

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. IV.—No 173.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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—
REGISTERED GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, 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.

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—

FIFTY 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.

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 Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

in his hall of state,
Triumphat t tends the truly great;
Their soles he neatly does repair
And kindly waits upon the fair.

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

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.

CHARGES MODERATE

WILLIAM PATRICK,
Who deals 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

Filloul-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 accommodation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  B.

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 Aperient Mixture is the finest Medicine for general use ever yet discovered:—Bilious disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Disorders of the Liver, and Feverishness are quickly cured by this
INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

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

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance completely 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, manufacturer 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).

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING.

It is now arranged that Princes-street is to be WIDENED as far south as Police-street, and on that account we have to pull down and re-erect our present building forthwith. We therefore beg to offer to the public, for **FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY**, our large stock of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushware, Varnishes, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Pictures, &c., &c., at Cost Price. A shipment of really first-class Pictures now landing ex Orpheus.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co., Princes-street South.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVELT),
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. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

HALL OF COMMERCE

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, Fountains, Vases, Fetter Cocks, 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 experience 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 B E A N Y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Rattray 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 Filloul 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.

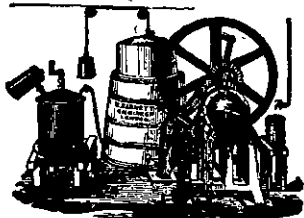
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.

**THOMSON AND CO.**

eam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
TAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

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, Woolen, 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, Oudbear, Alum, Borax, Copperas, Adjoie, Wadder, Ammonia, Prussiates, Shellac, Oils, &c., &c.

WM. DRYSDALE, JR.,**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 BLACK, 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.

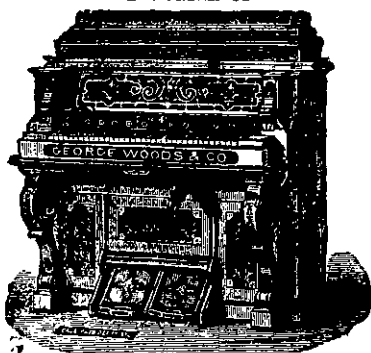
ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R. W E S T,
'IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO-

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

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.

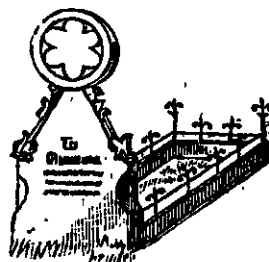
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

I T A L I A N M A R B L E W O R K S

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

WALL & ANDERSON.



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS;

FONTS,

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

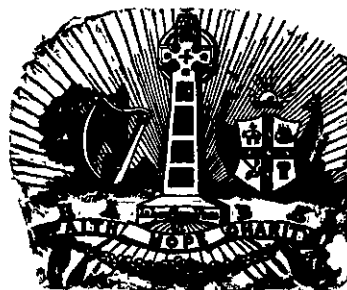
HEADSTONES,

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
S O C I E T Y.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Lawrence
Dunedin
Naseby
Oamaru
Christchurch
Greymouth
Charleston
Addisons
Brighton
Greenstone
Waimea



Hokitika
Wellington
Reefton
Onehunga
Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Lyttelton
Grahamstown
and Nelson.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably 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 a 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 to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join, offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies, as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellowship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

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'Donnel, 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. 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.

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, silver, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, we ding, 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:—Groches 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.

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 Pakeha, 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:

1in. and upward,	6d per foot
3/4in.	5d "
1/2in.	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.

W A N T E D K N O W N - C H E A P B O O T S !

C H E A P B O O T S .

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 BOOTSat 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 19, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—120 head came forward at the market to-day, only 50 being of good quality, and the balance little better than stores. Bidding was very languid, and prices did not come up to last week's quotations. Only about 80 head changed hands. We quote best bullocks at £12 and £15 10s; cows, £9 to £14—or equal to 35s to 37s 6d per 100lbs. for prime quality. We have sold 40 head during the week.

Fat Sheep.—2000 were penned, 1500 being sold, and the balance turned out. There was not a spirited demand for sheep, and prices showed a slight decline. We quote best cross-breeds at from 12s 6d to 15s; merinos from 7s to 10s 6d—or equal to 8d per lb. for former, and 2½ for the latter. At yards and privately we have sold 400.

Fat Calves.—None penned.

Store Cattle.—Considering the scarcity of grass at this season of the year, there is a fair demand for grown bullocks and cows, the former at from £6 10s to £8 10s, and latter at £5 to £6 10s—size and condition governing price. During the week we have sold 350 head at these prices.

Fat Sheep.—Very little business has been done in this description of stock. With the exception of a few odd lots there are no transactions to report.

Wool.—The cable has furnished the unwelcome intelligence that at the opening sales of the June and July series of London wool sales prices suffered a decline of 3d per lb on washed and 2d on greasy. Cross-breeds having suffered proportionable greater decline previously, did not participate to the same extent. More definite results will be to hand shortly; meantime, the Press cablegram being confirmed by private ones, we have to adopt the advices as authentic.

Sheepskins.—At our auction sale this afternoon, we catalogued about 1000; buyers were well represented. The quoted fall in wool had, however, a marked effect on values—green cross-breeds selling at 3s 1d to 3s 9d each; merinos, 2s 9d to 2s 10d, being a decline of 3d to 4d per skin from last week.

Hides.—Small supply; late rates fully supported. Green butchers', 20s to 21s; wet-salted, 2½d per lb.

Tallow.—Of butchers' mixed, rendered, we sold some small parcels at £26 to £29 per ton.

Grain.—Wheat is in good demand. For medium qualities of milling higher rates are paid, but in the absence of any choice samples offering, we cannot quote any advance on best qualities. Oats have been dealt in to some extent during the week at 1s 8d to 1s 9d for feed samples; milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d. Barley, both for malting and other purposes, has been more inquired for, and sales have been made at 4s to 4s 3d for fair malting; 2s 6d to 2s 9d for milling.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 19, 1876, as follows:

—The labor market is quiet but healthy for the season. The demand is reviving fast for station and farm couples; ordinary laborers are, of course, getting broken time, but that is expected. There are a few unemployed, but as a rule good men, who are really anxious and able to work, soon get something, as a by-product for the winter. Female servants, trained to plain house duties, are very much needed. The demand for Clerks and storemen is very flat. Couples are in good demand. Wages—Shepherds, £60 to £70; ploughmen, £52 to £60; couples, £60 to £70, and £75; dairy hands and knockabouts, 15s and 20s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; house girls, 10s, 12s, 15s, and 20s; hotel girls, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s per week; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen and clerks, 30s to 50s per week.

Mr. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending July 19, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d. Fresh butter is now very scarce, and the market at present is barely supplied. Salt butter is selling well, and very plentiful. 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 very scarce, and selling at 2s 6d per doz.

MESSRS. M. and J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £11; small do., £11 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 per ton. Pearl barley—£23 per ton. Bran £3—5s to £4, including bags. Pollard—£6 per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£3 15s per ton. Potatoes—£4 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.

MR. J. VEZLY reports for the week ending July 19 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.

Poets' Quarry.

THE PENAL DAYS.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

Oh! weep those days, the penal days,
When Ireland hopelessly complained,
Oh! weep those days, the penal days,
When godless persecution reigned;
When, year by year,
For serf and peer,
Fresh cruelties were made by law,
And, filled with hate,
Our senate sate
To weld anew each fetter's flaw:
Oh! weep those days, those penal days—
Their memory still on Ireland weighs.
They bribed the flock, they bribed the son,
To sell the priest and rob the sire:
Their dogs were taught alike to run
Upon the scent of wolf and friar.
Among the poor,
Or on the moor,
Were hid the pious and the true—
While traitor knave,
And recreant slave,
Had riches, rank, and retinue;
And, exiled in those penal days,
Our banners over Europe blaze.
A stranger held the land and tower
Of many a noble fugitive;
No Popish lord had lordly power,
The peasant scarce had leave to live.
Above his head
A ruined shed,
No tenure but a tyrant's will—
Forbid to plead,
Forbid to read,
Disarmed, disfranchised, imbecile—
What wonder if our step betrays
The freedman, born in penal days?
They're gone, they're gone, those penal days!
All creeds are equal in our isle;
Then grant, O Lord, thy plenteous grace,
Our ancient feuds to reconcile.
Let all atone
For blood and groan,
For dark revenge and open wrong.
Let all unite
For Ireland's right,
And drown our griefs in freedom's song;
Till time shall veil in twilight haze,
The memory of those penal days.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XI.

HOW OUR FAIR FRIENDS FARED AT THE FAIR.

DURING breakfast the penny-post brought the mail. "Ah," said Dr. Hartland, running over the letters, "two from Aleck; the Pochontas is in the harbor. One for you," he added, passing a letter to his mother, "and one for Rosine—another for Rosine from the West, I will take them to her."

He found his patient with flushed cheeks, her eyes unnaturally bright and set in a dark circle, indicating loss of sleep.

"I am stronger this morning," she answered as he greeted her kindly, "though I did not sleep many hours. Have you any letters for me?" she inquired eagerly.

The Doctor waited a little as he counted her pulse, looked doubtfully at her crimson cheek, but at length produced the two letters. "I don't think you ought to read this voluminous epistle this morning," he said as he held the thick package from his brother in his hand, "as it is from Aleck, perhaps you may let me read it for you?"

"No! Ned, give it to me!" she cried, trying to take it from him.

"Be quiet, Rosa," he said soothingly, attributing her haste to nervousness, "you know I would not read it without your permission."

She still held out her hand impatiently for it, and with a quick eager movement put that letter under her pillow, and broke the seal of the letter from the prairie home. Nothing escaped Dr. Hartland's eye; for a moment it flashed across his hand that Aleck and Rosine might be especially interested in each other; but all their conduct denied this suspicion; he must look elsewhere for an explanation of this strange movement. He leaned his head thoughtfully on his hand, while Rosine, her hands still trembling with excitement, slowly read her letter from Marion. He was started from his reflections by the words, "You will let Laura come to me, dear Ned, just once? I must see her a moment, and I am so much better."

"Better!" exclaimed the Doctor, raising his eyebrows. "I don't find you as well as I left you; there is more fever, and Rosa," he added, sadly, "I do dread Laura Marten's coming." She had never seen so much depth of feeling in his expression, and she imagined he thought her very ill.

"Indeed, Ned," she urged, "I am stronger, and I will not ask her to stay; I would rather she would not, but I must say a few words to her to-day."

"Secrets with Laura Marten will only bring you into trouble," he replied, looking fixedly at her face, as the conscious red was succeeded by a deadly paleness.

He questioned her no further, but giving permission to his mother for a short interview with Miss Marten, he turned away from the grateful expression and the pressure of his hand as she heard his consent, and the first shadow of doubt of his newly found sister crossed his mind.

After his departure Rosine endeavored to compose herself to sleep, but the letter under her pillow seemed to burn into her brain. Mrs. Hartland bustled about the room, and it appeared an hour before the good lady took her departure, shutting out every ray of light. Fortunately a window was near, and Rosine soon found light enough to assure herself there was an enclosure in hers from Aleck. She ran over the few lines addressed to herself, and then placing Laura's in a safe place, tried to quiet her throbbing pulse, but the dreadful secret would not suffer her to rest.

The next call of Dr. Hartland, in the evening, found his patient more quiet, but far weaker than in the morning; Laura's visit had been accomplished and the letter delivered. Rosine gave Dr. Hartland his brother's letter at once, in answer to inquiries for news from Aleck. He made no remarks as he returned the note to the half-filled envelope, but there was a shade of severity on his brow as he divined immediately that there must have been an enclosure, and for Laura, and that it was intended to be secret, and worst of all, Rosine in the secret. He did not offer to read to her, as he had done; he spoke no pleasant word, but went away with only the directions of a physician. Rosine saw that he suspected her of something underhanded, and it made her most miserable, filling her pillow with thorns, as she tossed about wearily.

Edward Hartland's suspicions once aroused, were not easily quelled. He was sure Laura had inveigled Rosine into some plot of her own; he was vexed with Rosine for allowing herself any share in a mystery; he was sensibly annoyed by the remembrance that he was the one who had promoted the first intimacy between the girls; and puzzled as to what this evident secret could be, he determined, with the resolute will of a man seldom turned from his purpose, to ferret it out in some way.

Rosine's illness was not of long duration; youth and a naturally good constitution were in her favor, and she was about again in a few weeks, not in full health, for she was still languid and pale. The Colonel watched and tended upon her with the devotion of a lover, but Ned withdrew himself from all but necessary intercourse, omitted his kind brotherly ways, and she felt that the dreadful secret which had brought her only misery was at the bottom of this change.

