kaipati when Sir D. McLean arrived, and he remained there till the Native Minister left Auckland.

Mr Loudon, brother of Mr Loudon, M.P.C., was seized with a paralytic stroke while driving, and fell over on the road dead.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 12th.

A severe gale last night from the N.E. caused a good deal of damage. The framework of the new Congregational Church was blown down, entailing a loss of £200.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 12th.

The 'Lyttelton Times' this morning says that the labour market never very brisk at this time of the year, there can be no doubt, is much worse now than for some years past. The number who apply daily at the Domain for work is very great; indeed, not long ago, upwards of 200 applications were made in one day. An instance of the abundance of skilled labour in the iron trade is afforded by the fact that in a very short time applications have been received from 30 men, all out of employment, for the appointment of engineer of the Market Place Fire Brigade Station.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MESMERISM IN SCOTLAND.

MUCH excitement, and not a little indignation were occasioned in Govan, recently, by the conduct of a mesmerist, and there is some talk of a civil action being raised against him for injuries inflicted on a respectable young married man residing in Burndyke street, who was allowed to lie on the cold, damp ground in Napier street, for about twenty minutes, in a state of mesmerism, and had to be conveyed on a barrow to the police station, and the services of a medical man obtained before he was brought to his senses. The mesmerist gave an entertainment in the burgh on the previous evening, and the young man, who is a fitter in one of the ship-building yards, was mesmerized along with several others, and while in that state the mesmerist commanded him to come to the corner of the above street, at a quarter to two o'clock on the following day, and share with him the half of his dinner. The fitter went to his work in the morning all right; but just as he was in the act of taking his dinner, he suddenly left the table, carrying a little jug full of broth, and made his way down Govan road in an excited manner to the place where the "professor" was to meet him. A large crowd soon collected around the poor fellow, who was as if pinned to the wall, holding on tenaciously to his little jug containing the broth. He eventually slid down upon the cold ground, however, and lay there for about twenty minutes. The excited crowd expected the mesmerist to keep his appointment and relieve the poor fellow from his position, but he did not put in an appearance. The police arrived on the scene, and the man was conveyed to the office on a barrow. His limbs were by this time perfectly stiff, and with the exception of a slight movement of the heart and pulse, the body showed very little life. Dr. Barras was sent for, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in bringing the young fellow out of his mesmeric sleep, after his wife and brothers, who had come to the office, had been greatly alarmed about his condition. The man's health must have suffered considerably by the exposure, as he shivered like an aspen leaf on awakening, and had to be taken home in a cab.—'North British Mail.'

BRILLIANT SWORDSMANSHIP.

DESCRIBING some sports that took place before the Prince of Wales at Delhi, a correspondent writes—Three sticks, duly prepared, had been driven into the ground, and on the top of these three limes, none of them larger than a respectable pigeon's egg, had been placed. At a distance of three hundred or four hundred yards, a body of swordsmen had been collected, and these, native and English, now waited to try their skill. No mean trial was that to which they were invited. It was simply this—to ride four hundred yards at a gallop, sword in hand, and to cut the three limes in halves as they passed the sticks with a sword. The first man was a trooper of the 11th Hussars; his name was Jones. He carried the ordinary cavalry sabre of the service.

As he came on I noticed that he leaned very much on the right stirrup, with his head lower than the pommel of his saddle. His sword arm was free, and the weapon loosely held. As he came by, the first lemon fell in halves, the second was clipped of its rind, and the third was cut in the middle by a powerful blow, that showed Mr. Jones to be one of the keenest swordsmen living. Three such strokes in less than seventy yards were not easy to deliver. Then there came another hussar of the same regiment, carrying a native sword, curved but sharp. To him the first and second lemon fell, but the third was untouched as he galloped by. A third Englishman came and missed all three, overthrowing, however, two of the stands as he swept on. Then a fourth rode up, and rivalled the feat of Mr. Jones, cutting all three lemons with the ease of a man who was aiming at a world rather than at such a tiny mark.

In this way the trial of skill proceeded; three more Englishmen achieved the feat, but the rest had less success. Then came the native swordsmen dashing along at furious rate, one after another. They, too, were very successful, four of them, as against five Englishmen, clipping the limes in half. A neater feat of horsemanship could not be imagined; Cossacks of the Don would have shuddered to see these Sikh horsemen dash along the plain. The second trial ended no better for the natives; the English carried off the prize, and even Punjabees and Sikhs shouted applause, so great was the feat these soldiers achieved.

On the Catholic missions in India there are 25 bishops, 1735 priests, 1,476,186 Christians, 1134 schools, and 41,014 pupils.

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD
 Per Dozen 110s.
 COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.
 " of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.
 Vineyards, S.A.
 TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.
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THE NEW COMEDY COMPANY!

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£100 Cash will be positively given away during our stay in Dunedin.

Open each night at Half-past Seven o'clock.

School performances every Saturday afternoon for Children. Every child receiving a present. Admission, One Shilling.

ERIN GO BRAGH.

WANTED, for St Thomas of Aquin Roman Catholic boys school, Thames, Catholic teacher holding first-class certificate. Applications stating terms, accompanied with testimonials, addressed Rev. S. Chastagnon, Thames.

WANTED—Qualified **TEACHER** for St. Mary's School, Invercargill. For particulars apply to Rev. S. Higgins, to whom applications, with references, &c., are to be forwarded.

WANTED, a situation by a Catholic Teacher. Address, School-mistress, **TABLET** Office.

NOTICE.

OUR Subscribers in the Districts visited by Mr. O. CUMMINS, our Travelling Agent, are requested to settle their accounts on the first personal application made by him, as it may be seen, that it puts this gentleman to much inconvenience and loss when he is a second or third time obliged to travel out of his way to collect money owed to us. **JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager.**

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending July 12th, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Messrs Peyton and Scully, Skippers Point ...	2	0	0
Mr. J. Lawler, Dunedin ...	0	6	6
" J. Golden, Dunedin ...	0	6	6
" R. Davis, Wellington ...	0	12	6
" J. B. Sheath, Christchurch, ...	0	12	6
" Jas. Fitzgerald, Upper Hutt ...	1	3	0
" J. M. Hall, Riverton ...	1	3	0
" M. O'Keefe, Waikouaiti ...	0	12	6
" J. Dillon, Naseby ...	1	6	0

The subscribers, who forwarded Post Office Orders from Wellington and Lyttelton without any name attached, are requested to communicate with us.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

We have read the report of what has been called the Financial Statement. There is certainly something about finance in this elaborate production; but it is less a financial statement than a political manifesto. The Premier was, no doubt, free to depart in this instance from general usage, and mix up considerations that have generally been kept apart by Ministers. In the present case, however, there was a good excuse. The question of Abolition is, owing to the strange mode of legislation adopted last session, in an anomalous position. Under the circumstances it was hardly possible to confine the financial statement exclusively to finance.

There does not, for all that, appear to have been any necessity for introducing so many political considerations, and

loading the statement with so many details of intended political changes and creations. The multitude of topics introduced is calculated to confuse, blind, and mislead. The Minister, no doubt, sees very clearly what he is driving at; but others will require time and hard study to enable them to master his figures, and arrive at a knowledge of his real intentions. If mistakes are made, he will have only himself to blame.

The first thing that strikes us, after having read Sir JULIUS VOGEL's financial statement is, that the finances of the Colony are in a state of confusion; and that money is really wanted, and can not be easily or economically procured. On this account, we were astonished at the proposal to borrow £800,000, or thereabouts, for the purpose of consummating Abolition. Would it not be better to leave the Provinces alone than hypothecate Government securities, in order to destroy the Provinces, and centralize everything? Common sense says, under the circumstances, wait a little longer; allow the finances of the Colony to recover somewhat.

From time to time, since the Premier brought down his Abolition resolutions, Ministers have assured the public that the land fund should be strictly localised; and a clause to this effect was introduced into the Abolition Act of last session. Now, however, it appears from the financial statement, that the clause must be repealed. So it has come to this, which had been so clearly foreseen by many, and by ourselves too, that the professions as to the localisation of the land fund have not been able to stand the test of one year, and one session of Parliament.

Let it be designated as it may, the financial statement makes it manifest to all, not wilfully blind, that the land fund, if Abolition be consummated, is lost to the Provinces, and will forthwith be absorbed into the general revenue. That this would be the end—and, further, that this was the end intended, we never entertained a doubt. It was clear to us from the beginning that, without this absorption, there was no meaning, and, in fact, no use in Abolition. We were always of opinion that Ministers, unless they got the land fund into their possession for general purposes, did not want Abolition, did not care for it, and that it would be a nuisance to them rather than otherwise.

It strikes us very forcibly that it would be better policy on the part of the Ministers, boldly and honestly to say so at once, than to endeavour to keep up the delusion of localising the land fund, which no one now believes, and which, at least to our mind, their own acts prove they can hardly believe themselves. Abolition, and the absorption of the land fund into the general revenue may be both wise and necessary measures. In fact, it is quite possible they may be inevitable. This is a question that is fairly open to discussion, and it would certainly be for the interests of all that a party should be formed which would make these two questions their rallying cry. Were this done, the country would then see two well defined political platforms, and then their programme could be discussed on their merits, without the necessity of distraction caused by subterfuges, merely collateral considerations, or hypercritical political professions, never intended to be realised.

There is one other matter of which we entertain no doubt whatever, and it is this:—If the land fund of this island is to be saved for general purposes in this island, there must be separation between the two islands financially, and politically also, so far as is consistent with the existence of two distinct and independent Provinces under a federal form of Government.

This has been our opinion from the very first, and we think such an arrangement would conduce greatly to the harmony, peace, and well being of all New Zealand. But certainly, if this be not effected, the sooner the unreal idea of localising land fund under Abolition be abandoned the better for all parties. The localisation of land fund and Abolition are incompatible; they are, in reality, mutually destructive. It is astonishing how any can be found who do not see this; that is, it is astounding to us, so manifest is it to ourselves.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

CERTAIN letters have lately appeared in our columns relative to the action of the Directory of the H.A.C.B.S. in Melbourne. It appears, if we understand aright, that the New Zealand branches of this Society were not represented by deputies at the late annual meeting held in the above-named city, and to

this one of our correspondents takes exception. From the report of the proceedings at this meeting it would seem, that deputies appointed by certificates, forwarded from New Zealand and other places to the Executive Directory for this purpose, were, owing to certain objections made against them, not allowed to take their seats. But it also transpired that, in fact, gentlemen appointed in this manner would not have been legally qualified to sit, since, to do so, it would have been necessary for them to have been elected by district boards, of which, as yet, there are none existent in New Zealand.

Now, it must be evident to all parties that it would be highly advisable, under any circumstances, that the various branches of the Society should be duly represented at the annual meeting; hence, were it only to qualify representatives to be legally appointed, it would be most desirable that such boards as would enable this to be done should be at once established. But it seems that there exists a still more pressing reason for taking this step, for in the protest of the officers and deputies of the Melbourne district the following clause occurs: "Legally speaking, we claim to carry out the business of the Society solely under the provisions of the 'Friendly Societies Statute' of the colony of Victoria, without reference to any other colony." From this it would appear, that there exists an imperative necessity for the appointment of some local governing bodies, whose business it would be to see that the Society in New Zealand was conducted in accordance with the law of this colony, and which would be qualified to adjudicate in matters relating to the branches here only.