Laura's visits to the house grew less frequent; she dreaded the sharp eyes of the Doctor as well as his blunt questions, and Rosine's eager request, whenever they met, that she would release her from the bond of secrecy. But her rides and walks with Le Compte were not lessened; she was seen with him everywhere, and it was rumored, by those who did not know the man thoroughly, that he did at last mean to marry, and that Laura Marten was his choice. But she knew better; with her it was simply inordinate love of admiration and adulation which led her on, and his powerful influence which carried her forward even after she felt her danger; with him the plot was deep, the design dark, as we shall see.

CHAPTER XII.

CAPTAIN MARTEN COMES HOME, AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

"Thank heaven! Captain Marten's ship is in the harbor," exclaimed Edward Hartland, as he came into dinner, addressing his father, who had just returned from his first drive with Rosine since her illness; "the honest old sailor will put an end to the goings on of Laura with Le Compte; she is positively the town's talk."

"Silly moth," replied the Colonel, "she will burn her wings this time; wont she?"

"I hope so!" said the Doctor impatiently, looking at Rosine. "She has given so many heartaches, it is a pity she should not know how good it feels, if indeed she has any heart to ache."

"It appears to me, Ned, you excite yourself very unnecessarily about Laura Marten," remarked Mrs. Hartland. "What do you care about her flirtations?"

"Because I have a mother," he replied gravely, "and a sister," he added, bowing coldly to Rosine. "I cannot bear that any of their sex, especially one who has, as we may say, been one of our circle, should be found guilty of such disgraceful conduct."

"But would she marry this Le Compte," inquired the Colonel, "even supposing marriage to be his object?"

"Marry the devil!" exclaimed his son, testily; "a pleasing prospect of repose must a woman have as the wife of such a man, with his amours and liaisons all over the country. No he'll never marry willingly. Captain Marten is a downright honest man, and hates philandering. I should not wonder if Miss Laura were put under bonds to keep the peace."

"I haven't seen Laura for more than a week," said Rosine, as they rose from the table, making an effort toward a conversation with Dr. Hartland, which she had never been able to bring about since her illness.

"It would have been better if you had never seen her," replied he, in a sharp angry tone, turning away to the window.

"Ned," said the Colonel, in a voice of authority, "why do you speak so to Rosa? See, you have brought the tears to her eyes. I have noticed your ill-natured way of speaking to her of late. I'll not have it."

"Rosine knows the reason very well," replied the Doctor, taking notice of his father's anger by word, but leaving the room immediately.

"Don't mind him, darling," said the Colonel, caressingly; "he is a crabbed fellow—a terrible early disappointment made him so." The tears dropped upon the work which she had taken up. "He shall not bring his moroseness to trouble you," he added, rising, "and I'll tell him so."

"O, please don't speak to him about it," said Rosine, drawing Colonel Hartland down by her side. "It is something in connection with Laura that makes him angry with me."

"He has no right to be angry with you on any account. I'll not have such ungentlemanly conduct in my house!"

"Please don't speak to him about it, father," she pleaded, using the paternal title as a sure passport to his heart, "it will pass over soon, and he will be as kind as ever."

Only a few days went by before Laura came to pour out her heart to Rosine, and to say farewell. Somebody had been to her father with the tale of her misdoings, she was sure it was Ned. At any rate, Captain Marten had insisted upon her quitting Le Compté's society at once: this she found almost impossible, as he met her everywhere. Only the day before, her father while threatening to shut her in solitary confinement, saw Le Compté pass the window, bowing and kissing his hand to her, which so exasperated the old sailor that he bade her pack and be ready for her aunt's at once, where she should stay till she could behave herself and mind her father. She had tried, again and again, she said, and wept while she said it, to be rid of the man; she did not care for him; Rosine knew she was faithful to Aleck! The young girl looked up doubtfully at this assertion. "Truly I am," she reiterated. Le Compté knows of our engagement, and seems so perfectly to understand our position, that I really think it very old foggyish in my father to make such ado about nothing." She laid her head in her friend's lap and wept heartily, wished she had never seen Le Compté, was afraid of him, and yet drawn towards him. "What should she do?" was her inquiry.

Rosine begged renewedly that the secret might be made known at once to her father. "What, without Aleck to help her bear the consequences? No, never. Captain Marten would," she knew, "be more indignant than ever." Rosine summoned her moral courage for a desperate venture; her timid nature would hardly have brought her to the step, but for the counsel and blessing of Father Roberts, which she had sought during her indisposition. Weary with the long contention between her will and conscience, she had at length submitted to rightful guidance, and given the required promise that the intimate friendship should be given up; and now when she was ready to yield, though Laura was as dear to her as ever, Providence opened the way that made the effort she had dreaded for so many weeks comparatively easy. Once bring the rebellious will into a state of submission to known duty, and myriads of obstacles that before seemed insurmountable, take flight directly. She told Laura decidedly that she could no longer be bound by the secret; she had sinned by her share in it, lost the Doctor's friendship, and was suspected of double-dealing, and she avowed her intention, if an opportunity offered, to tell what she knew; she thought it would be better for Laura as well as herself. Her friend was very angry, accused her of treachery and meanness, said it was like all Catholic priests, interfering between friends. Rosine in her turn, incensed by the reflection on Father Roberts, recriminated, charging Laura with using her as an instrument to her own ends, and in a moment of time the chain of friendship was ruptured between the two.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF DUNEDIN.

(Concluded from our Supplement.)

he has commenced this action without the slightest regard to every rule of courtesy and good taste. He did not take the slightest action to ascertain how the paragraph appeared. He did not give any opportunity to Mr. Bell to contradict the report, which no doubt he would have done, if requested.

His Worship: What does Lord Campbell's Act say upon that?

Mr. Howorth: It goes to the root of the whole question of libel.

His Worship: Does the Act allow the newspaper to apologise? Your argument is that there is no libel.

Mr. Howorth: My argument is that there is no libel. I submit that Mr. Bell should have had an opportunity given him of retracting the statement. That opportunity was never offered to him, and I think I am perfectly justified in stating that the ordinary rules of courtesy and good taste have not been followed in this case. A criminal information has been rushed at, as it were, without even the poor preliminary of a lawyer's letter.

Mr. Macassey: That is a very poor one.

Mr. Howorth: Well, in a case before the Lord Chief Justice in England, he drew attention to the omission of the usual preliminary letter, and said that nothing could justify such a course without absolute necessity. That course has been followed. His Lordship admitted an evident animus against the defendant when he stated that he supposed Mr. Bell would not contradict the paragraph if he had been asked. Mr. Bell, in his statement, says that Bishop Moran's letters have always received prompt attention at his hands, and your Worship has heard his denial that Bishop Moran has any just ground for stating his request would not meet with the same attention on this occasion. Your Worship will see, in reviewing the evidence, that no effect can be given to it when taken with the surrounding circumstances. I have now exhausted all the principal points. And, in conclusion, I would ask your Worship to bear in mind that no possible good can result from sending this case to the Supreme Court. There is already a feeling which, but for this unfortunate and, I submit, ill-advised proceedings, would never have been raised, and the public mind is agitated to an unnecessary degree. My client and all other persons, so far as I am aware, desire to live in peace and harmony with our Roman Catholic brethren. But I submit that these

proceedings are calculated to create a very wide breach. At all events, a state of feeling will probably arise which we must all deplore. Bishop Moran said in his evidence that if the historical portion of the case were gone into, it would never end. Unless your Worship is prepared to dismiss this information, I submit that a very grave responsibility rests with your Worship. We cannot possibly foresee what angry feelings may rise amongst the various sects in this Province, and what bad feelings may be engendered. Bishop Moran has brought the case into the Court. He has given his version of it, and I submit that no possible good can result by sending it to a higher Court. There is no libel involved in it, and the body of persons mentioned in the information are not affected by it. I submit there is no *prima facie* case made out for the prosecution. I have therefore to ask your Worship to give full consideration to the whole of the evidence and to the statement of my client, Mr. Bell; and I confidently ask that this information should be dismissed. I have one witness to call:—

Frederick George Wetham, reporter, deposed: I am temporarily acting as sub-editor in the 'Evening Star' office. I was so employed on the 3rd July. I have read the paragraph complained of. Mr. Bell was not consulted as to its publication. To my knowledge, he has acquiesced in, or consented to, its publication. The paragraph was cut out of the 'Tuapeka Times.' It was there I first saw it.

Cross-examined: When I say that Mr. Bell did not acquiesce in its publication, I mean that Mr. Bell did not see it before, and neither expressed approval or disapproval after its publication. No expression of regret has appeared in the 'Evening Star' concerning the publication of that paragraph. I have been connected with newspapers for upwards of three years. Readers of newspapers are supposed to be fond of "spicy morsels." When I saw the paragraph it did not strike me that it would cause a great sensation. I looked upon it as an ordinary paragraph. I know the gentleman referred to as Pere Hyacinthe by hearsay. I know that the reference to Father Hyacinthe had relation to the marriage of a Catholic priest, and that it caused a great sensation; but I was of opinion that after the example set by Pere Hyacinthe the sensation caused by the marriage of a Catholic Priest would not be so great. I saw that the event forming the subject of this charge was stated to have occurred in Dunedin, or referred to a Catholic clergyman residing in Dunedin; but it was not importing Dunedin news from Tuapeka, as a thing might be known in Tuapeka and not in Dunedin. I first saw the paragraph on the morning of the 3rd in the 'Tuapeka Times,' which is published on Friday or Saturday. The supplement of the 'Tuapeka Times' is published in the 'Star' office, and consists of telegraphic, Parliamentary, and other matter reprinted from the 'Star.' I am positive I did not see the paragraph before it was published in the 'Tuapeka Times.' The local was cut from the body of the paper and not from the supplement. I know who inserted the paragraph in the 'Star.' I will not say who inserted it because I might criminate myself. I made no inquiry as to the truth of the statement before I saw the paragraph in the 'Star.' I thought if it were untrue it would be contradicted. The paragraph was cut out in the ordinary way. I have been on the 'Star' about three years and a-half, and am acquainted with the spirit and style of the paper. I do not think Bishop Moran is one of the Deities the 'Star' worships. The Bishop is often hit pretty hard by the 'Star'—blows are freely exchanged. I don't think the 'Star' usually exercises an editor's privilege of having the last word, though some papers do. The attitude of the 'Star' has not been generally hostile to Bishop Moran—there have been differences of opinion between the editor and Bishop Moran on certain matters, but I do not know that the tone of the 'Star' has been hostile to Bishop Moran personally. I don't know that this paragraph has been telegraphed from the 'Star' office to any other paper.

Re-examined: Neither Bishop Moran nor any one else asked that this paragraph might be contradicted. If I had received a letter asking that it might be contradicted, it would have been inserted. Bishop Moran's letters have always received attention and been published in the 'Star.' They may possibly add to the circulation of the 'Star,' but they are not inserted with that intention.

This closed the case for the defence.

His Worship, in summing up, said: At this stage of the proceedings, the first part I have to consider is—Has there been a libellous paragraph published, a misdemeanour committed, or is the contention of the learned counsel for the defence correct, that the publication of the paragraph in question is in no sense libellous? The law of the matter is laid down with sufficient clearness to enable me to come to a right conclusion in regard to what my duty in the matter is. I may notice that once or twice counsel has suggested that I was apparently indulgent to the one side in showing favour. I must repudiate anything of the kind. I am here to administer the laws to the best of my ability without fear or favour or affection to anyone. He concluded by explaining that he was bound to send the case to the Supreme Court, a *prima facie* case having been established.

The defendant was committed for trial at the next session of the Supreme Court, and admitted to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each.

Much has been said lately about the fatality of the letter B, but in the Southwest M seems to be bearing a prejudice. The Vicksburg 'Herald' reports that while the steamer Mary Peel was wrapped in flames, Captain Hicks, who stood looking on with an air of mingled sorrow and admiration, exclaimed, "Never, never will I give another steamboat a name commencing with an M. I am not superstitious," he added, "but a strange fatality seems to follow boats whose names begin with an M. I'll never do so again."

BEER-DRINKING PLANTS.

[From the 'Rochester Express.']

ANY one who is interested in plant culture, more particularly window gardening, cannot fail to have observed how beautifully climbing and flowering-plants, and more especially the ivy and rose geranium, always look in the larger-beer saloon windows. No matter what the exposure of the window or whether it be of large or small dimensions the plants it contains invariably present an appearance of such thrift and luxuriance as to cause the envy of the observer, and evoke the query as to the cause of the phenomenon.

Accordingly, while passing by a saloon window the other day, the plant stand of which was more than ordinarily beautiful, we determined, if possible, to solve the mystery. An ivy, which climbed up the window in a wealth of foliage and thence was trained along the wall and reached nearly to the centre of the large room, was our first object of investigation. Approaching a rubicund Teuton, with a well-developed forehead, and persuasion distilling from his mildly curling lips, we asked him, after tossing off a schoppen of beer, "How is it your plants always do so nicely—this ivy, for instance, which was only one quarter its present size last summer?" "Ah! mein freund, I tell you," was the reply: "I put mein plants in big pots to start mid, den I always give dem plenty light, and every Wednesday und Saturday I feed dem mit beer—from a half glass to a pint, according to de size of de plant—de hops in de beer make him fat. I change mein soil every five or six months, and de cigar smoke in de saloon keeps de bugs away."

Here, then, was the solution. We were aware that beer was fattening to many persons, but it was the first time that we had ever heard of its fattening plants. The ivy in question was started from a slip a year ago only, and on measuring it was found to be a trifle less than twenty-four feet long. In addition to the main leader, which was remarkably thick and covered with leaves and small side-shoots, were three other shoots, varying in length from ten to fifteen feet, and apparently hurrying to catch up with the leader. The growth of the plant did not appear at all forced, but, on the contrary, healthy and natural. Other plants in the window were of equally remarkable growth.

To all those who have been unsuccessful in house culture we commend the above diet. The stimulating properties of ammonia and liquid manure as applied to growing plants are well known; wine diluted with water is also used in some parts of Germany where the article is cheap, but for a steady diet we are inclined to the belief that beer and cigar smoke will carry off the palm.

DECLINE OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

WE recently quoted from a Dublin contemporary [the remarkable statement that while in Scotland no less than *three* serials devoted to the cultivation of the Gaelic language and literature were published, Ireland possessed not *one*. This is the more remarkable when we recollect that Scotland has a much smaller population than Ireland, and that the bulk of that population are lowland Scotch of German or Danish descent, who care nothing about Gaelic. If the Scotch had such a mine of archaeological lore in their ancient language as Ireland can boast of, it would be some apology for their Irish neighbors, who have not, however, even that poor excuse. On this head Professor Spalding, of Aberdeen University, himself a Scotchman, tells us, in his "History of English Literature:"—"It does not appear that the Scottish Celts can point to literary monuments of any kind having an antiquity at all comparable to this (the Irish). Indeed, their social position was in all respects much below that of their Western kinsmen. It does not appear rash to say, that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, and authentic, though meagre, from the fifth century or a little later. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast." If this national disgrace arose from apathy on the part of Irishmen in general we should not refer to it; but it does not. It is part and parcel of an Irishman's nature to love his land and to love his land's language. How, then, are we to account for the anomaly noticed above? Simply by stating that it has been and is English policy in Ireland to eradicate the ancient language of the people. And the reason is obvious.

The language and the nationality of a nation are so closely interwoven that if either be destroyed the other will probably perish. There was a philosophy in Sir Walter Scott's observation, that when Frederick the Great affected to patronise the French language and literature, and to despise his own, he paved the way for the subsequent success of the French army and the humiliation of Prussia. We know, too, that the first German movement against French domination in the beginning of the present century originated with the poets and universities of Germany. The "Niebelungen" and many a "vaterslandlied" had their share in the great result. If the Irish national language and literature are allowed to die on the lips and in the hearts of our people, in vain [will Irish nationalists agitate and make speeches; they will have lost their plea, and the name Irishman may be exchanged for West Briton. Nationality bids us cherish our native Gaelic; but it stands on its own merits. "Its form hath not lost all its original brightness." Its Phœnician origin connects it with the language of the Pentateuch, and it takes its place with the Hebrew as one of the daughters of Aryan Sanscrit. Some sentences in one of the plays of Plautus prove to a demonstration that it is almost identical with the language of Carthage, the haughty republic that long rivalled Rome in arms, and surpassed her in wealth and commerce. It is, therefore, not the rude dialect of the unlettered serf; it is the language of the navigator who doubled the Cape of Good Hope three thousand years before Vasco de Gama was born—of the general who crossed the Alps 2000 years before Buonaparte. Some of our countrymen may be misled into the belief that its literature contains nothing to adequately reward the student for his pains; this is a grave mistake. The array of its lost books is indeed enough to sadden the Philo-Celtic student; but besides the twenty-

seven books on various subjects which are known to be lost, enough still remains to reward the laborer one hundred-fold. Its MSS., it is true, are scattered over Europe; but the library of Trinity College, Dublin, alone contains more than one hundred and forty volumes; the collection in the Royal Irish Academy is even more extensive; there is a large collection of Gaelic MSS. in the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; there is the Stowe collection of Lord Ashburnham, and the collection at Louvain, Brussels, Bobbio, and Rome. The late Professor O'Curry has well observed that "any one well read in the comparatively few existing fragments of our Gaelic literature, and whose education had been confined solely to this source, would find that there were but few indeed, of the great events in the history of the world with which he was not acquainted." Enough has been said to show that the present supine indifference with regard to the cultivation of Irish national literature ought not to be allowed to continue. Isolated efforts in some of the great cities have from time to time been made; it is to be regretted that these have not been as successful as they deserved. Yet it needs but to arouse our people to the importance of the subject and set before them some tangible mode of dealing with it, and we are sanguine it would be an accomplished fact.—'Pilot.'

THE MARTYRS OF PARIS.

THE 'Illustrated Monitor' gives the following letter from a Priest residing in Paris, to another living in Laval:—

"A sudden cure took place here last Wednesday at the altar of our Martyrs. Mdlle. de Ris, a very pious girl, aged 20 years, had been suffering for more than a year, from a violent disease, causing one of her legs to be completely bent, so, in order to keep it straight, the doctors made use of an appliance which, though it partly effected its purpose, caused the poor girl intense pain. Mdlle. de Ris at length finding that her cure was not likely to be wrought by any earthly means, begged to make a novena to our Martyrs, fully convinced she would be cured if she were carried to the tomb of the Fathers. A novena of Masses and prayers was begun, and on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, the sick girl arrived; she was in her bed, which was borne by two litter-bearers, and was accompanied by two Infirmarian Sisters, her mother and father; the former a good Christian, the latter a Freethinker. During the Mass Mdlle. de Ris suffered great pain, which lasted until the Communion, when she received our Divine Lord, and offered herself resignedly to Him. Then it was that her sufferings gradually abated, and soon after she felt able to move the bandaged leg, and uttered in a low voice, 'I am cured,' which words were heard by her friends around her, and P. Martignan at that moment descending from the altar. The young girl was then carried to the parlor, where only a few persons were admitted to examine the limb, now quite flexible and free from pain. She expressed a wish to get up and walk about, which her father would not permit, and he ordered the litter-bearers to convey her back to the house. On arriving there Dr. Desormaux was summoned, and after examining the leg, pronounced her cure incontestable; the second doctor, a Freethinker, also came in, and he said that the imagination had reacted upon the nervous system, and that when the excitement would subside, the malady would return, therefore, in prudence she should not be permitted to leave her bed. This latter advice the father faithfully carried out, and only to-day Mdlle. de Ris has been permitted to rise. She feels no pain whatever, but the leg is extremely weak, and not able to sustain the weight of the body. It is thought that another novena will complete the cure thus marvellously effected, the sight of which filled those who were witnesses of it with deep gratitude and emotion."

DOCTORS OF THE CHURCH.

In eighteen centuries this title has only been conferred upon seventeen of the host of learned writers whom the Church records among her canonized saints. The last of these was St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, Bishop of St. Agatha, in the kingdom of Naples, and founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and of the cloistered nuns of the same name, who, by a decree of Pius IX. of the 23rd March, 1871, was placed in the same rank in the Church's Liturgy. This act of the Holy See had been solicited by no less than eight hundred and three Bishops, that is, by a large majority of the episcopate of all countries, and by twenty-five generals of religious orders, besides theological faculties and chapters. Nothing could more forcibly prove how widespread has become the influence and how great the reputation for sanctity and learning of St. Alphonsus during the eighty-nine years that have elapsed since his death. The following is a list of the Church's Doctors, arranged according to the date of their death:—

- A.D.
- 368. St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers.
 - 373. St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria
 - 379. St. Basil, Archbishop of Cæsarea
 - 389. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Patriarch of Constantinople
 - 397. St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan
 - 407. St. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople
 - 420. St. Jerome, Priest
 - 430. St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo
 - 450. St. Peter Chrysologus, Archbishop of Ravenna
 - 460. St. Leo, Pope
 - 604. St. Gregory, Pope
 - 606. St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville
 - 1072. St. Peter Damian, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia
 - 1109. St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury
 - 1153. St. Bernard, Abbot of Cîteaux
 - 1274. St. Thomas Aquinas, O.P.
 - 1274. St. Bonaventure, Cardinal Archbishop of Albano
 - 1787. St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Bishop of St. Agatha.

It will be seen by this list, that of all the great canonised writers who have appeared within the last six hundred years only St. Alphonsus has as yet received the title of Doctor.—N. Y. 'Freeman.'

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

AUCKLAND, July 16th.

All Liberals of the Basque Provinces, Spain, who supported Alfonso, are to be exempt from conscription, the remainder of the population will be liable to military duty, the same as the other Spaniards.

A Vienna correspondent reports that one of the last decrees, signed by the late Sultan, was a secret order for the invasion of Servia, and the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople succeeded in having orders withdrawn.

Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, has resigned his commission in the Prussian army. He goes to Egypt, where he will be made Minister of War.

The Porte has promulgated a full amnesty to all insurgents who lay down their arms and renew their allegiance to the Turkish Government during the next six weeks' armistice.

The Russian Ambassador has complained to the Government of Austria of unmeasured attacks upon Russia, published in certain newspapers, especially those of Hungary.

The Mexican Government has leased the mines of San Luis, Potosi, Guanaguato, and Jacatecas, to an English Company, for £100,000 per annum. Trade is prostrated, and the Government is unable to pay its employees.

The Servain army consists of about 125,000 men, and militia of 100,000 more. The Servians are convinced that war is a moral necessity.

A vote for the Duke of Connaught's establishment, on his marriage with the Princess Frederica, daughter of the ex-King of Hanover, will be submitted to Parliament this session.

The memorandum has been withdrawn. England and the other powers agree upon certain points, among which is one not to exercise undue pressure on the Porte.

Russia, France, and England, have made successful representations to Servia for maintenance of peace.

The Porte has courteously asked Servia to explain the meaning of her armaments. This request was not made in a threatening manner, nor as an ultimatum.

The Czar has prevailed upon Servia to adopt a peaceful policy.

Turkey has spontaneously offered the insurgents two conditions included in the memorandum—namely, three months' assistance, and direct negotiations.

The Spanish police have discovered two depots of cartridges at San Sebastian.

A Paris letter says George Sand died in great pain, which caused her to writhe and shriek.

Correspondents agree that the danger of an immediate outbreak on the Servian and Montenegrin frontier is removed.

Eighty Spanish senators were in favor of an amendment for totally suppressing the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Provinces of Biscay and Navarre.

A torchlight procession has taken place in Dublin in celebration of the escape of Fenian convicts from Australia, and Disraeli was burned in effigy.

A Berlin despatch states that the insurgent leaders have accepted an armistice, and appointed Wessilytke to arrange guarantees with the Northern powers.

A special reports that the Turkish Governor of Herzegovina has offered 2000 florins reward for the capture of the Russian organizer of the insurgent forces, and that the Khedive has consented to visit Constantinople, as requested by the Sultan.

The Grand Vizier has notified the Imperial Commissioner in Bosnia and Herzegovina that reports already granted for those Provinces will be maintained in their integrity.

The King of Dahomey will pay the fine imposed upon him by Commander Hewitt for maltreating British subjects.

The Princes of Roumania and Servia have sent telegraphic despatches to the Porte announcing that they will be represented at the investiture of the Sultan.

Winslow, the Boston forger, has been discharged.

An exploring expedition to North-Western Africa has left England. The main object is to ascertain the feasibility of admitting the water of the Atlantic to a portion of the desert of Sahara.

A pleasure boat capsized at Eastbourne on Saturday. Twelve people were drowned.

A letter from Madrid gives details of the recent prosecution against the Press. It says:—"Within last month three leading Liberal journals have been suppressed—the latter for 65 days. Of the six Liberal journals published in Madrid five have been suppressed or out on trial within 40 days ending June 1st. The toleration clause of the Constitution may possibly pass the Senate, but by a very small majority, if at all. Luiz Gomez, supported by Felloa and Duke Ferran Neumej, intends to propose a measure for establishing liberty of conscience and public worship, making native Protestants eligible to professorship and State employment.

Great riots have occurred in Belgium through the success of Catholics in the elections at Antwerp. In the disturbances, many thousands marched through the streets shooting "Down with ministers." The mob attacked and wrecked the Catholic Institute. Gendarmes charged upon rioters, and several were wounded, and arrests were made.

The cereal crops in the Provinces of Badajoz and Cuidadreal are entirely destroyed by locusts. Over 600 tons of locusts have been burnt with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them.