We by no means counsel separation from the Victorian head. There is "strength in union," and we should be glad to see this Society become the bond which would unite the interests of the whole Catholic and Hibernian communities throughout the colonies. We believe that this would strongly conduce to the elevation of the whole in the social scale, while it would ensure on their part, an attention to the ordinances of the Church, which could not fail to obtain for them blessings still more valuable. It would be the means of perpetuating amongst such of them as were the descendants of Irishmen so much of the nationality of their fathers, as would serve to make precious to them the recollections of all that these had borne for the faith, so that they would be zealous in following the good example afforded them in accordance with the circumstances of their different position, while it would also serve to identify them more completely with the mighty nation that is springing up in these regions, as yet, and we trust destined to continue, unimpaired by party animosities, or the recollection of persecution or injustice. With Melbourne rests the credit of having originated a Society so widely appreciated, and it is but right that the originator should sit in the place of honor. Let Melbourne then continue to be the acknowledged head; this may well be, and yet the branches may thrive none the less.

All the difficulties may be solved, and all the subjects of complaint rectified by the appointment of district boards, with enlarged powers calculated to suit the circumstances of the different branches. Local interests would thus be secured against neglect or miscomprehension, and deputies legally appointed might be sent to the annual meeting in Melbourne, so that the branches might have a voice in any matter that affected the Society as a whole. We write under the belief that such a plan would find favor with the Victorian authorities, and that, although they perhaps at first did not foresee the spread of the Society beyond their own Colony, yet that they view with pleasure the likelihood which exists of its extension far and wide, and are ready to make all reasonable concessions to such an end, for, although our Christchurch correspondent takes exception to the action of the Executive Directory at the last four annual meetings, we can not lose sight of the fact that the Hibernian Australian Catholics of Victoria are ever foremost in the van of enterprise, enlightenment, and liberality.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE have received from the Government printer four numbers of the Parliamentary Debates.

Those persons who are interested in floricultural pursuits, or matters generally connected with the garden or orchard, would do well to look over Mr. George Mathews' calendar for the year, where they will find much useful information for their guidance in planting, pruning, or sowing, and will be made acquainted with the names and descriptions of many valuable and beautiful trees and flowers.

THE katipo seems to be particularly active in the North Island just now. Another case has occurred of a gentleman being bitten by it; this time at Napier. The bite caused extreme pain, and resulted in paralysis of the parts affected.

THE correspondence between His Honor the Superintendent and the Hon. the Premier has been issued in pamphlet form. As we have already given this correspondence a place in our columns, it is hardly necessary for us to refer further to it. It, however, appears to us important to preserve it in convenient shape, for the information and warning of future legislators, and, therefore, if only for this, the step taken is one in the right direction.

MR. H. LEAR, boot and shoe maker, George street, informs the public in our advertising columns, that he is now making gentlemen's first-class elastic-side and balmoral boots (to measure) for 20s. per pair. This is certainly a very large reduction on the price usually charged by the trade for first-class work. Mr. Lear explains how he is enabled to make so large a reduction, by saying that the "sweet simplicity" of cash payments frees him from bad debts and other evils that attend the credit system, and we believe it.

WE have been requested to enumerate certain of the more fortunate amongst the winners of prizes at the late Art Union. A large steel engraving of Landseer's "Stag at Bay," together with an oil painting of Nicoll's Creek Waterfall, by Mr. Power of Dunedin, fell to the lot of Miss Dempsey, a lady resident in Oamaru. Mr. Gwynne, of Palmerston, won a large chromo-lithograph of Lake Como, in a gilt frame, which, together with "The Stag at Bay" and some other valuable pictures, was presented by his Lordship the Bishop. Mr. Haggitt, solicitor, of Dunedin, obtained a fine oil painting, entitled "Horses at Water," presented by Mr. McDonough. A valuable oil painting of "The Dunstan," and a beautiful oleograph of the Madonna were won by Mr. Mackay, of Queenstown. A large chromo lithograph of Lake Coniston fell to Mr. O'Shea, of Wellington, and in addition to the magnificent portrait of the Bishop, several handsome pictures are destined for Timaru. Many of the prizes have not as yet been claimed, and we have been asked to state that it would be desirable they should at once be sent for, or directions with regard to their disposal given.

THE Saturday Evenings' Concerts at the Temperance Hall continue an attractive feature amongst the amusements of Dunedin. Mr. Sykes' well-known capacity for managing musical entertainments has rendered them a decided success, by obtaining a liberal supply of talent and setting it off to the best advantage.

"HIS LAST LEGS," as represented on Friday evening last at the Princess Theatre, by the members of the Press Amateur Dramatic Club, seems to us to have been done ample justice to. Mr Thomas Bracken as O'Calaghan was simply perfect. To thoroughly appreciate his acting in this part, it is necessary at some time or other to have been acquainted with one or more individuals of the unfortunate class represented, and which is now happily all but extinct, if not quite so. In former days we remember to have encountered such, and not even in the originals are we conscious of having observed a more natural intermingling of the pathetic with the absurd. The true character, however brilliant might have been his antecedents, was inevitably a bore, but, although this trait was here quite sufficiently indicated, the talent of the actor and the wit of the part prevented it from being apparent in any greater degree, than that necessary to render the rôle complete. Of Miss Corville and the other ladies, who appeared on this occasion, it is quite unnecessary for us to speak; their names alone are sufficient guarantee for the excellence of anything undertaken by them. When, therefore, we have said that in our opinion each of the remaining actors very creditably sustained his part we have, so far as in us lies, given our readers a fair description of a capital performance.

THE sad case of two little girls lost in the bush on the West Coast lately, recalls to us a most melancholy occurrence which came to our knowledge a few years ago in New South Wales. A gentleman, residing in Gippsland near the border and in the midst of the bush, lost his little boy. Search was made far and wide and long continued, but with no result; the child could not be found. At length, when all hope had been abandoned, and about a year after the event happened, the bereaved father was riding home one evening, and in ascending the side of a gully close behind his house, his horse trod upon something that seemed to him strange, when on dismounting to examine it, he found hidden amongst the brush-wood the remains of his poor little boy. The child had perished not much more than a hundred yards from his parents' door, notwithstanding the ardent search made for him.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Baker's Hibernicon is again in Dunedin. The pleasure afforded by a visit to this exhibition is no doubt still fresh in the memories of many residing in this town and neighborhood. On all sides were heard its praise, and we believe that its success in Australia quite equalled that gained by it in New Zealand. The views of Irish scenery here presented are unrivalled, and while they afford to natives of the Emerald Isle a welcome opportunity of refreshing their recollections of the scenes amidst which their early days were passed, they furnish to those who hail from other countries means of extending their acquaintance with the beautiful face of nature, so far as this may be artificially represented. There are besides many other attractive features in the entertainment, which on the whole may be said to be one of the most enjoyable ever visited in Dunedin.

WE have been requested to state that the collection of Peter's Pence in the Invercargill district amounts to £17. The list of subscribers will be published as soon as possible.

John E. Shawhan, a San Francisco stock speculator, has built a stable at a cost of about 100,000 dols., chiefly to gratify his wife, who is fond of horses. It contains a parlor handsomely furnished for her use; and the carriage and harness rooms, stalls and other apartments, are finished in fine woods.

(Continued from Supplement.)

The Witness: I will not answer you, then.

Mr. Howorth: Then my client will not have justice, then.

His Worship: It is not usual to go into the defence in a preliminary examination. Counsel have no legal right to be present at a preliminary enquiry.

Mr. Howorth: I understand your Worship to say that it is an unnecessary question. The Bishop says that he is quite able to answer it. I asked how long since this rule or practice of celibacy has prevailed in the Church.

His Worship: It is not a fitting question—going into historical matters. Here it is sworn that there is an existing vow. Afterwards, imagining you may refer to it, the Court is supposed to have its own knowledge of history. You may then quote history. But at present it is taking up time unnecessarily.

Mr. Howorth: Then your Worship simply says that I am at liberty to state, in argument, what authorities I can on the matter, without being allowed to ask the witnesses any questions?

His Worship: You will be left in this difficulty always. Supposing the hierarchy of the Catholic Church had certain institutions 100 years ago, or 20 years ago. The question is, have they one now? What the people did in the last generation, or the one preceding that, cannot have any bearing upon this subject. There is an existing institution sworn to, namely, a vow and obligation of chastity. Have I any right to listen to anything done in bygone days?

Mr. Howorth: I submit that your Worship has.

His Worship: If you bear in mind that I am not trying the case—

Mr. Howorth: If you are going to send the case to a higher Court, I may as well sit down.

His Worship: I am not saying that, but I must limit your enquiries.

Mr. Howorth to the witness: You do not consider, for a moment, that the paragraph applies to yourself?

The Witness: I cannot say; it applies to a clergyman in Dunedin.

Mr. Howorth: Supposing you were at Salt Lake City, and that a paragraph appeared stating that a Mormon had thrown off the trammels of Mormonism, which allows polygamy, and was living with one wife, would that affect you, or would you be concerned about it?

The Witness: Your supposition is beside the question, and without meaning, with all due respect.

His Worship: I think Mormonism is contrary to the United States law.

Mr. Howorth: The Catholic body has no status in New Zealand.

His Worship: The witness is not a Mormon.

Mr. Howorth: Nor am I a Roman Catholic [To the witness.] You do not see any analogy in the case which I have put in regard to Mormonism?

The Witness: I do not see its bearing. We are here seeking the protection of the law for our characters, and I do not see what Mormonism has to do with it.

Mr. Howorth: In consequence of your Worship's ruling, I am shut out from asking a great many questions which I wished to put to Bishop Moran.

Mr. Macassey: That is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Howorth: After your Worship's ruling, I would like to consider whether I shall adduce evidence or not.

It was then agreed that the case should be postponed until Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The defendant to enter into his own recognisance of £100 for his appearance.

The Court then adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Abridged from the 'Guardian'.)