Serious inundations have occurred in Switzerland, caused by heavy rains and melting of snow. In the mountains, the railways were much damaged. The whole canton of Thurgur is submerged. Many bridges and houses have been carried away. Several persons were drowned at Fraufeldt, capital of the Canton, and four inmates of houses were killed by falling walls.

Heavy failures have occurred in the United Kingdom. Lia-

bilities of firm of Malcolm and Co., Belfast, Portlaw, and Waterford, Ireland, linen manufacturers, are estimated at £1,500,000. Johnston, Furie, and Co., yarn merchants, Glasgow, Scotland; liabilities, £800,000. Gurbutt, colliery owner, Darlington, liabilities, £170,000.

The Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department announced in the House of Commons that a peremptory demand had been made to the Peruvian Government for the release of the crew of the *Talisman*; peaceful relations between the countries to end if the demand were not complied with.

A fire broke out in the carpet manufacturing woollen works at Ayr, belonging to James Templeton. The fire, which was caused by friction of machinery, spread to all parts of the building. The operatives were at work at the time. It is believed that all the men escaped. A number of women rushed out, saying there were others inside unable to escape. Soon afterwards the roof fell in. Twenty-four women were burned in the ruins and perished. One woman, who leaped from the upper window, was so badly injured that she died soon after being taken to the Hospital. It is reported that an overseer named Barr locked the door of the room in which the female operatives were working. Barr himself perished in the flames, and it is impossible to learn the truth of the report, but as the women had time to escape it is otherwise inexplicable. The works were entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports an alarming outbreak of cholera in Gulwood village on Bombay and Baroda Railway. Of 200 inhabitants, 100 died in three days.

The Spanish Senate adopted the clause of the Constitution establishing religious toleration by a vote of 43 to 40.

Some dynamite stored in a joiner's shop on Burbank road, Glasgow, exploded, killing six workmen and wrecking several houses.

The latest Atlantic cablegrams, to June 21, stated that the Turkish insurgents have refused the armistice. Austria has resolved to withhold relief; and money of Herzegovina unexhausted. The insurgent leader defeated the Sultan's troops at Peterovo, killed 200 Turks, and captured 200 head of sheep and cattle. Niesik has been provisioned, and the Turkish army have received six months' arrears of pay. The correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* telegraphs to that paper from Cettingi that the Turkish, in Bosnia, have unfurled the green flag for a holy war against the Christians.

A Berlin special reports that Austria has ordered the concentration of 158,000 of landwehr in eastern and south-eastern Provinces, for autumn drill.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that the Servian Government's decision in favour of peace is opposed to the wishes of the people. The position of affairs is becoming dangerous for Prince Milan.

Reports received from Slavonic sources, state that Prince Karageorgewitz has destroyed the town of Allapusa, and killed 200 Turks.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* published a private letter from Jerusalem which says that great excitement and anxiety prevail there, in consequence of the excesses of the Turkish authorities and the threatened rising of the populace on the 2nd of June. The Christians, fearing an attack barricaded their houses, and the foreign residents kept armed watches throughout the night. The Germans met at the Consulate, and made organisation for mutual defence, and sent to their Government formal application for military assistance. Turkish soldiers have since permanently encamped in the public square.

A Berlin dispatch says that accounts received from all sources are full of apprehensions of further violence, and perhaps of general up-rising in Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet, consisting of eight first-class vessels, will sail for Crete within a week on an important mission.

A Circassian named Hassan, incited, it is believed, by the mother of the late Sultan, attempted the assassination of the Ministry who deposed him. He called upon the War Minister, who was attending the Council at the Prime Minister's residence. The guards believing him to be an aide-de-camp, permitted him to enter, Hassan fired point blank at Hussien Anvi Pasha, Minister of War, with a revolver. While other persons present were pressing forward to seize the assassin, Raschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign affairs, a servant of Midhat Pasha, named Ahmed Ghabar, and a soldier were killed, and Kaiser Tepasha, Minister of Marine, and another soldier wounded. Hassan has been executed.

WELLINGTON, July 17.

An Auckland telegram states that the *'New York Herald'* of June 7 is informed that the recent escape of Fenian convicts from Australia was planned in that city and carried out by parties sent from there. Money, to defray expenses, was also raised in that city. The breaking of the cable between Java and Australia was part of the plan to prevent pursuit. The *Virginia* (new) *'Chronicle'* says that the escape of all Fenian prisoners in Western Australia was the successful culmination of patriotic efforts of Irishmen in America, who kept their secret well, and did their work neatly. For some time past subscriptions have been quietly raised for the purpose of liberating the prisoners transported from England. *Virginia* City alone contributes 4,000dols. With these funds a vessel was fitted out as a whaler, and sailed ostensibly on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific. The deliverers had to wait till all the Fenian prisoners were concentrated upon one part of the coast, and then swooped down and carried them off. Only one man, whose name is yet unknown, was left behind, and probably because he had not been able to reach that portion of the coast.

While the Catholic population of England, says an American print, does not greatly exceed 2,000,000, and the Catholic population of Ireland is 4,000,000, that of the United States is 6,000,000.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY, ST JOSEPH'S BRANCH, No. 73.

A SUMMONED MEETING

Of the members will be held in the **ATHENÆUM HALL**, on **MONDAY EVENING**, 24th JULY, at 7.30 p.m. sharp, "To take into consideration the advisability of forming a

DISTRICT FOR THE OTAGO,

and (if possible) **CANTERBURY BRANCHES."**

As the question is one of vital importance, it is hoped every member will be present.

Fines will be strictly enforced for non-attendance.

By Order,

JOHN CANTWELL,
Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

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BAKER'S GRAND HIBERNION,
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THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF ERIN!

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

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POLLING DAY, FRIDAY, 21st.

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD
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COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.

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Vineyards, S.A.

TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.

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PRINCES STREET.

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. FERRIN, Manager.**

THE following **SUMS** have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending July 19th, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. F. J. Pagon, Wellington	...	...	0 12 6
" M. Flanagan, Palmerston	...	...	1 5 0
" J. Smith, Blenheim	...	...	1 11 6
" E. Eccles, "	...	...	0 12 6
" J. Barry, "	...	...	1 5 0
" F. Ward, "	...	...	0 5 0
" T. O'Sullivan, Renwick	...	...	2 2 0
" E. Walsh, "	...	...	1 5 0
" J. Mulvey, Havelock	...	...	1 5 0
" Burke, Wellington	...	...	1 5 0
" Sievers, "	...	...	0 12 6
" J. Hurley, "	...	...	0 12 6
" M. Stapleton, Doyleston	...	...	1 5 0
" P. Cosgrave, Wellington	...	...	0 18 0
" J. M'Guirk, Waikato	...	...	0 12 0
" J. M'Loughlin, Winton	...	...	0 12 0
" J. Fitzgerald, Arawhenua	...	...	1 5 0
" T. Reynolds, Dunedin	...	...	0 19 0
Rev. Father Sauzeau	...	...	1 5 0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

SEPARATION VERSUS ABOLITION.

It is reported that the members of the three large provinces—Otago, Canterbury and Auckland—in the House of Representatives are, with about two exceptions, unanimous against the Government scheme of Abolition. Time alone can tell the truth of this report; but it is to be earnestly hoped that it is founded on fact.

The scene that is now being enacted in Wellington is not edifying. The three larger provinces are endeavouring to preserve the privileges conceded to them by the Constitution, and the property accorded to them by solemn and onerous compact. The smaller and poorer provinces are almost, if not altogether, unanimous in endeavouring to wrest from Otago, Canterbury and Auckland their Provincial Legislatures and their land fund. It is no longer a contest of parties, but of provinces. It is the contest engendered by the desire of the central provinces to centralise everything in their midst, and consequently, to govern New Zealand from Wellington, in defiance of those provinces which supply three-fourths of the entire revenue of the country.

This is anomalous, but it is an anomaly that has, not unnaturally, arisen from giving the smaller provinces an undue number of representatives, and thus enabling them to wield a power in favor of their provinces to which they are not entitled, either by number of inhabitants or by revenue. This is unfortunate, and if a great change be not effected, cannot fail to lead to great evils.

In any case, it appears to us morally impossible that the two islands can be satisfactorily governed from any one centre. The island that has within it the seat of government must necessarily possess advantages of great value over the other, which will be reduced to a subordinate position, and become a sort of draw-farm to the favored land. The geographical formation of the Colony, its great inequalities of climate, would, even if there were no other reasons, render a cordial union of its various parts extremely difficult.

No form of political Government is perfect; but it has always appeared to us that an Executive and Legislature for each Island united by a federal bond would afford greater probability of good government than any other system. In such an event each Island would govern itself, and neither would be governed by the other; the poverty of some provinces would not be enabled to make a raid on the riches of others; nor would the representatives of small constituencies in the neighborhood of the seat of centralism be in a position to dictate to the majority of the people.

BLINDNESS.

VICTOR HUGO speaking lately at a meeting in Paris, said: "We come here to celebrate the festival of peace and love. Of the Christian Easter we make the popular Easter." The speaker has exhibited himself to the world in the double rôle of poet and politician; as a poet, whether writing in verse or prose, he ranks high; as a politician he has proved himself to be alike wicked and ridiculous.

We can understand how it may easily occur that men of brilliant genius can take wrong views of people and things.

It is not difficult for them to throw the golden hues of their imagination around some character or some event, and looking at it thus embellished to see in it beauties which in no way belong to it; thus it frequently happens that we find poets and men remarkable for their powers of mind deifying the unworthy, and esteeming as heroic that which is mean and worthless. But it appears to us not at all so easy to account for the deposition on their part of that which is indeed beautiful and excellent.

The idea of universal peace and of brotherly love extending itself on all sides is no doubt a fine one, but to entertain it sincerely in sight of the present aspect of things, there would indeed be need of a glowing imagination. This in fact Mr. HUGO possesses, and therefore perhaps he in good faith is of the belief that a reign of brotherhood is about to commence, and expand throughout the world. We cannot, then, censure him for holding so much of his creed; what we find fault with is that he should confer upon his vain imaginings a beauty superior to that which truly exists in Christianity. It is to us, in common certainly with all Catholics, a mystery how any man capable of studying the religion of CHRIST can fail to recognise its exceeding excellence. Yet so it is: the "popular Easter" is preferred before the "Christian Easter." An impossible resurrection of the nations shuts out from sight the true resurrection of CHRIST, in which all hope dwells. The dry bones of the prophetic vision are declared to be about to arise, but the word of God, wherein life consists, is forbidden to be breathed amongst them.

Yet VICTOR HUGO does not stand alone in his folly; there are many who join with him, each in his own particular way. There are many who would gladly persuade us that up to this we have all been in darkness, that the great deeds of the olden times all went for nothing, that the great men, and heroes, and saints, who then were revered, lived and died in vain, not having beheld the glare of the present day. Some would even have us believe that the glorious voice of the Church of God has been an empty sound, but that the hour draws nigh when the "scrannel pipe" of some petty preacher will make itself heard with fruit where this, they say, has failed.

All these have their part in the "popular Easter." Not only those who are actively engaged in warring against revealed religion, but they also, who believe themselves its warmest advocates, while they applaud anything that tends to weaken the influence of the Church. They are in truth, whatever they may suppose, and wonderful is their blindness in not seeing that they are, but doing their best to pave the way for the advance of the opinions of which VICTOR HUGO is an apostle, and of that "popular Easter" when the nations shall arise, not to peace and brotherly-love, but to anarchy and license.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THREE members of a family residing at Mangere, Auckland, have been carried off by diphtheria.

WE have been requested to intimate to our Dunedin readers that Messrs. Gourley and Lewis are now undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments. Their advertisement appears in our 18th page.

A MEMORIAL is being signed in the Dunstan district with the object of having one County formed, under the Abolition Act. of the said district and that of Wakatipu.

A MR. WILLIAM CASTLE lays claim to the Piako Swamp, which he asserts to belong of right to his wife, who is a Maori. It would appear, however, that some years ago the mother of the lady in question received compensation in lieu of the said land.

WE understand that the Rev. Father Cummins, to the great regret of his congregation, is about to leave Reefton. It is proposed to present him, prior to his departure, with a testimonial of the respect and affection with which he is widely regarded.

A MOST satisfactory examination of the children attending the schools of the Sisters of Mercy, at Parnell, has recently been held. The excellence of these schools is acknowledged to be remarkable, and is such as meets with commendation, not only from Catholics, but from the members of other denominations also.

THE Rev. Father Francis Del Monte, on being about to leave for America, was presented by the Catholics of Lyttelton, with a purse of sovereigns and an address. The latter contained warm expression of the good will entertained towards the Rev. Father, and was answered by him in a manner replete with feeling.

THE nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year took place last Saturday, on the Terrace of the Provincial Government Buildings. His Worship the Mayor presided, and the candidates nominated were:—Messrs. W. Woodland, C. S. Reeves, and H. J. Walter.

At the farewell dinner given at Clyde to James Hazlett, Esq., M.P.C., an attempt was made in proposing her Majesty's health to introduce into the wording of the toast the new title of "Empress of India," but the disapprobation of the company being made evident, the addition was at once relinquished.

A MAN named John Moran committed suicide by hanging himself at Port Moeraki, on the 14th instant. The act is supposed to have been the consequence of intemperance, the deceased having been drinking heavily for some time previously. The unfortunate man has left a wife and children in a state of destitution.

THE Theatres continue to present most attractive entertainments. At the Princess, in addition to Mr. Hoskins, Miss Colville, and their talented company, the famous Lingards are acting to enthusiastic houses, and gaining for themselves in Dunedin a reputation fully equal at least to that which they have elsewhere acquired. At the Queen's Mr. Talbot is delighting large audiences by his admirable representations, in which he is well supported by Mrs. W. Hill, and the other members of the Dramatic Corps.

MR. JOHN CORR, of Westport (says the 'Argus'), is at present in Wellington arranging for the sale of a half-interest in Mulholland's coal mine. He had an interview with the Minister of Public Works this morning, to arrange certain details connected with the lease, and was to meet several gentlemen this afternoon to arrange the terms of purchase. Captain Williams inspected the mine during his visit to Westport, and was so favorably impressed with its prospects, that he and a few other gentlemen are, it is said, about to invest several thousand pounds in the mine. Mr. Corr is one of the original prospectors of Mulholland's lease, and it is known to be the best of the Westport mines.

A WELLINGTON contemporary gives the following, from which also we learn that New Zealand is not wanting in individuals of that class to which Carlyle asserts that the people of Great Britain "mostly" belong:—"In the passage just outside the Colonial Secretary's Office, hang files of all the New Zealand papers. This passage is a favorite promenade for persons waiting to see a Minister or Under-Secretary. The other day a visitor, walking up and down somewhat impatiently, was observed to make a pause each time he arrived at a certain point, and to glare somewhat wildly at the file of papers which hung there. At last he addressed a gentleman who was passing, and said pointing to the file, 'How comes that there?' Glancing at the place, the other replied, 'Oh! the TABLET, it comes like all other papers.' In a hurried manner the stranger drew a bundle of papers from his breast, and in an eager whisper said, 'I should like to put a 'Protestant Standard' beside it. Do you think they would let me, I should so like to?' He was about to hang his 'Standard' on the castle wall, when the other remarked that such a proceeding would be objected to, as only New Zealand papers were hung there, while the 'Protestant Standard' was published in Australia. Very reluctantly the TABLET was left without the counteracting influence of the 'Standard' beside it."

THE attention of the members of the Hibernian Society in Dunedin is directed to an advertisement, which appears in another column of our present issue.

THE following are the results of the Bazaar and Art Union in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund:—Received by sale of tickets for grand and special Art Union, £282 7s 6d; received by Bazaar and Subscription Lists, £749 14s 11½d; total, £1032 2s 5½d; expenses paid, £214 6s 4d; balance, £817 16s 1½d; value of Prizes given (including Bishop's Portrait), £250.

It was proposed and unanimously carried at a meeting held at Forbury on Wednesday evening last, that Mr. Moloney is the proper person to hold the office of Mayor for the forthcoming year.

MESSRS. SCANLAN BROTHERS AND CO., being obliged by the widening of Princes-street to remove from their present premises, are selling off at a much reduced price their large and superior stock of goods. Parties who are engaged in furnishing, building, or renovating houses will now have an opportunity of obtaining many articles indispensable to this object on terms quite unprecedented. Further particulars may be learned on reference to our advertising columns.

THE success of Baker's Hibernicon is quite equal to that enjoyed by it on its former visit to Dunedin. Several new features have been introduced into the entertainment, which continues to be extremely enjoyable. Those who have already visited it will find additional pleasure in repeating their visits, and those who have not as yet seen it should by no means lose the opportunity of doing so.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Christian Brothers, on Monday, July 3, entered into possession of the schools, hitherto attached to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. There are now in daily attendance a large number of pupils, and as it is intended to conduct the school in a manner that will not interfere with religious opinions entertained by the pupils or their parents, it is expected that before long it will become the leading seminary of the city. This belief is given strength to by the fact, that in the nun's school, conducted on the same principle, there are to be found pupils of all religious denominations. Whether this is the principle upon which Catholic schools should be conducted, I am not going to enter into further than to say that, at any rate, it gives no opportunity for accusing the Catholic religion of being a proselytising creed, but a creed based upon principles of true liberty; a creed which needs not the employment of the distribution of slanderous tracts and tales for its advancement. As an instance of the assiduity with which tracts and slanderous missives are distributed by the Church Missionaries, the following will suffice. An acquaintance with whom I was in the habit of holding occasional debates on religious subjects, gave me to read a little book which had been in existence since 1844. In giving it he praised it highly, and said the whole truth was to be found in it summed up in a few words. Curiosity led me to examine it. It commenced somewhat like this:—"John Bull is a curious animal. When he sleeps he seems unconscious of the world, but when he wakes he gives such a roar that it makes all the other animals of the earth tremble." I am not sure that these are the exact words

of the book I refer to, as it is six months since I read it, but I am sure that they will convey the same meaning, that is, to any one who can deduce any meaning from them. The opening paragraph had not the least connection with any other part of the book. The next sentence, and in fact, the whole book, contained the vilest and most stupidly foolish abuse of the Catholic Religion that could be imagined. If there were one argument in it that would stand the test of examination, it would not so much surprise me, but there was not, it was both illogical and illiterate; sentences were jumbled together in a straggling, unscholastic manner, and the language used was vulgar and ill-chosen. As proof of this, none could be better than that it was condemned as a scurrilous, worthless production by a few intelligent Protestant young men to whom I have shown it, and in reply to a passage in it, which stated that, at that time, the Irish people were awakening to a consciousness of the presence of the evangelical light which the missionaries had kindled in their midst, one of them was witty enough to remark, that the Irish must be very hard to be awakened, as though they were 32 years ago opening [their eyes, they have not awakened yet, so as to be able to see the advantage of embracing this evangelical light. This is a book which is in existence for the last 32 years, and I believe, has gone through thirty-eight editions, and is now being spread amongst us in New Zealand. Surely the anti-Catholic religions have some better arguments to support their views than trash of this kind, which is discreditable as a literary production, as well as a book to teach morals and religion; or, if they have not, they had better leave such as this undistributed. I must say, indeed, that the cause which resorts to such means of advancing its interests, must be a poor one, and am glad to have to say, that I have never met with anything in this shape emanating from the Catholic Church. I do not believe in such things, but I believe that Roman Catholic men and women ought to show, by their conduct, that they are in possession of the true religion. Good example is a most powerful means of conversion, and like mercy, "Blesseth him that gives and him that takes." To set good example to others, should always actuate the motives of a good Catholic, who would desire to advance his religion, or give convincing proof of its purity. In this respect, I think, Catholic women are far superior to Catholic men. In Wellington, at any rate, it is not a question of doubt that the Catholic young women are most exemplary in their conduct and deserving of the highest praise. John Francis Maguire (than whom no truer Irishman or better Catholic lived) gives in his book on the "Irish in America," many instances of the virtues of the Irish Catholic girls in that country, and shows how the superiority of their conduct is recognised. I make the above statement in compliance with the command, "honor to whom honor is due," and with the hope that in reading this (as a good many Catholic women are sure to), it will act as an incentive which will influence them to persevere in virtue, and show their religion in their behaviour. As regards the new school and residence for the Brothers, the project is progressing favorably. Money is being received rapidly, the plan is in the hands of an architect, and the work is to be commenced immediately. It is to be constructed in as central a position as possible, and is, I believe, intended to be a fine building. As soon as I can obtain the plan from the architect, I will give you a description of it. I could fill your columns with political news, but so slow is the means of transit, that anything I might send would be too stale. As for politics, Catholics need care but little about them. I am sure whatever turn they will take, it will be adverse to the education question, and, therefore, of little consequence to Catholics.

HIBERNICO.

M A K A R A.

It is not often that Makara presents any feature of novelty to newspaper literature. However, the serenity of the district was broken on Sunday, the 9th inst., by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, who paid the district an episcopal visit, accompanied by the Rev. Father Maguinness and some of the Christian Brothers. His Lordship and suite drove out from Wellington at a very early hour, reaching Makara long before the inhabitants of the place had any idea that he was on the way to them, so that there were but very few to welcome him. Shortly after 9 o'clock a.m. the people began to assemble at the Church, and flags and banners were waving in the breeze. After the sanctuary had been prepared for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, his Lordship came to the porch, and the people stood in order all round the door while Mr. T. D. McManaway read the following address:—

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M., Lord Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your Lordship—

"We, the Catholics of Makara, desire to convey our sincere thanks to your Lordship for honoring us with your presence here to-day, and bid you welcome with a genuine *Cœd mille fœlithæ*.

"We desire to express our warmest approval of your Lordship's zeal in supplying your extensive diocese with young priests, whose zeal and energy are adequate to the task of taking the place of those faithful soldiers of the Cross, who are fast succumbing to the ravage of time; but thank God not without having left the impress of their piety, zeal, learning, and energy behind as a fitting beacon for the guidance of the young Levites who are now taking their place.

"We are glad to see your Lordship's determination to stem as far as possible the current of materialism, not only by supplying priests to administer to the spiritual wants of the adult Catholics, but also by the introduction of the Christian Brothers whose zeal and success in the cause of religious education are proverbial.

"We regret that our Holy Father the Pope continues a prisoner in the Vatican, and unhallowed persecution and spoliation of Catholic edifices and property reign supreme in many parts of Europe, and we invoke the Almighty to grant his Holiness and our brethren a speedy and triumphal deliverance from their enemies.

"My Lord, it would not be becoming of us to allow this august occasion to pass by without thanking the priests of Wellington for their kindness in administering to our spiritual comforts, particularly the Rev. Father Petitjean, who as well as his Lordship the late Bishop Viard, visited us even when they were compelled to travel through the bush and wade the rivers, and also the founder of our Church—the Rev. Father M. L. Cummins—to whose untiring zeal and activity we are indebted for the erection of this edifice which, at his departure, he presented to us free and unincumbered.

"In conclusion we again desire to thank your Lordship, and while we humbly beseech the God of all glory to bless and assist you in your mission, we request the assistance of your prayers and episcopal blessing". His Lordship replied at length to the address from the altar thanking the Catholics of Makara for their expressions of loyalty to himself and the priests who had ministered to them in the past which augured a continuance of that good feeling in the future. His Lordship then celebrated Mass and preached a most powerful, eloquent and impressive sermon on the Gospel of the day, towards the close of which he dwelt at considerable length on the glories of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whose most powerful intercession he showed that Ireland owed the preservation of her faith.

"After Mass His Lordship, F. Maguinness, and the brothers were entertained at Mr. Igoo's by the parishioners. After the cloth was removed, His Lordship proposed the health of the Pope. Mr. T. D. McManaway proposed the health of His Lordship, which was drunk most cordially, His Lordship responding. His Lordship proposed the health of his predecessors, in Makara, speaking kindly of Father Petitjean and Father Cummins. Mr. Prendeville proposed the health of Father Maguinness. Father Maguinness responded. His Lordship next proposed the health of the Catholics of Makara, and as the hour was getting late, the people soon after dispersed, and His Lordship drove back to Wellington."

DRUNKENNESS.

At a meeting held in the Leeds Town Hall, recently, Cardinal Manning spoke at length on the subject of intemperance. Alluding to the increase of drunkenness, he observed that the press a few years ago used all kinds of arguments in contradiction of an assertion that drunkenness in its grossest form was on the increase; but they never heard a contradiction when that was said now. The police reports of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, distinctly declared that there had been a deplorable increase. His Eminence quoted from the report of the Chief Constable of Leeds, which stated that in the year 1875 the charges of drunkenness had increased forty per cent. He then referred at length to the books written on the subject, by Mr. W. Hoyle, who stated that one hundred and forty millions of money were spent every year in the drink trade. All that capital was as unprofitably spent as if it were cast into the sea. The harvest reaped from that immense outlay was crime, misery, pauperism, disease, insanity, and death. Referring to the social and domestic aspects of the question, his Eminence said there was no more certain ruin of homes than drunkenness, and if that vice sapped the foundation of domestic life, what solid foundation was there for social and political order to rest upon? He knew no more fatal feature in any country than when an appreciable proportion of its population should have grown up without the sanctities and order of domestic life. (Applause.) They never should have needed school boards; if fathers and mothers had done their duty to their children. (Applause.) They paid the penalty, and that penalty might be the Christianity of England.