LAST year it was proposed to dispose of the unsold balances of various loans. In pursuance of this determination, the Agent-General and Crown Agents jointly were authorised to sell some £1,250,000 unguaranteed debentures under various Acts. They reported a sale to be impracticable at previous rates, and instructions were then given to them to effect a temporary loan on the securities. They are now negotiating for a 12-months' loan of one million on short-dated debentures. Taking into account the guaranteed debentures, the remaining balances of unguaranteed debentures, the repayments of all advances to the Provinces, and of those to water-race companies, there would be left out of the amounts authorised out of the Public Works Account £1,400,000 to be expended. Of the Defence Loan there was probably £40,000 available for expenditure. The gross public debt of the Colony, when the balance of all loans now authorised is raised, will be £19,543,194, and the annual charge thereon for interest and sinking fund £1,035,164. Deducting the accrued sinking fund—£1,229,200—from the principal sum, the amount of liability is £18,313,994. These figures include the Provincial indebtedness, which, irrespective of the debt for railways, amounts to about three and a half millions, involving an annual charge of about £220,000. As the Provincial debts are charged on the land fund of the different Provinces, we have the charge on the Consolidated Revenue reduced by the amount named, and the result stands an annual charge of about £815,000 on the Consolidated Revenue, and £220,000 on the Land Revenue. Amongst the items for expenditure was £15,000 for State forests. By some oversight, £5000, which ought to have been set apart for the year ending June 30, 1875, was not reserved, and he had caused it to be now added to the £15,000 for the current year. The revenue for 1875-6 was about £119,000 less than was estimated last session, but was £29,000 in excess of the actual revenue for 1874-5. After making ample provision for meeting all the liabilities of 1875-6, there was a surplus of £72,000 with which to commence the current year, 1876-7. The land revenue for 1875-6 was set down at £836,000. The total balance to credit of the Annuities and Insurance account, including the value of investments held, is £109,967 12s 1d. The

surplus shown, after estimating the present value of liabilities and premiums, is about £12,000. The Provinces have broken down because of their coming into conflict with the Colonial Government on many points, and especially on points of finance. Their doom was only a question of time, when it became obvious that they could not raise their own revenues, that they had to look to the General Government to supply deficiencies, and that they could not borrow without the Colony becoming liable. I tried hard in 1873 to make it otherwise. I endeavored to give them a separate finance, and I thought I had devised means by which they could borrow without the Colony becoming liable. These efforts have all failed, and now we have to build up again more soundly, knowing as we do the faults we must avoid. We have arrived, then, at three clear aims: The interests of the towns to be kept from conflicting with those of the country districts; the interests of both to be kept from conflict with those of the Colony; and a separate system of finance for each. To carry out these conditions we have first to determine to have only one Legislature. We propose then to constitute districts, divorced from the town, and not possessing powers of legislation, but endowed with clearly-defined duties, revenues, and authority to augment revenue. We shall call them counties, and we aim at separating them from road districts, towns, and the Colony in regard to their duties and finance. With the finance I have chiefly to do, and the essence of our plan is, that the counties, the road districts, and the towns will not be able to pledge the credit of the Colony, whilst their own credit and revenue will be sufficient to enable them to perform the work assigned to them. We desire to avoid the imposition of a property tax and an income tax. If in the opinion of the House it is desirable to extend the scope of expenditure out of Consolidated Revenue beyond our proposals, then direct taxation will be necessary; but we hope that there will be evinced a disposition to forego such extension with the view of placing the Consolidated Revenue on a sound footing, without making New Zealand the first of the group of Colonies to levy an income and property tax. Assured of the necessity of reducing the demands on the Consolidated Revenue, we cannot recommend to the Assembly to insist on the expenditure for education being entirely borne by that revenue. We propose to charge two-thirds of it to land Revenue, leaving the consolidated revenue to furnish one-third. Besides the cost of inspection of primary schools throughout the country, the cost of school buildings we propose should, in great measure, be charged to reserves, and for that purpose we shall move for power being given to school boards to borrow on the security of reserves. I speak of reserves for primary education. The balance of revenue from reserves, after meeting loan charges, we are willing should be devoted to lessening the contribution from Land Revenue, so that in fact the reserves will pass in aid of that revenue and not in aid of the Consolidated Revenue, which will continue to pay its third and the cost of inspection. We do not desire to see special taxation for educational purposes, and will propose its abolition wherever it exists. We think, however, the children educated at schools should pay a modest fee, and it is part of our plan, whilst the revenues from the reserves shall pass in reduction of contributions from Land Revenue, fees shall pass in reduction of contributions from Consolidated Revenue. We do not propose to reduce the subsidies from Consolidated Revenue to Road Districts and Boroughs the subsidies payable by legislation of last year to road boards and counties from the Consolidated Revenue and Land Revenue, amounting to £1 to £2. We intend to equally divide between the road districts and counties the license fees collected within their limits. We propose to give to counties the license fees, and £1 to £2 to boroughs from Consolidated Revenue we are still willing to give; only we think some duties should be entailed on boroughs in return. It seems to us they as well as counties should contribute to the support of charitable institutions, and we propose to make this a condition of grant. We shall submit a provision by which outside districts using these charities may be called on to assist them. Whilst they are in Government hands private charity is discouraged. The corporations and county councils, by making grants to these institutions proportionate to the amounts privately contributed, would encourage private assistance, and save a great deal of money; and we shall be willing that Consolidated Revenue shall in like manner contribute 5s for every £1 raised by private subscription. We propose that, in consideration of the Colony accepting the liability for the construction of authorised railways, and for those yet required to complete trunk lines, as also the liability for cost—past and future—of immigration, a certain contribution from the Land Revenue should be made. We don't see how otherwise it can be done without recourse to large direct taxation. The land revenue of each Province should from first have been made to bear the entire interest on railways in course of construction within each province. I have more than once said we had to submit to expenditure to induce the Provinces to rest contented with our performing works so signally useful to them as the railways with which we have liberally gifted them, for up to their completion they not only incurred no charge, but largely enhanced their revenues by the sale of land, induced by the prospect of railway communication. I do not hesitate to say that in letting the Consolidated Revenue bear the cost of interest on these works whilst in the course of construction, we submitted to an expenditure which should have been charged on the Land Revenue of the Provinces respectively interested. This plan can't be continued if we are place the Consolidated Revenue on a satisfactory footing. A contribution from the land revenue is justified and is strictly in accordance with conditions under which the public works policy was instituted. Indeed the original intention was to look to large assistance from waste lands. We propose from the Land Fund of each Provincial district to expend for three years 2 per cent; for the next three years, 1½ per cent; and for the next three years, 1¼ per cent. on the total expenditure on railways within such districts, after which time we

think they should be sufficiently productive for the Consolidated Revenue to bear the whole responsibility. The land compact of 1856 cannot be left without further remark. While, as I have said, we are willing to respect it in spirit, in letter we are not willing to condemn a large portion of the Colony to an outcast existence. There are parts of the Colony which at present do not enjoy considerable land revenue. I advisedly say at present, for there are many who think that in the course of time the districts which now yield little land revenue will yield more than those which at present are more fortunate. Their case, we are of opinion, must be met, and we propose to meet it by making the Consolidated Revenue guarantee to them a sufficient revenue from land to meet prescribed payments. The land is to bear thus whatever we charge specifically on land, such as the cost of surveys, interest on Provincial liabilities, including the interest on railways, and the one pound to pound subsidy to road districts we propose shall be guaranteed year by year from the Consolidated Revenue to be recovered without interest from any surplus lands revenue in the future. The time has come when the upset value of land should be increased.

THE AUCKLAND COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

OUR Common Schools Act has a certain show of liberality. It exempts from payment of capitation fees those parents who have their children efficiently educated at private schools; but then it still makes them pay the household school tax. To Catholics this may prove a snare. They may say we are not going to pay to uphold Government schools, and get no benefit from them; we will send our children there, and throw conscience and the warning of the clergy to the winds. This is possibly the very thing the artful contrivers of the Act meant to bring about. Had they been just and honest men they would have exempted the class referred to from all payments whatever on account of Government schools. Money, or some other worldly advantage is the trap which a Protestant Government and people lay for Catholic consciences, and sooth to say it is a very dangerous trap, and too often catches the unwary or weak in principle. Now I would call a Government of this sort an immoral government, a deceitful government, a bad government—a government which sets up the golden calf, and seeks to force or entice all to fall down and worship it. It is no doubt here, as in America, all classes of non-Catholics are combined to keep up such schools as will, in their opinion, most likely succeed in shaking the faith of Catholics, and ultimately making them apostatise. They do not frankly and openly avow such a design of course—any more than the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin Dr. Whately, openly avowed it when he took the lead in establishing what is called the Irish National System of "Unsectarian" Schools. Yet his published private correspondence shows that such was his real design. In public he was always trying to make the Catholics believe, and did succeed in making even some Irish Catholic Bishops believe that the projected "Irish National" system of non-sectarian education would not in the least endanger the principles of Catholic youth. Yet in private he used very different language. He told his friends that such a system, if well worked, might cure the Irish Catholics of their popery in time, and open their eyes to the light of Protestantism. But he said his hands were tied partly at least, and he could not work the machine to his mind. This duplicity is clearly revealed in his "life," as published by his daughter, at least so I have heard, but I never saw the "biography" myself; some of your readers may know whether the statement be true. It is one seriously implicating the moral character of the deceased prelate. For myself I should like to see it authoritatively contradicted. From all accounts I am not quite sure if the Archbishop has not been partially successful in his design. If the National Schools of Ireland have not induced many to apostatise from the Catholic faith, they have I suspect cooled the religious feelings of many Irish Catholics, and begotten in them an irreligious and worldly spirit. So far they may have damaged the Catholic religion; but have they in a corresponding degree benefitted the Protestant religion? No; when a Catholic from any cause becomes coldly affected to his church and religion, he is not likely to become either a Protestant in a good sense, or a more honest, faithful and trustworthy man in any sense—certainly not a more loyal subject. What he is likely, or rather certain to become by the change is a worldling and a trimmer, having one object principally in view his own pecuniary gain, for which he will sacrifice, if necessary, his religion or anything else. This is your "liberal" Catholic education in Government secular or pretended non-sectarian schools. I do not say they are all so.—God forbid. The grace of God can do much, and it can protect a Catholic child's faith even in a Government secular school provided his parents do their duty by him. But it is a dangerous place and no mistake and ought to be avoided by every Catholic parent when it is possible to have his child educated in a Catholic school—even though that Catholic school be in some respects inferior to Government schools. All that the bulk of Catholic children, and indeed any children really want, is a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts, and above all of the doctrines and duties of the religion their parents profess. It is not from the want of secular knowledge that youths or men become immoral, but from a want of religious knowledge, principles, and discipline. On that ground it is impolitic in Governments to withdraw their countenance from religious schools, whether Catholic or Protestants. It appears that in their blind zeal against the Catholic Church they will endanger the public morals to any extent.

The Protestant press and public are under the delusion that all Catholic parents would send their children to Government schools if only left to themselves—if they were not priest-ridden. That is a mistake. Every Catholic parent properly instructed in his religion, if faithful to it, would prefer having his child educated in a

Catholic school, and of his own accord would send him there. I speak as a layman myself; but it must be admitted that there are many, perhaps too many, Catholic parents ready to send their children to any school, regardless of the consequences to their faith and morals. Upon these no doubt priests may, and do put strong pressure, as it is their sacred duty to do, to get them to send their children to Catholic instead of other schools. The Catholics have no business to interfere with Protestants in the education of their children: yet as citizens they have a direct interest in all schools, in knowing that every school is subservient to the advancement of religion and good morals. If Government schools turn out irreligious and immoral characters, the Catholics will suffer, and the good influence of their own schools would be in a great measure counteracted. We cannot keep Catholics and Protestants apart in the world, and "evil communications corrupt good manners." That the bulk of Protestants fear the irreligious tendency of Government schools every where is shown by the universal efforts they are now making on behalf of Sunday Schools.

That Sunday Schools are good and necessary under any circumstances is true; yet by themselves they are a poor substitute for the religious day school. I have the authority of Dr. Frazer, Protestant Bishop of Manchester, and a good authority in education, for saying that in England common Protestant Sunday Schools in spite of all their pretensions and parade, are a very inefficient means of religious instruction. The amateur lay teachers do not possess the necessary qualifications to teach and discipline the children. From certain things which have been said at Protestant religious meetings in Auckland of late, I think Bishop Frazer's remarks apply here also to some extent. If mere money could make good schools, in the sense of turning out good and moral pupils, the Government schools of this Colony, and of California, and America generally ought to be the best that ever existed.