A national system of education for a people irreconcilably divided on religion could only be in the nature, if it ever were universal, of secular education. (Cheers.) Let them look at it in Germany and America. What was the language of statesmen and presidents who were talking of the perils to the civil state through the action of the Catholic Church? What was the education they preached and promoted, and desired to force by legislation upon an unwilling people?—an education without Christianity. (Cheers.) He asked what had brought them in Christian England to that pass? Their religious divisions were bad enough; nevertheless, a wise and temperate legislation has so far mitigated the evil that it was possible for all men to find religious freedom in their schools, but they had come to such a pass, that the hundreds of thousands of outcast and abandoned children, the greater part of them the offspring of drunken parents, had forced upon the public conscience and opinion of England the absolute necessity of setting up a system of education, at all costs, religious or without religion, by which those children should at least be civilized. (Applause.) He asked why was it that danger was not checked? The Government of England was a sleeping partner in the drink trade. (Cheers.) He did not mean the Government of Mr. Disraeli, but any government. (Laughter.) The Government for the last half century had raised every year £28,000,000 of money by taxes upon the drink trade, and if he were to say that it weighed that taxation in the scale so as to be quite sure that it should rather promote than diminish the trade he should do no wrong to any Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever existed. (Laughter and applause.)

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 DYE 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.

CARLYLE "VIVISECTED."

The 'New York World' publishes the following:—The inconsistencies of great men are often absurd. Thomas Carlyle has recently dictated a letter to a public meeting in London, denouncing the practice of vivisection as useless and brutal, and thus the apostle of force appears as a sort of puling philanthropist. We quote the curious document:

"Mr. Carlyle bids me say that ever since he was a boy, when he read the accounts of Majendie's atrocities, he has never thought of the practice of vivisectioning animals but with horror. He believes the reports about the good results said to be obtained from the practice of vivisection to be immensely exaggerated. Even supposing the good results to be much greater than Mr. Carlyle believes they are, and apart, too, from the shocking pain inflicted on helpless animals, he would still think the practice so brutalising to the operator that he would earnestly wish the law on the subject to be altered so as to make vivisection, when practised by private individuals, an indictable offence."

The gentleman who is so squeamish about the sacrifice of some of the lower animals in the interest of science, has more than once gloried in the slaughter of human beings destroyed to less purpose than any of the dogs or pigs tortured to a miserable death by inquiring medical students. Let us select one instance out of his works by way of contrast to the above letter. In the following strain, continued, however, at too great length for quotation, Carlyle introduces an account of Cromwell's slaughters in Ireland.

"Oliver's proceedings here have been the theme of much loud criticism and Sibylline exorcism, into which it is not our plan to enter at present. We shall give these fifteen letters of his in a mass and without any commentary whatever. To those who think that a land overrun with rangurary quacks can be healed by sprinkling it with rosewater, these letters must be very horrible. Terrible Surgery this, but is it Surgery and Judgment or atrocious Murder merely? Oliver Cromwell did believe in God's judgments and did not believe in the rosewater plan of surgery—which, in fact, is, this editor's case, too."

So it seems that rosewater surgery is only good for puppy-dogs and pigeons, and that brutal slaughter is perfectly proper treatment for defenceless men, women and children. Verily, Carlyle must be classed with some of his heroes of the French Revolution, who shuddered to think of killing a mouse, yet waded ankle deep in the blood of their fellow-citizens. Is he seeking to rival his own "sea-green incorruptible"—Robespierre?

Of an equally ruddy—though not rosewater—hue was Carlyle's remedy for Irish grievances when he said—"Ireland is like a starved rat that crosses the path of the British elephant. What is the elephant to do? *Squelch it, by Heaven!* Yet this rabid brute is to-day the guide, philosopher, and exemplar of people who pride themselves on their liberality and love of justice!"

A DEFENCE OF THE CARLISTS.

To the Editor of the 'London Tablet.'

SIR,—I feel sure that I may reckon upon your impartiality to allow me the privilege of saying a few words in reply to the article headed, "The Crisis of the Struggle in Spain," which appeared in the 'Tablet' of Saturday, Feb. 26.

The author of that article, speaking of the Carlist rising, asserts that "from the first it was a hopeless adventure." That it might well have appeared to be so at the first I will not deny, since it is plain that the thirty-two peasants of Navarre, armed only with sticks, who, on the 3rd of May, 1872, welcomed Don Carlos at the frontier, and proclaimed him their king, did not constitute a force exactly calculated to inspire a very lively faith in the result of their enterprise. But when it is remembered that, thanks to the personal qualities of Don Carlos himself, to the skill of his generals, and to the admirable devotion of his people, this little band had within four years grown into an army of 100,000 men: that the provinces occupied by them enjoyed all the advantages of a regularly organized administration, and possessed two military schools, several manufactories of arms, and a mint for coining money, it is difficult to understand how a cause which made such rapid progress, and in so short a space of time realised such immense results, can fairly be described as a hopeless adventure. I venture to maintain, on the contrary, that so long as the Government of Marshal MacMahon observed a strict neutrality between the contending parties, King Charles VII. and his advisers were justified in nourishing more than a hope, almost a certainty, of ultimate success. But when the French Government applied itself in earnest to the task of stopping the Carlist supplies of provisions and ammunition at the frontier, furnishing at the same time ammunition and provisions to the Liberal troops, and when, finally, the latter were allowed to pass on French territory, and thus to surround in overwhelming numbers the gallant army which for nearly four years had held them at bay, then hope vanished indeed, and had Don Carlos continued the struggle for another day, he might have merited the reproach of causing useless bloodshed which the tone of your article implies throughout. But he did not do so. It may be said that Don Carlos ought to have foreseen what would happen, and this is, perhaps, true, but surely a young and chivalrous prince may be pardoned for having judged others by himself, and for having believed in the solemn promise which was made to him, that under no circumstances would the Alfonsist troops be allowed to cross French territory. Had this promise been kept, Don Carlos, instead of being an exile in London, would have been now at the head of his army, not, in all probability, fighting his way to Madrid, but maintaining his position in the Northern Provinces, where he might have continued to reign as King until such time as some new revolution in the capital should bring the whole Spanish nation to his feet.

History will certainly tell that Don Carlos was vanquished not by Don Alfonso, but by Marshal MacMahon and his government, and history will also tell how far France had afterwards reason to bless the names of those who thus aided to rivet along the Pyrenian frontier with which Germany is surrounding her, a chain forged by German military skill, and paid for with German gold, but whose disconnected links have been united by French diplomacy!

The triumph of the Alfonsist cause is the triumph of Germany and the triumph of the Revolution. With the personal piety of the young prince who for the present occupies the throne of Spain I have nothing to do, but I would like to remind those who build up hopes upon it, that the personal piety of Queen Isabella and her mother Queen Christina, were powerless to stem the revolutionary torrent which had carried them to the summit of power. These Catholic sovereigns were compelled to take part in acts of anti-Catholic legislation which bore a strong resemblance to those proceedings which have more recently, in Italy and Germany, excited so much just indignation.

The law of 1836, by which the regular orders were entirely suppressed, and that of 1841, (not carried out *in toto* till 1855), by which the whole property of the secular clergy was confiscated will suffice to give the measure of the "intensely Conservative and Catholic spirit," by which your article would have us understand that the Alfonsist party is animated. But without going to the past, surely the present is eloquent enough, and the howl of exultation which is now being raised by the whole of the revolutionary and anti-Christian Press throughout the world, from the 'Times' in all its glory down to the lowest mouthpiece of the Revolution in Brussels or Geneva, is a sufficient proof that in the defeat of Don Carlos the Church has received another heavy blow, and the Revolution achieved another triumph. There is nothing surprising in this general jubilation, but I must with all deference, and in all courtesy, ask you to allow me to say that as a Catholic Englishman I am intensely astonished and deeply deplore that such a chorus should be swelled by the voice of the leading organ of the English Catholics. I cannot but trust that the attitude taken up by your paper is the result of a misapprehension, and that when His Majesty King Carlos VII. again unfurls, as he one day will, his flag inscribed with the words "Dios, Patria y Rey," the 'Tablet' will be found on his side, mindful that its own motto is "Pro Ecclesia Dei, pro Rege et Patria."—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

Paris, 7th March, 1876.

ST. ASAPH.

THE QUESTION THAT IS NOW AGITATING THE PACIFIC STATES.

(From the San Francisco 'Chronicle'.)

THE decision of the Supreme Court declaring California legislation to prevent the immigration of Mongolians to this State unconstitutional has had the effect of awakening a lively public attention to this great and growing evil. In this respect it is welcome. The time has arrived when something must be done for the protection of society, or there is danger that the State will in time be overrun with these barbarous hordes, and be no longer desirable as a place of residence for white people. There is a repulsive inside history connected with this people which can only be learned by frequent visits to their haunts and the study of the habits which make their residence among us undesirable. It is evident that those who have never visited California are in gross ignorance of the afflictions their influx entails upon the State. They are remote from the scene, and refuse us their sympathies and assistance to get rid of the evil, because they cannot realise its threatening character nor understand the extent to which its encroachments have reached. Every steamship that arrives from the Orient adds from 500 to 1,000 of these people to our population. They are poured into this city, where many of them remain, while the others scatter abroad; and as subsistence is, of course, a necessity of their lives, they underbid and supplant poor white men in different vocations, go into our charitable institutions, or commit crime in order to obtain it.

At this rate of increase, with an empire containing 400,000,000 of souls to draw from, at no distant day the Chinese may absorb and outnumber the 600,000 of our white population. These people cannot become citizens, nor do they, as a general thing, desire citizenship. They are brought here as serfs, under contract to the different wealthy Chinese companies, and after they have acquired a few hundred dollars, which is a fortune to them, depart to China to enjoy it. Their return thus enriched stimulates emigration, which may be expected to grow larger from year to year, so long as the State is denied the right to place restrictions upon their coming. They are not only serfs, but idolaters. They have no homesteads but their shops, where they huddle together like sheep, and like sheep are moved by a common impulse, by the mob spirit, when they have a real or imaginary wrong to avenge. There are but few women among them who are not of the vilest sort, and this is one of the most obnoxious features of their communities. We presume no remedy can be obtained through the steamship lines, who, as long as they are paid for carrying this sort of human freight, will not refuse it. Then Congress must be appealed to, as is proposed, for redress. If the law could be made to reach the Chinese companies, by forbidding them to make advances to these serfs, coolies, or whatever else they may be called, and which, in fact, are the deepest roots of the evil, it would be reached, for there is not one in a thousand of the class most objectionable who would otherwise be able to reach our shores.

Georgians have picked up 500,000 pounds of old lead from the battlefields around Marietta.

RESURGENT IRELAND.

('Irishman,' May 13.)

Any utterance of one who has occupied so distinguished a position in Irish politics as Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is sure to receive the respectful consideration of his countrymen. Duffy, Davis, O'Brien, Mitchel, Martin, Meagher—these were prominent names in the brilliant epoch of Forty-Eight. Of the earnest men who bore them but one survives to-day, and his words come echoing from beyond the "long wash of Australasian seas" to this, his Fatherland, whose welfare he still places foremost in his heart. Irishmen have, and will ever retain a loving regard for the gallant band who, in those tempestuous and terrible days, when men's souls were tested by strenuous strivings with the Angel of Death and the Demon of Despotism, battled foremost in the vanguard of our nation.

The giant form of O'Connell led them on, they supplemented and enlarged his work, and if there had been in addition the organising element of former or later days, the period would not have passed without perfect victory. We are blinded to what defects existed in the men or the measures with which they were identified, but because we recognise the errors of action or the defects of condition clearly, we can, with all the more certainty, render justice to their motives, conduct, influence, and deeds.

Addressing his audience on St. Patrick's day, in Melbourne, Australia, Gavan Duffy gave an interesting account of his recent visit to Ireland. After a long interval, during which important events had happened in Europe, and some in Ireland, the ex-Premier of Victoria sailed for his native land. During that space of time, the population of Australia had more than doubled—whilst the population of Ireland has fallen greatly away, under the blasting breath of Eastern rule. "At this hour," he remarked, "there are fewer Irishmen in Ireland than when the oldest man amongst us was born." The contrast was not formed by these elements only. Whilst the Australians had been prospering greatly under a fostering government, the Irish have been "scourged with scorpions." Rapidly as new homesteads were being built up in Australia, far more rapidly were the homesteads of the Irish people being destroyed by the ruthless hands of exterminating landlords.