The 'Herald' tells us that a quarter of a million yearly is spent by the Government of California on their schools; and the money spent on Government schools in this Colony, all now to be conducted on a principle "exclusively secular," will soon be immense. Yet what are the fruits in a moral and religious sense of all this exclusively secular teaching—lavish outlay of public money? Nothing to boast of if we judge from the state of the youths in California and America generally. A correspondent of the 'Herald,' writing from San Francisco, told how he was shocked at the horrid blasphemies which issued in his hearing from the lips of some of the Californian hopefuls. The American press generally is filled with lamentations over the growing depravity of the people, the young especially. A late number of your paper gave a specimen of this. American rascality has become a by-word. The rascals are surely not all foreigners, Catholics, and Irish, which some would have us believe. The 'Herald' itself has had occasion more than once to call public attention to juvenile profanity and depravity in this town. The secular schools are not likely to mend that, but rather make it worse and worse. If there be a defective morality among the young and the lower classes in this Colony and America, there is even more of it in the higher strata of society, among the commercial and political magnates of the land, else the press greatly belie them. Let Catholics then look well to themselves and their schools if they would escape the general corruption. We in Auckland have not only religious day schools, but we have Sunday schools too. If our youths are not good, they should be so. Our Sunday Schools are under the immediate supervision of the priests, and taught in great part by the "Christian Doctrine Society," the members of which, mostly young lay men, deserve the highest praise for their piety and zeal in the work. Mr. Firth lately hinted to some of the Protestant Sunday School lay teachers that they ought "to prepare themselves" for their duty more than they do. The members of the Christian Doctrine Society might consider, if such a hint apply to them to any extent. It is lawful to take good lessons from an opponent, and the Auckland Catholics should thank Mr. Errington for having called their attention to the prevalence of religious indifference among them, and religious indifference is the first step to practical infidelity. I say practical infidelity, for much of that exists among nominal Catholics.

Auckland, May 9, 1876.

QUEENSTOWN.

WE have to announce with deep regret the death of Mr. John McBride of the Harp of Erin Hotel. Mr. McBride for many years was resident in this town, where, for some time, he was partner in the firm of Robinson, Dick, and McBride. He was also largely interested in gold-mining, and generally took an active part in any measure calculated to benefit the district. His death was sudden. It occurred in the 36th year of his age, on the night of Thursday, June 29. A week previously, his numerous friends and relatives had been summoned to attend the funeral of his youngest child, a little girl of about 15 months old. He has left to deplore his loss, an aged father and mother, together with a widow and one little boy. Much sympathy is felt with this family in their affliction, for the deceased was widely esteemed. His charitable disposition ever inclined him to help those who were in want of assistance, and his purse or influence were always to be found at the service of those who were in need of aid. He was a devoted son of the Catholic Church, and his funeral was one of the most fully attended that have taken place here.—R.I.P.

The Catholics of Spain number 15,807,753 and the Protestants 60,000. Portugal has 4,000,000 Catholics and scarcely any Protestants.

Speaking at Leeds, England, a few days since, Cardinal Manning said that about 60,000 persons die in that country annually through drunkenness.

The voluntary contributions towards the Catholic University of Paris amounts at present to 666,628 francs; those for the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to 2,717,947 francs.

ARROWTOWN.

July 7, 1876.

NOTHING of importance has transpired about the reefs at Macetown since I wrote you last, except a few particulars that show they are worth the notice of speculators. Two of those fortunate prospectors who spent some time among the mountains without any pay but that of hope, and finding their whistle getting dry, sold out of the Homeward Bound; one, 16 shares, for £1120, and the other, six at £100 each. The mountains are at present covered with snow, so that no news of importance can be communicated until the sun deserts the tropic of cancer and favors us with an increase of his rays. The Universal Company are at a standstill, making no progress. The New Arrow River Company seem to be in the same predicament. They have beaten down the water to a certain level, but cannot go further; the only thing they can do is to keep the water at a standstill. There are several other claims up the river paying good wages. The prosperity of the district will, in a great measure, depend on the opening of the reefs. There was a meeting of the Arrow District Miners' Association on Saturday evening, 1st inst. They passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Hall for the opening of the 12-mile reef. They recommended that he should be presented with a testimonial from the district, and that the Government be requested to grant him a reward. The Arrow people are beginning to look after their own interests now. Up to the present they were dependent on Queenstown for medical advice, and also for a representative in the Fourth power. Now they have secured the services of a thoroughly competent physician, and steps are taken to procure a thoroughly independent paper.—I am, &c.

A RESIDENT.

To the Editor of the TABLET.

SIR,—I was pleased to see from your columns that the members of the H.A.C.B.S., in New Zealand, have at last been aroused from their apathy concerning the welfare and progress of so noble an institution if carried out in that true catholic and national spirit which prompted its organization.

It appears to me the time has arrived for the New Zealand branches to unite in forming District Boards throughout the Colony, thereby consolidating their interests in a society which, with judicious government for the next few years, will undoubtedly rank as the leading benefit institution in the Colonies.

As far as I am aware, the whole of the New Zealand branches are immediately and separately under the jurisdiction of the Executive Directory in Melbourne, and consequently our governmental powers are placed in anything but an enviable position if occasion should arise for a united action on the part of our members. We cannot have a better illustration of the evil effects likely to arise from petty local details of government being carried out at a distance from home than the alarm and disappointment generally expressed at the change of local government from Otago to another province. If this be the case where the administrative government is sought to be removed to so short a distance from home, does not the principle apply with still more force when the simplest matter has to be transacted outside the Colony altogether? As Executive Directory branches it is notorious if we require only a sheet of writing paper, it must be had from Melbourne. Again, anything required in the shape of goods, notwithstanding local tradesmen might be able to prepare the same equally well, we are prohibited from obtaining even from brothers of the Society, and must send to Melbourne for every trifling requisite.

This is manifestly unfair, and it would be well that some united representation were made on the subject of prohibition of local expenditure. It should be our laudable ambition to endeavour to obtain every legitimate power for the advancement of the local interests of the Society, and while charity is our watchword, it is well occasionally to remember "Charity commences at home." It is a matter of regret that the Executive Directory have not been enabled to work unanimously and harmoniously together, from whatever cause arising. The election of Executive Directory Officers, so far as delegates are concerned, I deem wrong in principle, and a growing cause of disunion. These officers are supposed to be elected as representatives of the whole body of members, but by the present system of management the contrary is the case; hundreds, perhaps thousands of the members virtually being without lawful representation.

It is a well known fact that members in this Colony, comparatively speaking evince very little interest in the Executive elections, and those who appoint delegates, generally Melbourne residents, do so more as a matter of form than in the hope of receiving any great benefit from such representation. To my mind nothing would excite a better spirit of emulation among the members, or tend to make them individually and collectively interest themselves in the future progress and advancement of the institution, more than electing the Executive Officers of the Society by individual representation throughout the Colonies, where every brother would be called upon to vote for his superior officers, and necessarily make himself acquainted with the various candidates' qualifications, &c. Officers so elected might truly call themselves representatives of the entire Society, but I doubt if they ever can under the present régime, to say nothing of the danger, after each election, of expensive litigation and voluminous printed personal correspondence, both being expensive luxuries to the Society. There can be little doubt that the present system of management of the Executive Department branches outside the Colony of Victoria, is extremely unsatisfactory, being a modified form of taxation without representation, and as this principle lost America to England, so I believe, eventually it would have the effect of causing the secession of many branches, under the immediate jurisdiction of the E.D., out of the colony of Victoria. The corresponding Secretary should be a permanent officer of the Society,

as the too frequent change of this office must materially militate against its well-being. No competent person could be expected to devote his undivided energies to the work, or bestow the amount of application required, unless he had some reasonable assurance of a continuance of office if the duties pertaining thereto were performed satisfactorily, and not as at present, holding it simply for a term of twelve months. Ordinarily speaking, the C.S. in that time would hardly have sufficient acquaintance with the details of his office to go through the routine work, much less efficiently perform the onerous duties devolving upon him as the responsible agent for several thousands of people. Another subject of paramount importance is the unsatisfactory state of the government from a Catholic view. I think there should be one or more Roman Catholic clergymen *ex-officio* members of the Executive Directory as Church representatives, otherwise the name Catholic is a misnomer. The very fact of the clergy not participating in the Executive legislation seems to me a formal if not a material proof of severance from the Church. The Society being a religious one, it would also be desirable for parish priests, wherever practicable, to be appointed *ex-officio* principal officers of the various branches. In conclusion I think it would be well for the Dunedin and neighboring Branches of Invercargill, Oamaru, Naseby, Christchurch, and Lawrence to take steps for the formation of a District Board. For my part I see no difficulty in the way, and as "union is strength," think the sooner action is taken in the matter the better. I would suggest that each Branch elect two members—say President and Secretary, to form a Provisional Committee of twelve, to arrange preliminaries, &c. This appears to be the simplest and most practicable form of procedure at present. Hoping Dunedin, being the oldest Branch, will take the initiative in the matter.—I am, &c.,

Tuapeka, July 8, 1876.

A COUNTRY MEMBER.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

[To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.]

SIR,—Since the funeral procession of the late lamented and much respected Father Norris, which took place on a Sunday in this city, when, exclusive of the general public, the members of the Grahamstown, Auckland, Otago, and Otago Branches turned out in their splendid regalia, a more respectable and numerous concourse of friends have not followed the remains of a citizen to his last resting place, than was witnessed on last Sunday, the 25th inst., at the funeral of the late Michael Lynch, proprietor of the Clanricarde Hotel. The deceased was a member of the Auckland Branch of the above society, and the members to the number of 170, in craped regalia, followed the remains of their late brother to the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Symonds-street. There were also in the procession the members of the Licensed Victuallers Association, of which the late Mr. Lynch was a member, and between 400 and 500 of the general public, besides a number of mourning carriages and friends on horse back. The late Mr. Lynch was very much respected in this city, as the numbers present at the funeral on last Sunday fully testified; he was also well and respectfully known on the West Coast goldfields. Sir, it is a matter of general remark by many liberal and fair minded members of the other denomination in this city, how nobly the members of the Auckland Branch responded to the call of attending the funeral of a departed brother, besides the other friendly kindred societies of Auckland. Indeed, it was a most imposing sight to see the members marching two and two, with their green sashes, the mottoes of which were craped, and the past, and present officers of the Branch wearing the collars of their respective offices in deep crape also. I am aware that No. 73 Branch of your own city, is in full working order, and numerically and financially speaking is in a sound and prosperous condition; but the Auckland Branch, considering the various changes of its members to other districts, and though not yet three years established, has now about 140 financial members, and is presided over by a president and other subordinate officers, who are working together in unity and brotherly love, and I have no doubt but that ere long the Auckland Branch will far eclipse any other Branch in the colony—the Dunedin Branch excepted. I may also state that No. 81, Auckland Branch, is very fortunate, in the scale of mortality, by having only two deaths in the space of three years. On another occasion I may have to trespass on the space in the columns of your well conducted paper, as to the numerical strength and financial position of the Auckland Branch, &c.—I am, &c.,

Auckland, June 26, 1876.