Coming to a nation so afflicted from a country so favored—to a land clouded by alien rule, from one glowing with the sunlight of self-government—it was natural that the voyager should picture to himself that Irishmen had lowered their lofty hopes, and shadowed their noble past. He came at a good time to test the truth of the supposition; he landed on the eve of the O'Connell Centenary, and "next day," he says, "my fears were at an end." And he adds: "Never did I see the Irish race to greater advantage, more manly in bearing, more confident in spirit, more frank, joyous, and resolute. And their banners, their music, and their cheers, spoke the undying determination that Ireland should be a Nation again. I could not help exclaiming: 'Thank God, Ireland is not dead, but full of vigor and manhood, and sustained with something more precious, than even many thews and sinews—with soul and spirit.'" *Quantum mutatus!* This was not that "corpse"—that murdered corpse—which he had seemed to see "upon the dissecting table," in former days, which it were labor in vain to attempt to galvanise. Nor was it that corpse apparently in corruption which on a later day lay before him, whilst West British Whigs and Tories, were chaffering for its bones. No, those impressions were mirages—this presence was the reality. Ireland then lay, exhausted and ensanguined, as a man who throughout a long dark night has been exposed to the depredations of insatiable vampires, and appears ghastly and deathlike in the pale glimmer that precedes the dawn. The corruption with which, on his second glance, he beheld it surrounded, was not its own—but that of the sicklied and foul vultures which had gathered around, their beaks and bodies bedraggled with gore and spoil of the grave.

Even at that moment, beneath the cold and pale features of the apparent corpse, the red blood was quickening in the minute vessels that permeate the brain, and far down the great heart was beginning with slowly accelerating throbs, to mark the return of conscious life—the herald of heroic action.

Hence, the Ireland, which Gavan Duffy had left an apparent corpse, which he had again beheld as a corpse in the midst of corruption, he now saw once more erect and active, filled with glorious memories, and inspired by glorious hopes. We wonder not that he was thrilled at the sight—but, if moved at this evidence of abounding vigor, how much more profoundly would he not have been stirred and to the very depths of his heart, by the greater evidence given of Ireland's soul and spirit had he but seen her, when, a few years ago, her marshalled hosts, with neither loud band nor fluttering banner, commemorated in solemn silence the majestic memory of her Martyred Dead. Then, in grief and mourning, she raised her manacled arms to heaven;—and, whilst the glaive of Tyranny threatened her breast, she invoked the God of Liberty, amid the tombs of departed heroes.

It is officially reported by the French Minister of Marine that the sardine fisheries are gradually diminishing in yield. The reason is not that the fish are becoming scarce, but the supply of bait used—the roe of codfish imported from American fisheries—has been inadequate to meet the demand. It has lately been found however, that grasshoppers, pounded into a paste, imitate the roe so exactly that the most knowing of the sardines cannot distinguish the difference; and accordingly the French Government has imported large quantities of the insects from Algeria in order to try the new bait on a large scale. This fact of the grass-hoppers being good for fish-bait might be looked into somewhat further here, and it may appear that the insects which yearly ravage our Western country may be turned to good account for catching fish indigenous to our waters.—N.Y. Tablet.

GENERAL NEWS.

The arrival of Don Carlos in London has not excited much popular interest, but it has considerably fanned the antagonisms between the champions of right and of might. One party argues that Don Carlos is "legitimate," that he had the sympathies of all good Spanish Catholics; that he was the representative of the Catholic principle; and that he would have succeeded had France only befriended him. The other party objects that even the most distinguished Spanish jurists are at issue on the question of legitimacy; that the sixteen millions of Spaniards who did not join the Prince's standard are as good Catholics as those who fought for him (though this, by the way, cannot be soundly asserted; for those sixteen millions never enjoyed the opportunity of expressing their real views upon the subject); that the Catholic principle should not be tied to any dynasty, as though the promises of a "pretender" could be trusted; and finally, that the Holy See has recognised King Alphonso, and has not encouraged the campaign of Don Carlos. Whichever party may have the best of the argument, it is much to be regretted that our reception of Don Carlos has been rude and even coarse in the extreme. He was loudly hissed on arriving at Folkestone, and must have thought our "væ victis" disgraceful. Being still only twenty-seven years of age, he will feel a lively contempt for such meanness, and will be confident of a future success of a personal if not political kind. His appearance is soldierly and brave, with a dash of the chieftain of mountaineers. He is certainly of an opposite type to his "little cousin."—Correspondent 'N. Y. Tablet.'

The Coolies of this Camp have been celebrating their "Christmas" in a manner no doubt gratifying to themselves, though to ordinary individuals of a lighter complexion their daily and nightly demonstrations are anything but pleasing. The sound of the everlasting tom-toms may appear very romantic to the young man just arrived in India, as reclining on some soft couch, he listens to the monotonous sounds borne on the night air, but to the prosaic diamond-digger or merchant, or even to the editor of a Diamond Field newspaper they are anything but charming. Then the fantastically painted idiots who get their bodies into all postures as they march through the streets, always to the accompaniment of the never-ending tom-tom, may afford material for an essay on the folly of human nature, to a philosopher, or sport for children and nurse-girls, but to ordinary Englishmen these displays are so many intolerable nuisances. Why the very small minority should subject the very large majority to all sorts of annoyance is inconceivable; still it is done, and the weary Britisher is kept out of his just sleep by the antics of a parcel of unclean Orientals.—Diamond News.

Madame Bonaparte (Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson), of Baltimore, is seriously ill. She is upwards of ninety years of age. The history of this remarkable lady is familiar to the country. It is understood she has prepared an autobiography, to be published after death.

Dean Swift has found an imitator. An Advocate of Colmar has left one hundred thousand francs to the local madhouse. "I got this money," says the candid lawyer in his will, "out of those who pass their lives in litigation; in bequeathing it for the use of lunatics I only make a restitution."

Bee culture is spreading rapidly in California. The Los Angeles 'Herald' says that, at the present rate, in four years there will be 1,000,000 stands of bees in that and the two adjoining counties producing annually 100,000,000 pounds of honey, which are more valuable than the sugar and molasses crop of Louisiana, Texas, and Florida combined.

Monsignor Yussuff and his Vicar-General have expressed their thanks to the readers of the 'Rosier de Marie,' who have enabled them to build and support a splendid seminary on Mount Lebanon in Syria.

We are happy to hear that every facility continues to be afforded at the Vatican to the Public Records Office, which, through the generous interposition of Cardinal Manning, obtained, as we mentioned some time ago, permission to examine the documents relating to English History preserved in the Papal Archives. The agent employed by the Records Office has forwarded to London copies of some most valuable documents. Some hopes have been entertained that this year we should have seen the commencement of the new wing of the Records Office, which is to run southwards, in a line nearly parallel with Fetter-lane. The Treasurer, however, finding the estimates for 1876-77 attaining such large figures, has deferred the matter for another twelvemonth.—Athenæum.

Our latest differences with the Kohat Afridis appears to have arisen from a praiseworthy attempt of the local Government to turn the energies of those wild Pathans to some useful purpose. The Kohat Pass, which the Afridis have hitherto kept open for us on payment of a yearly blackmail, lately fell into disrepair. There was some talk of mending it, and fair payment was offered the Afridis if they would undertake the work themselves. This they would have done, it seems, had not certain fanatical *mollahs* gone about among the tribes saying that the English only wanted to annex the country and turn the tribesmen into Government rayats. When they waxed insolent, our authorities took the most effective way of bringing them to their senses. "If you would rather not have us use the pass," they said, "your pay shall be stopped, and all trade between you and us shall be stopped likewise." Travellers from Peshawur to Kohat had to go round by way of Attok, and the Afridis were cut off from all communication with British territory. This quiet but powerful pressure soon began to tell. We learn from a Lahore paper that Colonel Sir J. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, was about to leave for Kohat, that he might effect a settlement with the recalcitrant tribes. It is also reported that a metalled road may yet be laid down through the pass. The conditions for that end are not more unfavourable in Khelat than

in the Peshawur district; and the commercial, let alone the military, advantages of such a road are undoubted.—'Allen's Indian Mail.'

A correspondent of the 'Derry Journal,' writes to that paper that a number of evictions have lately taken place on the Donegal property of Lord Leitrim. On Sunday, March 5th, at Bunlin, near Milfred, a respectable widow woman named Mrs. Algeo, with her six young children, and three cottier families were evicted, the offences being, it is said, that the woman cut some trees contrary to the order or arrangement of the landlord. On Wednesday a second batch of tenants, six in number, were, the correspondent says, turned out at the Peninsula of Melmore. Report, he adds, has it that their offence arose from gathering seaweed or cutting turf in their own land in opposition to some order or agreement with the landlord. A force of 20 bailiffs and 20 police attended the eviction of the tenants and the levelling of the dwellings. There were present at this sad scene a great number of people, but though deeply stirred they did not in any way interfere with the authorities.

The 'New York Herald' has the following:—"As every church in this city puts forth its best efforts to surpass its neighbor in the beauty of its temporary altar for Maundy Thursday, it may be easily conjectured how lavishly beautiful were all these repositories. Flowers and lights, gold and silver cloth, laces, gauzes, costly articles of vertu appropriate to the altar, all commingle in the formation of one of these little sanctuaries. At night time, when the darkness has set in, the sight was especially inviting, and thousands of persons in the city were traversing the streets from one church to another in carrying out the old custom of making short visits to the churches on Holy Thursday.

Monarchy in Italy is in doubtless a very shaky condition and several of the leading papers are already speaking of a transition from it to republicanism. Alberto Mario whose wife is that celebrated Jessie White, an English female communist of no inconsiderable ability, has recently written a letter to the 'Liberta' of Rome in which he advocates a republic in the most open manner and calls the actual government a "mere bridge," or stepping-stone to one. This letter appearing in such a well-known and quasi-official paper as the 'Liberta,' has created no little stir in Italy. The fact is the republican party in Italy is just now very active and many fear that what with the rapid spread of socialistic ideas amongst the lower orders and the present change of ministry which is decidedly anti-monarchical in its tendencies, troubles of a serious nature may be expected. This being the case, the alarm of the King and his immediate followers is said to be increasing and every effort is being used by them to stay the tide of events. It seems certain that before long serious troubles may be anticipated, the end of which it is impossible at present to foresee.

On March 25, feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, the public schools of Rome were kept open. This festival has hitherto always been considered a holiday of obligation. The anti-Christian government of Italy, however, is determined to do its best to suppress every feast of the Church, but the Catholics are equally determined to do their best to defeat the iniquitous object and on Annunciation Day, although the schools were open the scholars were few in number. On the following day an attempt was made to punish those children who had remained at home, and they were ordered to learn extra lessons. This brought out their parents in full force, and the teachers were finally obliged to confess their weakness by leaving the little ones alone. It is really quite shocking to notice how the government which already totters to its fall, is laboring to destroy every vestige of Catholicity and to weaken its influence. It is too blind to see that the Church alone can keep the people in restraint and induce them to obey the laws of God and man.—'Catholic Review.'

Trinity College is seeking to raise the rents on its estate 10 per cent., though ten years since the rents were raised by 20 per cent., making a total addition of thirty per cent. since 1865. Most of these lands out of which it is sought to drag increased rents are the proceeds of the old plunder and confiscation of Irish Catholics.—'Cork Examiner.'

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Some time ago it was stated that it was the intention of the Catholics of Wagga to erect a new church upon the land partly occupied by the Convent. This intention has assumed a definite shape; but the building, we learn, is to be erected at a cost of a single member of the congregation. On Sunday last Dr. Bermingham stated from the altar that a gentleman—Mr. John Cox, of Mangoplah—had expressed his intention of undertaking the work, and we understand that the sum to be devoted to the object by the munificent donor, is the princely one of £7000.—'Wagga Wagga Express.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A late English contemporary says:—A curious illustration of a fox's cunning was afforded a day or two since, when the Worcestershire hounds, after a good run from Bachelor's Bridge through Leith and Cotheridge, crossing the river Teme, drove their fox across the lawn at Crown Eastcourt, and thence by the side of Laughern Brook to Boughton Park. Here some boys, standing on a bank overlooking the brook, saw the fox approach, and, on arriving at the bridge which carries the road from Worcester to Bransford, he jumped on a long wall and ran along the top of it to the brook, where he dropped off it into the water, took down the stream and having gone a short distance, hid himself in a bush which overhung the stream. Of course, when the hounds had hunted up to the wall, they were at fault, and a cast was unsuccessful. The huntsman was nonplussed, and the field looked disappointed, when the lad, who was quietly watching them walked up to one of the field, and, with a "Please, sir, there the fox is," pointing to the bush where sly Reynard was esconced, partly in and partly out of the

water. He was very quickly routed out, and, being spent, was as readily worried; but, had it not been for the presence of the observant youth, he would have been more than a match for his pursuers. We hardly know whether the boy, who was so hard on the fox, deserved to save his own tail.