T. J. F.

Any one who visits Kinsale just now, when the fishing season is well opened, cannot fail to be struck by the appearance of life and business he sees everywhere around him. During a great portion of the year the town is comparatively deserted, and at such a time a more uninteresting place to spend a day in, would not be easy to find; but when the fishing opens the aspect of Kinsale undergoes a most agreeable change. The harbor is alive with fishing vessels and boats of all descriptions, the streets are thronged with English, French, Scotch, and native fishermen, and others engaged in the fishing trade, everywhere there is an air and appearance of business that is quite cheering to see. When such is the case, notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances under which prices of the kind labor at present, one can easily imagine what the Irish fisheries would be if their resources were fully developed. The present season promises to be one of the most successful for many years past. At its opening the weather was most unfavorable, and things looked dismal enough for a time, but from this forward there is every reason to expect large takes of fish. There is at present in Kinsale a fleet of about four hundred vessels from various parts of France, Lowestoft, Peel, Castletown, Howth, Kilkeel, Newry, Ardrossan, &c., and a number the property of local owners.

TEMPLE BAR'S IDEAS ON SPANISH STEWS.

It is "Hail, fellow, well met" in this country, "especially among the peasantry; and you are heartily welcome to a share of the poor man's stew."

"No hay olla sin tocino
Ni sermon sin Agostino,"

says the Spanish proverb. ("No stew without bacon: no sermon without a quotation from St. Augustine.") And, in this refrain, you have the key to Spanish cookery—stewing and salt meat. Another proverb says: "Every Spaniard knows how to stew;" and this is true. In the prisons of Spain it is not the cook who becomes the cook, but the man who conducts himself well, it being taken for granted that he is able to cook. The cookery of the poor is on this fashion: In the cottage is a brick shelf with two little holes, each one about a foot deep and half a foot in diameter; these are called the *ornillas* or cooking stoves. The charcoal is placed in the bottom of these, and is fanned into a flame by the shaking to and fro of a wisp in front of the outlet from the *ornilla*, opening to the front. On the top of the two *ornillas* are placed the two earthenware pots, or *pucheros*, which contain the viands to be converted into *ollas*, or stews. French and English stoves have hardly found their way, as yet, into the Spanish kitchen. In the best houses you will constantly see the cook fanning her charcoal fires, and the two little brown pots simmering over the blue, flickering flame, while the quails and decoy partridges chirrup and chirp as the savory scent fills the air. Roasting, boiling are all but unknown; everything must be stewed. Without a stew our stomach cries aloud! And if to a stew the Andalusian peasant can add a dish of snails so much the better. But, poor fellow, he rarely can do so. Meat is, owing the drought, sold at one shilling and sixpence per pound, and bread at six farthings per pound. In Spain, in the markets and among the poor, the whole account is reckoned in *cuartos*, or farthings; and so the English buyer will be puzzled to be told that he owes fifty-nine farthings! The cheapest stew, that which is eaten by the very poorest, is called *pota*, or pottage—the veritable red pottage of the ancient sacred story. It is composed as follows: Oil, salt, red bird pepper, and water to the brim, are mixed together and poured into a brown jar half full of haricot beans, or *garbanzos* or potatoes; the whole goes on simmering upon the fire until it turns to a kind of thick soup, when it is eaten, with bread, by the whole party out of the self-same open dish into which it has been turned to cool, the family, sitting around, each with wooden spoon in hand, and each dipping his spoon in the dish for his portion with marvellous regularity. But this is the fare of the poorest of the poor. Another dish, also common to the very poor, is the *sopa de ajo*, or garlic soup. This is made of garlic, shredded hard crusts of bread, oil, salt and water; and, as garlic and oil are cheap as dirt, and the bread is bought three days old, it costs hardly anything.—'Temple Bar.'

THE DUTY OF THE LAITY.

ALTHOUGH the duty of preaching and propagating our holy religion belongs in a special manner to the clergy, to co-operate with them and give them every assistance in carrying on this holy work has been ever deemed the glory of the Irish race. As long as they were a free people, that freedom was always manifested in dispensing among the neighboring nations the blessing of their religion, which they never neglected but when they ceased to be free. There is now no overt persecution to create an alarm; but there is an incessant study to introduce educational contrivances through school boards, whose history or example affords no inducement for their adoption. It is to be regretted that several well-meaning men even among the clergy, unsuspecting of the crafty designs of those untiring intermeddlers, suffer themselves to be so easily acquiescent in projects which they have reason to deplore. Besides, all those educational schemes add considerably to the pecuniary burdens of the people. All the school projects now afloat are not unlike those which, some years ago, urged several of the gentry to co-operate with an adverse government in planting over the land very expensive model schools and infidel colleges. What has been the consequence? That the zeal of the clergy and their faithful flocks took the alarm, and those hostile buildings remain to the present day striking monuments of the folly of their projectors, as well as of the zeal and piety of the people. It would be well if a portion of those funds originally belonging to the Catholic Church, of which it has been despoiled, were restored to it, for assisting the education of so many young Levites, bereft of adequate means to complete the varied course of classics, philosophy and theology, required by candidates for the priesthood. In the absence of any such assistance, we are obliged to appeal to the pious generosity of our flocks to come to the seasonable aid of our Church, and to enable our young candidates to realize their aspirations to the priesthood in preference to any secular vocation. It is said, that through the generous contributions of the people, the ecclesiastical students of several other dioceses are enabled to go through their regular course of studies at Maynooth enjoying free places; so creditable a state of things will we trust, have a beneficial influence in persuading our clergy and people to exert themselves in imitating their example.—Archbishop McHale.

A return has just been furnished by the Prussian Ministry of ecclesiastical affairs of the amounts withdrawn from the Catholic bishops, clergy, etc., in virtue of the confiscation law of the 22nd of April, 1875. They come under three heads, namely—1. Bishops, priors and institutions appertaining to them. 2. Salaries, etc., for Catholic clergymen. 3. Improvement of the worldly condition of clergymen and teachers. The annual amount withdrawn from Catholics under these heads are (1) £58,422 8s; (2) £59,726 16s; (3) £17,400 3s; or, altogether, £135,478 7s.

EXTREME UNCTION.

BUT it is at the sight of the tomb, the silent portico of another world, that Christianity unfolds its sublimity. If the greater part of the ancient religions have consecrated the ashes of the dead, not one of them has thought to prepare the soul for those unknown shores from which it never returns.

In order to see the most beautiful spectacle that the earth can present, you must see the Christian die. That man is no longer the man of the world, he belongs no longer to his country; all his relations with society have ceased. For him the calculation by time is ended, and he dates now only with the great era of eternity. A priest seated at his pillow consoles him. This holy minister communes with the dying one upon the immortality of his soul, and the sublime scene that the entire antiquity has presented but a single time, the first of its dying philosophers, is renewed every day upon the pallet of the lowest (in station) of the dying Christians.

At last the supreme moment has arrived; a Sacrament has opened the gates of the world to this just man, a Sacrament closes them upon him; religion balances him in the cradle of life; its beautiful songs and its material hand still will lull him to sleep in the cradle of death. It prepares the baptism of this second birth; but it is no longer water that it chooses, it is oil, the emblem of celestial incorruptibility. The liberating Sacrament breaks little by little the earthly ties of the faithful one; his soul, half escaped from his body, becomes almost visible upon his countenance. Already he hears the music of the Seraphim; now he is ready to fly away towards those regions where the Divine Hope, the daughter of Virtue and of Death is beckoning him. In the meantime the angel of peace, descending towards this righteous one, touches his weary eyes with her sceptre of gold, and closes them delightfully to the light. He dies, and his friends do not hear his last breath; he dies, and, long after he is no more, they keep silent around his couch, for they think that he still sleeps; thus this Christian has passed beyond (this earth) with delight.—*Chateau-briand*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette's' Dublin special says it is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1841. It was only 51,462 last year.

The Japanese Government, which has set itself the task of completely recasting the institutions of the Empire in a European mould, has just introduced compulsory military service. The decree which bears the date of the 5th of November, provides that every Japanese who has reached the age of twenty and is drawn in the conscription shall serve for three years in the active army, and be trained in his own province. The decree is prefaced by a proclamation from the Mikado, to the effect that the time is arrived for the suppression of one of the unjust laws of feudalism, and a return to the ancient system, under which every citizen was a soldier, and the army was composed of the whole nation. An army in which all the classes in the country are not represented is no better, adds the Mikado, than a Prætorian guard. If this is a correct translation we wonder what idea the comparison will convey to the ordinary Japanese mind. The Mikado's subjects are a remarkably receptive race, but they can hardly yet be very well up in Roman history.

On Sunday, March 26, an imposing religious ceremony was witnessed in the fine old Catholic town of Drogheda. In the morning all the children of St. Peter's parish who had not made their first Communion, attended in the spacious church, in order to make that first great act in their lives. The boys, to the number of three hundred, were the pupils of the Christian Brothers, whose indefatigable and zealous labors cannot be too highly spoken of. The boys assembled in the school of the Christian Brothers, and at half-past eight o'clock they were marshalled in order, under the charge of the good Brothers, Mr. O'Donnell, the respected Superior, being in chief command, and marched to the church. The lads presented a very neat and comfortable appearance as, wearing medals, green scarfs and white rosettes, they marched in compact order through the streets, with uncovered heads, reciting the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin. In front was carried a large banner, bearing the figure of St. Joseph, patron of the schools. The next banner was the Sacred Heart, in crimson satin, elegantly embroidered. The third was a pretty green banner of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland and first Primate of "The Island of Saints." The fourth was a neatly got up banner, in white silk, of the Guardian Angels, and was carried by two little boys. The fifth banner bore the figure of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, patron of schools, with neatly illuminated mottoes—"Obey your parents in the Lord, for this is just;" "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;" "My father (De la Salle), thou art the guide of my youth," &c.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dying of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dying of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYING WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dying in Silk Feathers, &c.

R O B E R T D A V I S,

GEORGE STREET,

Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Importer of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Electro-plate and Jet Goods, &c., &c., has lately arrived from England and opened premises as above.

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

Electro-plated spoons, forks; salt-cellars; cases of four, napkin rings, cruets, silvers, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, wedding, and birthday presents.

Especial attention is directed to these being plated on a hard white metal, clean the same as silver, wear the same as silver, and are undistinguishable from real silver; are only surpassed in durability, by solid silver itself, are the best quality manufactured; and the prices are the lowest at which the best quality can be supplied.

The following always on hand:—Gold and silver watches, Geneva and lever do, guards, alberts, rings, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thimbles, ear wires, marble and wood clocks, 30-hour and 8-day patent and alarums (a novelty).

Gentlemen's London made silver English lever hunting watches, £8. Gold do, with compensation balance (best finish), £28.

Watches and clocks repaired on the premises. Ears pierced gratis. Jewellery neatly repaired.

ROBERT DAVIS

(Three doors from Esther and Low's),

GEORGE STREET.

I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E.
DISPOSAL OF JEWELLERY BUSINESS.**T. R. PROCTOR & CO.,**

MANUFACTURING

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

High-street, Christchurch, and Revell-street, Hokitika, and late of Dunedin,

Having determined to dispose of their Hokitika Branch, and in order to reduce their stock—with the assistance of Mr. R. Baré, who is specially engaged for the occasion—will offer for sale at a great sacrifice, their magnificent and well-known stock of Jewellery, Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Drawing-room and Dining-room Clocks, Sterling Silver and Electro-plated Goods of every description, selected from the best makers in the Home market.—The Stock will be offered for Private Sale During the next SIX DAYS, on premises next Jacobs' Fancy Bazaar, Princes-street, Dunedin, after which, all goods remaining unsold will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold without the slightest reserve. The stock is now on view.

All goods guaranteed. Note the the address:

NEXT JACOBS' FANCY BAZAAR,

Princes-street,

DUNEDIN.**C E D A R! C E D A R!! C E D A R!!****F I N D L A Y A N D C O.,**

Beg to intimate that they have now landing, direct from Brisbane, Queensland, ex brig Pakaha, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:

lin. and upward, 6d per foot
 1 1/2 in. " 5d "
 2 in. " 4d "

To Cabinetmakers and Others.—We would call special attention to the fact that all our timbers for cabinet work are sawn by the latest improved vertical saw-frames, capable of cutting boards any thickness, and up to 60in. wide.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

NOTE.—Our revised Trade List of Manufactured Goods is now ready and will be forwarded to Builders and Contractors on application.

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**
High-Street.

H. YEEND and Co. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons—all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.**J O H N D R U M M ' 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.

N O T I C E.**GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.**

The proprietor wishes to inform the public that the above Restaurant will be found second to none in Dunedin.

MEALS ALWAYS READY.**BOARD & LODGING,** with every attendance. Charges Moderate.**W E L L W O R T H K N O W I N G.**

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at

S K E N E ' S L A B O R E X C H A N G E,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

J O H N T E R T I U S K E M P S O N.**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.**

Corner of York Place and Rattray-street.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND STATIONERY IN STOCK
Also a few Choice Brands of Cigars.

N O T I C E.

THE elegantly-executed photographs of the Bishop (by Messrs. Clifford and Morris), the copyright of which has been reserved, can be had on application at the Convent, where they will be sold for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' School Fund, for which object they were taken at the time of the Bazaar.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

Office—**GEORGE STREET** (Four doors from Sub-Branch Bank of New Zealand).

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

Money advanced in sums of £5 and upwards to Tradesmen, Clerks, Working-men, and others on personal security, repayable in weekly instalments of 1s. in the £. Money Lent on Freehold and Leasehold Security.

S P E C I A L A N N O U N C E M E N T**FRENCH AND GERMAN**

Taught every evening by Mr. LUBIENSKY, at his residence,

next the

BRITISH HOTEL,**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Terms Moderate.

T O T H E R A T E P A Y E R S O F D U N E D I N

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to solicit your kind support at the forthcoming election for the office of Mayor, and I assure you that if re-elected my humble efforts will be to continue to serve the City as I have endeavored to do in the past.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WALTER.**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. MEDICINAL HERBS.****COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**
High-Street.

H. YEEND and Co. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons—all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.**JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,**

Begs to intimate that during the past three months he has succeeded in curing and relieving a number of his suffering fellows with simple, and by some despised, herbs. Those who suffer from any complaint should give us a call. Advice free. Herbs and herb preparations sent post-free with advice and directions for use.

SAMUEL PORTER'S
FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

L E W I S A N D T H O M S O N,**HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,**

AND WHEELWRIGHTS.
 Railway Crossing—Kensington,
 South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,
Upper Stuart-Street.

Slates, all sizes; Fire Bricks, Fire Tiles,
 Cement, &c., on hand.

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

T H O M A S E N N I S
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.

THOMAS ENNIS,

South Dunedin.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO'S,

SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE AND JULY TRADE,

Ex S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Ex MAIL STEAMERS,

Ex ZULEIKA,

Ex ORPHEUS,

Ex HORSIA,

Include a quantity of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased late in the SEASON at a large Discount from Manufacturers' prices, which have been marked off at proportionately low rates.

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

THE success attending our efforts to produce DUNEDIN made GARMENTS of a Superior Class at very little over the cost of English Slops, has caused us to abandon to a large extent the importation of Goods ready made, and to give increased attention to manufacturing.

The favourable position we occupy as BUYERS in the Home Market, combined with economical management and most advantageous arrangements for manufacturing here, enables us to produce FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING of every class, and for every age, which for style, fit, and finish, will compare with bespoke goods, at prices which challenge competition.

We are at present showing and making up a splendid lot of SEASONABLES.

We INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

Have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the Port and its surroundings that they have secured those New and centrally situated Premises in George Street (opposite Mr. Elder, Chemist), which they will OPEN on the 17th instant

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

Special Notice to Gentlemen.—R. & W. have engaged a First-class Foreman Tailor and trusts that by supplying Garments of superior Style and Quality to secure a large share of public patronage in this branch of their Trade.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING

DEPARTMENT.

The Proprietors having secured the services of First-class Milliners and Dressmakers, Ladies favoring them with orders may rely upon having them executed in the Best Style, and at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage or Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

EDINBURGH HOTEL,
RUSSELL STREET,
DUNEDIN.

PATRICK LYNG, PROPRIETOR.

The best brands in whiskeys, brandies and wines kept.

English and Colonial Ales and Dublin Porter always in good condition.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH, Proprietor.

TO the Inhabitants of Kensington, South Dunedin, St. Kilda, and surrounding neighborhood.

H. THOMAS,

Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist, Walker Street, begs to announce that his Branch Establishment on the St. Kilda road is now open for business.

Patent Medicines of all kinds in stock, also Brushware, Perfumery, and Toilet requisites.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of
Princes and Dowling-streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM GAWNE

Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above hotel, and having made extensive improvements and alterations, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in the city.

Travellers from Wellington, Auckland, Nelson, Christchurch, and the West Coast will find it replete with every comfort and convenience.

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—

PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

First-class Stabling.

Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

F. O'Kane begs to announce to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken possession of the above hotel, and solicits a call of those travelling to test the quality of his Liquors, Stabling, &c. The Stabling will be conducted in a manner creditable to the locality, and the house in particular.

None but the best brands of Liquors will be kept in stock.

COVERLID & MANTELL,
(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel)

HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

* * Hair Work of every description on hand or made to order. Ladies' combings made up.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—

Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

ROYAL HOTEL
WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

Travellers from the country will find the Hotel replete with every convenience. Excellent accommodation. All drinks kept are of the very best description.

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

WHITE'S well-known Salt-glazed Stove Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Chimney Pots can be had in any quantity at his Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

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.

MURPHY AND DAILEY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Next Glasgow Pie House).

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.
(Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,

GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

Importers of Leads, Paints, Oils, Colors Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand at greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

No more are you to repeat Bottles and Pills,
or other noxious nostrums.

No more are you required to pay half-guineas
for medical advice! You are only to ap-
ply externally the above BALSAM once
or twice within twelve hours, as directed
on each bottle, and you are relieved.

And as to CHILBLAINS, a few drops is quite
sufficient for a cure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,
V.S.,
(in circle),

With red sealing-wax, and my signature on
the green label on the bottle.

£100 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to
conviction against any person counter-
feiting

**SLESINGER'S
RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

NOTICE.

M'ARTHUR AND GREIG,
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

M R JOHN MOUNT,
SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

**NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW
LIGHT!!!**

J. McGRIGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
is now producing really fine Portraits, clear,
with bold relief. Specialities—Cabinet and
large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms.
Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes
street, Top Flat.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT DUGUID wishes to intimate
to his numerous customers that he has
removed from Hanover street to Rattray
street, opposite the 'Daily Times' Office,
where all orders for the undermentioned kinds
of coal will meet with prompt attention.
Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island.
Firewood.

BATTSON AND BROWN
desire to call the attention of their
friends and the public of the city and suburbs
to the fact that they have made most com-
plete arrangements for the DELIVERY of
COAL and WOOD of all the various kinds at
current rates.

GREAT KING STREET,
Opposite Bacon's Stables.

JAMES WALSH

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the
Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel,
and having made considerable alterations and
improvements, he is now in a position to offer
first-class accommodation. Good stabling with
paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's
Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

Palmerston Street, Riverton.
D. M. CAMERON, Proprietor.
Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stab-
ling. Undrugged genuine Liquors supplied.
No inebriates tolerated. The 'London Tablet,'
'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'Dun-
edin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton
Star,' contributing to the "Feast of reason and
the flow of soul."

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.

MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,
(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.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.
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.

M. MARSHALL
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.

JOHN LANGMUIR, Nursery and Seeds-
man, South Road, Caversham, opposite
Immigration Barracks, has for sale—Apple,
pear, plum, peach, and cherry trees, from one
to eight years; gooseberry and currant bushes,
filberts, rhubarb roots, asparagus and sea-kale
plants, cabbage and cauliflower plants, seed
potatoes, &c. A few large apple, pear, and
plum, fruit bearing. Conifers of sorts.

V.  R.

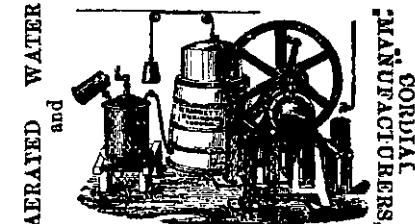
GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial
Governments.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**CAREW AND COMPANY**

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they
have commenced business at the above ad-
dress, [as

**MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,**

and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.
The undermentioned goods, which will be
found of first-class quality, can be had either
in case or bulk:—



Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, Maraschino,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—
GREAT KING STREET,
Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

WEIR AND SAMSON

IMPORTERS OF
China, Glass, and Earthenware.
Kerosene Oil Lamps.
American Chairs.
House-furnishing Ironmongery.
Cutlery, Electro-plate.
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
Further shipments of the above goods landed
ex Oamaru, Wild Deer, Sir Lancelot, and
Wellington; and to arrive per Pomona, Cath-
lock, &c. Country store and hotel-keepers
visiting Dunedin will find it worth their while
to call before purchasing elsewhere.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paper-
hangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the
trade plain or most artistic done at lowest
prices. We employ the best workmen, and it
is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We
are direct importers from the best manufac-
turers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Var-
nishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade
requisite, and we give special advantages to
Cash Purchasers.—**SMITH AND SMITH,**
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

PIER HOTEL, Corner of Bond, Jetty,
and Crawford streets.—**JOSEPH BAX-**
TER begs to inform his town and country
friends that he has purchased the above well-
known Hotel from Mrs. Guy Bennett, and
hopes, by strict attention to business, to
merit a continuance of the patronage so liber-
ally bestowed on his predecessor. Visitors
from the country will find their convenience
specially attended to.

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.

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.

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

Respectable references are required.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART
ARAURA, GREYMOUTH.

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

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

WILL S. DOUGLAS & G. FALCONER

Begin to announce to their friends, and the Dunedin public generally, that they have purchased the above well-known and commodious Hotel; and that, as the business will in future be conducted under their joint personal superintendence, visitors may rely upon receiving that courtesy and attention which cannot fail to gain for the Hotel a continuance of the liberal patronage accorded to the late proprietor.

Nothing but the Best Brands of
WINES, ALES, SPIRITS, &c.,
Kept in Stock.

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

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious, and comfortably furnished wayside hostleries in the province. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
D U N E D I N .

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

JAMES DUFF 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.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,
NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description. Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
STUART STREET HAT AND BONNET
MANUFACTURER.

Opposite English Church.

WANTED Known—All kinds of Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Dyed, and Altered to the latest fashion.

Stock Hats altered.

The following are agents for the firm—

Miss Forrester, milliner ... Mosgiel.
Miss Turner ... Green Island.
Miss Hill ... Grey-st., Port Chalmers.

All orders entrusted to our care will receive the best attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

A M E R I C A N W A S H I N G F L U I D ,

Saves more than half the soap, and nearly all the wash-board labour. Price, One Shilling per quart bottle. For sale by all Grocers.

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested and approve of "**BROWN'S LIQUID BLUING** for CLOTHES." We consider it cheaper, more economical, and in every way more desirable than any other bluing in the market, and are confident that it will give satisfaction to every one who gives it a trial:

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co.
W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
and J. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co.
O T A G O S T E A M L A U N D R Y .

The public are respectfully requested to beware of spurious imitations of the above. Ask your grocer for Brown's Liquid Bluing, and take none other. For sale by all grocers at one shilling per bottle.

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

Brown's Starch Polish for glossing linen imparts that fine glossy appearance so desirable for shirts, cuffs, &c. Sold in packages for sixpence each.

[CARD.]

D A V I D B L A I R , M D . ,
GEORGE STREET,
Corner of Albany Street,
DUNEDIN.

Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

J O H N G O L L A R ,
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.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

O P E N I N G

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
Manager.

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L A N D
D I N I N G R O O M S ,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS."

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, May 24, 1876.

O U R L O C A L I N D U S T R I E S .

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following the example of some of the large manufacturers at Home, and more especially with a view of preventing the importation of English clothing, intend opening an extensive Retail Establishment for the sale of their manufactures. For this purpose, they have fitted up commodious premises at the corner of the Octagon and Princes street, which are to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This branch will be under the immediate management of Mr. Laurensen, and under the supervision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros., under the management of Mr. Anderson, a partner in the wholesale and factory branch, started the New Zealand Clothing Factory about two and a-half years ago. They commenced on a comparatively small scale; at present, they employ between 200 and 300 hands. They have had to overcome many difficulties and much prejudice, but now their goods, as will be seen from the ships' manifests, are being sent to all parts of New Zealand. In Dunedin only they have found persistent opposition on the part of the larger houses who are glutting this market with imported goods, and, no doubt, the retailers find it to their advantage to push these in preference to local manufactures. The proprietors of the New Zealand Clothing Factory have, therefore, very judiciously decided to introduce their manufactures direct to the large consuming population of Dunedin; and, in order to do so effectively, they have determined to sell a single garment at the wholesale price. The selling price is to be marked in plain figures on every article, from which no abatement will be made. The business is to be conducted strictly on the cash principle, and all goods must be paid for on delivery, but any articles not found suitable may be exchanged, or the money returned. As will be seen from the garments presented by the New Zealand Clothing Factory in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, and now exhibited in this building, they are superior in style and quality, and at a proportionately lower price, than anything that can be imported. But, irrespective of all these advantages, it is to the interest of everyone to support an industry which employs local labour, and is a direct benefit to the butcher, baker, farmer, mechanic, shopkeeper, merchant, and to all sections of the community.

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted up with 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 pad dock accommodation.

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, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby.

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

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

M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence.

JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL.

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, PROPRIETOR, Wishes to intimate to the residents of the Peninsula and surrounding districts that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by careful attention to business, and by keeping nothing but the best drinks, to obtain a large share of public support.

First-class accommodation for borders. Private rooms for families.

The 'Bus starts from the Hotel every hour during the day for Dunedin.

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.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Night Porter always in attendance.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c. Refreshments of every description provided at all hours during day and night.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 14th day of July 1876.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF DUNEDIN.

From the 'Daily Times.'
(Before John Bathgate, Esq., B.M.)

THE Resident Magistrate's Court-house was crowded on Tuesday afternoon on the occasion of hearing the information which had been laid by Dr. Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, against Mr. George Bell, of the 'Evening Star,' for an alleged libel of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Dunedin. There was also a large attendance of the legal profession and members of the Roman Catholic Church. The information was as follows:—"That the defendant wilfully caused to be printed and published in the 'Evening Star' newspaper a false, scandalous, and malicious libel of and concerning the Roman Catholic Clergy of Dunedin afore said, being office-bearers, branches, or organisations of the Roman Catholic Church, under the control and supervision of the Most Reverend Patrick Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin aforesaid, in the words following:—'The 'Tuapeka Times' says it is reported that a rev. father of the Roman Catholic Church has thrown off the trammels of the Church, and followed the example of Père Hyacinthe, of Parisian celebrity, by taking unto himself a wife. The fair one is reported to possess considerable personal charms, and at one time is said to have been numbered with the Dunedin Sisters of Mercy, to the scandal of the religious body known as the Roman Catholic Church, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity, being an indictable offence.'"

On the charge being read over,
Mr. H. Howorth said: I appear for defendant, may it please your Worship, and plead Not Guilty.

Mr. Macassey: I appear for the informant, with my friend Mr. M'Keay.

Mr. Howorth: Before the case is proceeded with, I feel it my duty to draw attention to an article which appeared in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, reflecting upon this case, and which is likely to prejudice the defendant.

Mr. Macassey: My learned friend is not in order in asking the Court to take judicial notice of any newspaper. He is drawing the attention of the Court to something beyond the range of the present enquiry.

Mr. Howorth: If the matter was in the Supreme Court, there would not be the slightest difficulty in bringing the proprietor of the TABLET before the Court. But, as far as I am aware, there is no process of this Court by which a similar course can be followed. It is but a matter of justice to my client that I should bring the matter under your Worship's notice, and that before the case proceeds. As counsel I draw your Worship's attention to this article as reflecting upon the case.

His Worship: Assuming, for the sake of argument, that you have grounds of complaint, can I give you any remedy? I apprehend that I am not sitting here strictly speaking as a Court, but as a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, making an inquiry as to whether there is a *prima facie* case against the party accused. That confers upon me no power to call upon the publisher of the newspaper to appear before me for contempt, and can therefore give you no remedy. If you think that the article has any bearing upon the case you can adduce it in your defence; but I cannot take it into consideration at this stage.

Mr. Howorth: I felt it my duty to call your Worship's attention to the article. It is for your Worship to take such action in the defence of the Court as you may think fit.

His Worship: I am in the hands of the informant at present. Mr. Macassey, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that it was the first time that Bishop Moran felt bound to arraign the proprietor of any newspaper in a Court of justice for what he had written. If the alleged libel was a purely personal one, and affected the Bishop himself only, he could have afforded to treat it with the contempt which it deserved. But it would be seen that the imputation was one which effected the clergy, of which he was the head, in this diocese, and it also affected the character of a number of ladies in the Dominican Convent here. It was not on personal grounds that Bishop Moran had proceeded against Mr. Bell for the libellous statement which had appeared in the 'Evening Star' newspaper. Under ordinary circumstances, anyone feeling aggrieved in this manner should seek redress by an action in a civil Court of justice. But it was impossible for Bishop Moran to institute proceedings having for their object the recovery of damages, as the imputation contained in the paragraph complained of was most general, and it would be impossible for any person to point to that paragraph and say, "I am the person alluded to there." The paragraph was not an original one, inasmuch as it previously appeared in the 'Tuapeka Times,' from which it was copied into the 'Star.' It would possibly be urged on behalf of the defendant, that he was not the originator of the scandal. That might be a mitigation of the offence in some cases, but it was not so in the present one, as the 'Tuapeka Times,' circulating in a small district, might be allowed to publish a paragraph of this kind without attention being especially drawn to it. But when the libel was transferred from an insignificant local paper to one possessing the circulation of the 'Star,' the matter became very different. The locals and paragraphs appearing in the Dunedin papers were communicated to different parts of the Colony and the world. It was impossible, therefore, to have the scandal reproduced in the 'Star' without it very much enhancing its original importance. It was difficult to understand how a newspaper claiming the respectable pretensions of the 'Star' should deal with a scandal of the kind complained of in the paragraph. If it were true, it could do no good except to give offence to a large number of persons interested in the welfare of their clergy, but when it was false, the injury was ten times greater. He would place before His Worship the evidence of a number of the adherents of the Catholic Church

who had read the local, and who would put their construction upon it. The learned counsel then read the paragraph in question, and said that the case of Père Hyacinthe was well known. He had married a wife and dissolved his union with the Church. To make an imputation of this kind against a Catholic clergyman was to say that he had violated the vows of his Church, and rendered himself liable to suspension and excommunication. The same result would follow in regard to a Sister of Mercy who became involved in marriage. He then pointed out that there was no such order of nuns here as the Sisters of Mercy, and that the imputation therefore must be considered as implying that one of the ladies of the Dominican Convent had also violated her vows and engaged in marriage. Bishop Moran, as head of the Catholic Church here, would be put in the box, and prove that the paragraph was absolutely untrue. A question might be raised as to whether Bishop Moran, who was not directly pointed at, had any right to interpose. But it was held in the case of the General Government *re* Mr. G. B. Barton, when editor of the 'Daily Times,' that any stranger could lay the information, and in that instance it was done by Mr. Spencer Brent, who was a clerk in the office of the Crown Prosecutor. Bishop Moran had come forward for the purpose of protecting his clergy, and also the ladies of the Dominican Convent. It might be further said that as the imputation did not refer to any one particular clergyman, it could not be libellous. But to make general imputation upon a body of men was without doubt libellous. There was a celebrated case to that effect, in which Lord Brougham appeared. He meant the case of *Re v. Williams*, 5, B. and Al., 595, which was that of a libel against the clergy of Durham, in which they were charged with preventing the bells from being tolled on the decease of one of the Queens of England. In conclusion, he submitted that from the evidence he would adduce there could be no question but the case was one for further enquiry. He then proceeded to call the following witnesses:

James Cahill deposed: I am a clerk, in the employ of Mr. W. H. M'Keay. I know Mr. George Bell. I purchased the copy of the 'Evening Star' now produced on the evening of July 6, at the 'Star' office in Bond street. I am a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and have seen the local complained of.—[Paragraph read.] If any Catholic priest were guilty of taking to himself a wife, neither I nor any of my friends would associate with him. I infer from the paragraph that a clergyman of the Catholic Church had cast aside his vows and married one of the ladies of the convent. Besides Bishop Moran and Father Crowley, there are only two other Catholic clergymen in Dunedin.

To Mr. Howorth: I would shun a Catholic clergyman who married a wife, as I would a convict. There is no unchastity in members of the Church marrying. A priest could not be absolved from his vows of chastity. I respect all Christians, but I would not respect a priest who would treblely perjure himself. I would regard a priest who threw off the trammels of his Church, as stated in this paragraph, as a perjurer.

Colin M'Kenzie Gordon, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, proved that the defendant had, in November last, filed an affidavit that he was the proprietor of the 'Evening Star.'

John Griffen deposed: I am a merchant, carrying on business in Dunedin, and a Justice of the Peace also. I am a Roman Catholic. I read the local in the 'Star' of the 3rd July. As a Roman Catholic and a colonist of 15 years' standing in New Zealand, I never read a paragraph in the whole course of my colonial career which gave me as much pain as the one alluded to. I interpret the local as meaning that a priest belonging to Dunedin had ceased to be a priest, and taken to himself a wife. From the local, it would appear that a Sister of Mercy had thrown off her vows, and become a wife. I am not aware that there is such a society of nuns in Dunedin as the Sisters of Mercy. There is a convent here of the Order of St. Dominic. I believe it contains eight nuns. In the absence of the order of the Sisters of Mercy, I would infer that it was one of the Dominican nuns who was referred to. I observe the reference in the local to Father Hyacinthe. His case occasioned scandal to the Church, and I would simply detest a Roman Catholic clergyman who had thrown off his vows and got married.

To Mr. Howorth: I do not know what happened to Father Hyacinthe. I believe that he was a Catholic priest. I do not know that he was absolved from his vows by the Church. Father Hyacinthe is reputed to have married a wife. I do not know it from my own knowledge, but from what I have read. I did not read that Father Hyacinthe was absolved from his vows as a priest, because that could not be. I have heard of Martin Luther, but never read much about him. I believe that he was a very naughty man. (Laughter) I do not know that celibacy was not practised in the early days of the Church. I do not claim to be an historian. I never heard of a Pope marrying.

Mr. Howorth: Do you know did any of the apostles marry? (Laughter.)

The Witness: That is too far back. I daresay his Lordship is better posted up in those matters than I am. I felt pained at the local, because it might be regarded as a domestic scandal, and come home to every Catholic in the place. I do not believe there is any such thing as the trammels of the Church. A person joining the Church is free to secede from it when he pleases. It is quite possible for a priest after ceasing to be a priest to secede from the Catholic Church. A priest must cease to be such before he becomes a believer in any other religion. There is no such word known in our Church as trammels. I cannot tell you whether a priest can be released from his vows or not.

F. W. Petre, architect, residing in Dunedin, deposed: I belong to the Catholic Church. I heard the local in the 'Star' read and discussed. I have now read the paragraph myself which appeared in the 'Evening Star.' I was in England at the time when the occurrence referred to in connection with Father Hyacinthe took place. It was considered to be a very great scandal. The impression created in my mind by the paragraph would be that the individual referred to had committed perjury, and of such nature that, looking at it in a

spiritual light, it would be the gravest description which could be committed by a Catholic. Any Roman Catholic clergyman who would have married, as suggested by the paragraph, would be shunned by all his co-religionists. Great importance is attached to the vow of celibacy taken by the holders of the priestly office. I would infer, from reading the local, that the person who wrote it had mistaken the Dominican Order for that of the Sisters of Mercy. Substituting the Order of St. Dominic for the Order of Sisters of Mercy, I would regard it as a direct attack upon the Order of St. Dominic, and infer that one of that Order had broken her vows by marrying.

To Mr. Howorth: The marriage of Father Hyacinthe gave considerable scandal to the Roman Catholic Church; but I do not think that the Protestant community looked upon it in the same light. I do not think Father Hyacinthe would be received into the greater part of what is understood as respectable society in England. I made use of no such word as spiritual perjury, but perjury in a spiritual light in reference to the next world. I cannot repeat the forms of the vows of celibacy. The substance of them is to abstain from matrimony. I am not aware that I ever saw the forms laid down.

John Joseph Connor deposed: I am a printer, and reside in Dunedin. I belong to the Roman Catholic Church. I read the local in the 'Evening Star' of the 3rd July. It produced the impression in my mind that a very great wrong had been done to the Catholic body of this Colony. As a matter of fact, I understood it to mean that one of our clergy residing in Dunedin had broken through his vows taken as a Catholic priest and married one of the nuns resident in Dunedin. All Catholics would regard such a priest as having fallen to the lowest depths to which a person could possibly fall. The local in the 'Star' has created a feeling of great wrong among the Catholic body in Dunedin.

To Mr. Howorth: I am prepared to say that the Dunedin public outside the members of the Catholic Church are very much concerned in regard to the publication of that paragraph. I am a printer, and an overseer in the office in which the TABLET is printed.

Mr. Howorth: Who is the proprietor of the TABLET?

Mr. Macassey: I submit that we have nothing to do with that. His Worship agreed with Mr. Macassey.

Mr. Howorth remarked that the Bench was very indulgent to his learned friend.

His Worship: I do not admit that.

Mr. Howorth submitted that the question should be put.

His Worship: I do not see the bearing of the question. If you wish to ascertain who is the proprietor you can do so by calling the Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Howorth: The affidavit does not give us the information.

Mr. Macassey: Did you prepare it?

Mr. Howorth replied that he did not.

His Worship said that he would not decide the question finally then. If Mr. Howorth would refer to the matter in his defence he would then consider it.

Mr. Howorth: Did you see this article in last week's TABLET?

Mr. Macassey: The witness should be put on his guard before answering the question.

Mr. Howorth: I put it forward as a matter of contempt of Court. That question I will leave your Worship to deal with. I am not putting it forward as a matter of libel. Unless the witness feels that it contains libel he will answer the question. Did you print this article.

Mr. Macassey: I ask that your Worship will conduct one enquiry at a time. If Mr. Howorth wishes to bring it forward, we will be quite prepared to meet it at a proper time. But the question now before the Court is whether or not the paragraph in the 'Star' is of a defamatory character.

His Worship: I am clearly of opinion that the question is not admissible at this stage of the enquiry. If Mr. Howorth wishes to have it put in his defence, I will take the matter into careful consideration then. But I do not see how the article in the TABLET bears upon a libel published previously. You assume that I am trying the case, while I am not doing anything of the kind. The question before the Court being, is there a *prima facie* case to warrant a committal?

Mr. Howorth: That is the greater reason why you should go into these matters.

His Worship: I think you should confine your questions to what the witness stated in his examination in chief. That is my ruling.

Mr. Howorth: You rule that I am not at liberty to ask who the proprietors of the paper are, or to read any portion of the article which it contains?

His Worship: Not just now.

Mr. Howorth: I hope, before the case is over, your Worship will see the necessity of these questions.

His Worship: You cannot be in the slightest degree prejudiced by anything that I may do here to day.

Mr. Howorth: Is the NEW ZEALAND TABLET written in the interests of Roman Catholics of this diocese?

Question disallowed.

Mr. Howorth: I ask permission to read to the witness an extract from the TABLET of July 7th.

Permission refused.

Michael Fleming deposed: I am a produce dealer in Dunedin, and am a member of the Roman Catholic Church. I read the paragraph in the 'Evening Star' of July 3rd. I considered it a great wrong and insult to the Catholics of New Zealand. I would regard a priest who got married as a rotten branch of the Church. The paragraph in question has caused great feeling among the Roman Catholics.

Dr. Moran deposed: I hold the office of Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin, and arrived in Dunedin on the 18th February, 1871; but was appointed in 1869. I was previously Bishop in Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope. During the whole of my life, I have been connected with the Catholic Church, and have been a Bishop for twenty years. I read a local in the 'Star' of July 3,

I observe a reference in it to Père Hyacinthe, I understand that this paragraph charges one of the Catholic clergymen of Dunedin with having broken his vow of celibacy, and thrown off his obligation of obedience to the Church and Bishop, and married a wife. Supposing that a priest had done what is stated, or insinuated here as being true, he would have incurred the penalty of suspension, excommunication, and deposition also. In the event of a nun marrying a priest, she would be subjected to excommunication, and, according to the law of the Church, to perpetual imprisonment and penance. I understand the allusion to Père Hyacinthe to mean that he broke his vow of chastity, disobeyed the Church, and married wife. When this occurrence took place it gave the most grievous scandal, and the most intense pain to all Catholics. Judging from what I know to have occurred already in this Province, and from my knowledge of the effect produced by similar reports elsewhere—

Mr. Howorth: You are going beyond your knowledge.

The witness: You have no right to make such an observation. It is open to you to disprove what I am saying. I am on my oath. In my opinion the effect of that paragraph will be most injurious to the character of the priests here. I do not think that the evil can ever be rectified fully. I have three clergymen in Dunedin, and I have been resident here ever since my arrival in this Colony, with the exception of a short absence at Wellington. I am personally acquainted with all the priests who have ever been resident in Dunedin since I came here. They have always resided in my house. The three clergymen who resided with me at the time of the publication of the local in the 'Star' had been staying with me since the beginning of the year. There is not the slightest foundation for saying that one of them has cast off the trammels of the Church, and taken a wife. There is no such Order here as the Sisters of Mercy, but there is one of the Order of Saint Dominic. There is not the slightest truth in the suggestion that a nun has been married to a priest, or anyone else.

To Mr. Howorth: I did not say anything to Mr. Bell before laying the criminal information. It was his business to know that it was not true before publishing it. I have serious doubts as to whether he would have published a refutation of it, even if I did tell him that it was not true. I observe that the paragraph commences by stating that the 'Tuapeka Times' gives currency to the report. I have given instructions for proceedings to be instituted against the 'Tuapeka Times', but I have not yet sworn the information. I made no enquiries whatever as to the circumstances under which the 'Evening Star' published the paragraph. I take proceedings against Mr. Bell because he is the proprietor of the paper. It has nothing to do with the case whether Mr. Bell was personally concerned in the publication or not. I did not know that he was personally concerned in it or otherwise. I have seen the same paragraph in other papers, but I have not as yet commenced proceedings against any of them. The paragraph also appeared in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, which is the organ of the Roman Catholics of Dunedin. I saw the article which was published in the TABLET of July the 7th.

His Worship: I do not think that I can load the depositions with anything which took place before the publication of the alleged libel.

Mr. Howorth: The Bishop has stated that the TABLET defends the views of the Catholics of Dunedin. In the article of which I am speaking this very paragraph is re-published.

His Worship: Do you mean to say that it is put in without any remark?

Mr. Howorth: Other papers are copying the TABLET article.

His Worship: That does not affect the alleged libel, published previously. The paragraph did not appear in the TABLET the same as in the 'Star.'

In reply to a further remark from Mr. Howorth,

The Witness said: You do not know what action I may take against the TABLET.—(Laughter.)

His Worship said that if Mr. Howorth would keep in mind what he had previously stated, it would save this discussion.

Mr. Howorth said that he wished when he would come to the defence, to put the article which appeared in the TABLET in as evidence.

His Worship: As you have mentioned it now, I may as well say that I will not allow you to do so.

Mr. Howorth: I wish to show the way the Catholics treated the thing in their own organ.

His Worship: No more remarks must be made on this point. We must keep some sort of order.

Mr. Howorth (to witness): What is a vow of celibacy?

The Witness: A vow to abstain from matrimony, and all sins against chastity.

Mr. Howorth: Marriage, then, is not unchastity?

The Witness: I am astonished that you ask me such a question in a Christian Court. I do not wish to be disrespectful to the Bench; but I never heard such a monstrous question.

Mr. Howorth: I do not see anything objectionable in the question.

The Witness: Then I pity you.

Mr. Howorth: Did priests marry in the early ages of the Church?

The Witness: The present case refers to clergymen who had taken the vow of celibacy. If we go into the historical question we will never be done.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that is a question that should be answered. I do not see why Bishop Moran should suppose himself above other witnesses. I ask his Lordship if he knows how long the vow of celibacy has prevailed in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Witness: I have no difficulty in answering the question, but if you enter into it you will never be done. If your Worship says that I am to answer the question I will do so, but not otherwise.

His Worship: I say no.

(Concluded on page 12.)