In Germany, at the Heidelberg Castle, there are two enormous wine butts. The largest holds a sufficient quantity to fill 300,000 bottles with wine. On the top of this immense cask, which is over twenty feet high, a platform has been erected for a place of dancing, and is approached by stairs of thirty steps. When this great reservoir is filled with wine, all of those who have labored in the different vineyards are invited to a fête that is always given in honor of the occasion, and the invited guests make merry by eating, drinking, and dancing over the choice spirits that are under their feet. It may, to some, be a wonder where so much wine comes from, and it is only necessary to speak of some of the large grape-vines, and wonder will cease. At Hampton Court, in England, there is a grapevine that was planted in the year 1768, and after three enlargements of the vine house, it now covers a space of 2,200 square feet. These wonders of Europe are overshadowed and outdone by a single Yankee vine at Montecito, in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Cal., which is supposed to be nearly 150 years old and is four and a half feet in circumference, and rises about eight feet from the root, where it branches out in every direction. It covers over of 3,500 square feet of ground, and is reported to have produced six tons of grapes in one season, and that 1,500 gallons of wine have been its product in a single year.—'N. Y. Tablet.'

The ruling vice in Japan is undoubtedly drunkenness. It pervades all classes, though it is confined by force of public opinion to the male sex. On a festival of the third month women are indeed allowed great license, and in their harems, from which on that day even their lords are excluded, they may indulge to any extent in the forbidden cup, but a woman of the lower class who may be found drunk at any other time would be exposed to a severe beating from her husband; were she of the higher class, she might die by the sword of her spouse. The only fermented liquor is, it is said, the saki, distilled from rice, and differing from the Chinese tin or shamshun that, while it is weaker, it often contains much of the poisonous oil of distillation. It is taken warm, and the better kind is not disagreeable to the taste. Few Japanese are fit for business in the evening, and in the afternoon many of the streets of Yeddo are rendered unsafe by drunken retainers.

Brussels has the largest ice-house in the world. The roof covers an area of 18,000 feet; the walls are double, and filled with moss and sawdust. There are nine separate ice chambers, each of 30,000 cubic feet capacity. There are galleries for storing meat in hot weather capable of holding 2,000 quarters. A million tons of ice have been stored in the building at one time.

The Foundling Hospital in Paris, where there are 600 children, and a staff of 200 Sisters of Charity and servants to care for them, was one night visited by an officer of the insurgents, who announced that his men were about to set fire to the house immediately, and to shoot all the inhabitants. The superioress entreated him to grant one hour that she might effect the escape of all those under her care. She added, "What! would you burn all these poor children? they are your own; they are the children of the people." But the officer was unmoved. "You do not know what you say," he replied, "an hour is an age in our position," for even at that moment the Versailles were rapidly advancing on the Reds. Then the Superioress spoke a few words of religion and faith; the man listened, and seeming suddenly touched, he cried out, "Yes; I believe in God, and for His sake I will save you and lose myself." Saying this he retired with his soldiers, and returned to the barricades; but when the other insurgents learned that he had consented to spare the Hospital, they threw themselves on him with fury, and massacred him on the spot, so that he lost his life, doubtless to find it in heaven.

"Lord George Gordon rigorously underwent all the rites imposed upon proselytes before he was admitted within the fold of Judaism. He was received into the convent of Abraham, in the city of Birmingham, under the agency of Rabbi Jacob, of Birmingham. . . . This singular proselyte was very regular in his Jewish observances in prison. Every morning he was seen with phylacteries between his eyes and opposite to his heart. Every Saturday he held public service in his room, with the aid of ten Polish Jews. His Saturday's bread was baked 'more Judaico;' he ate Jewish meat; he drank Jewish wine. On his prison wall were inscribed the Ten Commandments; by their side hung a bag containing his Talith and his phylacteries. . . . A contemporary periodical says that his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews. Lord George Gordon, we must add, does not lie in a Jewish 'House of Life,' as a Jewish cemetery is called; he was interred in St. James's burial-ground, in the Hampstead-road."—Picciotto.

An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in Middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pigmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The same peculiarities of position observed in the White county graves are found in these. The writer of the letter describing the burying-place says: "Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was ploughing in a field which has been cultivated many years, and ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination, they found that there was about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there."—'Nashville American.'

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Apples from 1 to 8 years old
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Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Mulberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants—Red, White, and Black.
Filbert Nuts, Walnuts, from 1 to 10ft. high.
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Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots
Box for Edging Herbs and other Roots.

W. R. invites the Public, before they buy their Trees and Shrubs, just to call at the above Address, and see what they can buy for a little money.

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400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.

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10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

Gooseberries and Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.

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Awaiting your Favors,
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Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

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Clovers of the Finest Samples.

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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.

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[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.

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

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

J. MCGREGOR, 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

LACKSMITH, 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.

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

BASKETS! BASKETS

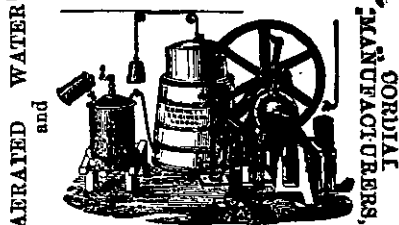
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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 Pomana, Caith-
lock, &c. Country stores 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 lib-
erally 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. Ancell
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
AHAUUA, GREYMOUTH.**

S. 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.

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.**

WILL S. DOUGLAS & G. FALCONER

Beg 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.

**NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTERICK, BINGER 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.

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

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HART,
PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS
always on hand.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

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.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

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. G. Wilson and Co.
W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
and J. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co.
OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

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.]

DAVID BLAIR, M.D.,
GEORGE STREET,
Corner of Albany Street,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

**O P E N I N G
OF THE**

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

TORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
Manager.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND
DINING ROOMS,**

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

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.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

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

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

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

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 boarders. 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.,

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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MINN, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 21st day of July 1876.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF DUNEDIN.

(Before John Bathgate, Esq., R.M.)

On Saturday morning last, this case was proceeded with.

His Worship, on taking his seat at 10 a.m., said: Before resuming the proceedings in this case I have a single remark to make. I notice that three of the daily papers have published very full reports of the proceedings upon the last occasion of my sitting. As the case has excited, I have no doubt, a great deal of interest, I wish to send this caution along with any further reports: that these reports are not to be taken as strictly accurate in every particular, or as containing in each of them an accurate account of what I stated in the course of the proceedings. In the 'Evening Star' it says that in answer to Mr. Howorth pointing out in the matter of the TABLET, I made the following observation:—"I am strictly speaking sitting as a Court of Justices of the Peace to enquire whether a *prima facie* case has been made out." In the other papers there is an accurate statement of what I did say, and it is to the following effect: I said just quite the opposite—that I was "not" sitting as a Court. I apprehend that I am not sitting here strictly speaking as a Court of Justices, but simply as a Magistrate making the enquiry. The error consisted in the omission of the word "not." It should have been "I am not sitting as a Court."

Mr. Howorth: I am instructed to say that it is a printer's error that appeared in the 'Evening Star.'

His Worship: Then there is another material error that I will only allude to to put myself right. There are one or two errors, but they are not of very great importance. There is one that makes me speak quite the opposite to what I did say, and therefore I shall just allude to it. It is again in regard to the article in the TABLET. In the report of the 'Guardian,' the following is stated as that which I said:—"I do not think I can load the depositions with anything that took place after the date of the alleged libel." This is what I did say. The other two papers make it before the date of the said libel, which is nonsense. I have further to state that I observed a paragraph in the 'Evening Star' of the 13th July, to the following effect:—"We have received letters bearing upon the prosecution of the Editor of this journal, which, according to the decision of the Resident Magistrate, we should be justified in publishing, as being only a Court of Enquiry, no contempt could be alleged. The writers, however, must accept our apology for not publishing them."

George Bell, the defendant, then read the following statement: I admit that I am the proprietor and editor of the 'Evening Star' newspaper. I did not write the alleged libel, nor was I personally concerned in the publication of it. The first time I saw it was when reading the 'Star' at my private residence on the evening of 3rd July. Since the publication, I have not acquiesced in it. No one asked me to publish a contradiction or refutation of it, and until the proceedings in Court I did not know that the matters alleged were false. The columns of the 'Evening Star' have at all times been open to Bishop Moran and to the members of his Church, and whenever the Bishop has favored me with any letter or other communication, it has invariably received prompt attention, and I absolutely deny that he has any just reason for stating that he had serious doubts that I would have published a refutation if requested so to do. The 'Tuapeka Times' has never on any previous occasion so far as I am aware, published a false statement or one that would give offence to any body of persons.

Mr. Howorth: May it please your Worship, from what has just fallen from the Bench, it is quite clear that your Worship has given this matter since the adjournment a very great deal of consideration. I trust that your Worship, having had only one side of the question before you, will wholly suspend your judgment as to what may be the ultimate result of the present prosecution, and that your Worship will not come to any conclusion adverse to my client until your Worship has the whole case before you, namely, the defendant's statement, the evidence of his witnesses, together with the observations which I am about to adduce to the Court in support of my client's contention that this information ought to be dismissed. I have no doubt whatever that the very full publication which these proceedings have had in the various newspapers may to some extent have influenced your Worship's mind in favor of the case presented by the prosecution, but I confidently hope that when your Worship has heard my contention on behalf of the defendant—that if there is any such impression lurking on your Worship's mind it will be dispelled. I make bold to say that a weaker case than the present was never presented to a Court of Justice for serious consideration. The information does not allege that the libel complained of was published maliciously.

Mr. Macassey: The information says it is a false, scandalous, malicious libel.

Mr. Howorth: But it does not allege it was published maliciously. The prosecution has utterly failed to establish any responsibility upon Mr. Bell for the alleged libel, with the exception that Mr. Bell is proprietor of the paper; and he cannot be held criminally responsible for the alleged libel appearing in the 'Star.'

His Worship: But you are surely aware of the law of libel—that the proprietor of the newspaper is criminally liable though he may never have seen the paragraph.

Mr. Howorth: Not if he proves it was published not from want of due care or caution. It has not been shown that since the publication Mr. Bell has in any manner approved of the libel or acquiesced in it. He has never been asked to contradict it, and, moreover, the source from whence the statements were obtained are disclosed in the paragraph itself. That source has hitherto been considered a reliable source. I mean the 'Tuapeka Times.' I have also to point out that no prosecution has been taken against the editor of that paper, or of any of the other papers in which the

paragraph has appeared. At least not up to the time the complainant appeared in the witness box. Mr. Bell is singled out as the unfortunate scapegoat for somebody else's wrongs.

His Worship pointed out that the sole question in this case was confined to the 'Star' newspaper.

Mr. Howorth: Well, I take it that the charge we have to refute is—that a libel has been committed on the Roman Catholic clergy of Dunedin. The first ground I submit is that the publication is in no sense libellous. The second ground is that it does not libel the Roman Catholic clergy of Dunedin, as a body, and Bishop Moran has no right to complain. As a third ground, it points to one person only, and he alone, if he can be identified as the person intended, has the right to complain, if he be aggrieved. I contend, your Worship, that inasmuch as all contracts or engagements against marriage or restraint in marriage, are void at Common Law, no Roman Catholic ought to be allowed to come into this Court and set up his vow of celibacy in contravention of these laws.

His Worship: There is no doubt of the general policy of the law—that there is nothing to discourage marriage—but you want to show whether it is applicable to any person who holds himself subject to the canons and rules of any special Church—to wit the Catholic Church.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that no canons and rules of the Roman Catholic Church can be accepted in contravention of the law of England. The law allows marriage of persons, and no one can be permitted to say when they come into Court that the law of celibacy or any other vow which has the effect of contravening the law can be allowed to override the law.

His Worship: You should not say contravening the law, but against the policy of the law.

Mr. Howorth: These vows may be right enough in themselves, but when they come into collision with the law they ought to be held illegal.

His Worship: That argument might apply to the remarks if the statement in the paragraph was true. But if it is admitted to be untrue, then here is a number of men subject to certain canons and rules that they do not wish to free themselves from. They acknowledge themselves to be bound by oath, and do not wish to be freed from the canons, and they may say, "If we are not adhering to these rules, we degrade ourselves in the eyes of our Church and of society."

Mr. Howorth: This matter must be looked upon from a public point of view, and the law has a right to interfere. There is nothing contrary to the law in a person saying that one of their number has done that which is legal. Then as to another view of the case. Your Worship will recollect that you refused me the privilege of going into the history of the Church to show that this vow of celibacy has not always prevailed in the Church. I think I should have been able to obtain important admissions from Bishop Moran himself which would have thrown light upon this question, but, inasmuch as your Worship was so good as to say that you would take judicial notice of the history of the Church, I am content to leave it so.

His Worship explained that he did not mean himself, but that the fact would be considered by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Howorth: What I proposed was to read passages from standard works to Bishop Moran, and he would have been able to say whether he disapproved of them or not. Then the Court would have been informed whether there has been any difference of opinion in the Church with regard to celibacy.

His Worship: I think you will find that there is a case where questions were not allowed to be put to a Roman Catholic on account of his religious belief.

Mr. Macassey: *Darwin v. Mosley*.

His Worship: That is the very case.

Mr. Howorth: I have no doubt that your Worship will find that Popes and priests married in the early history of the Church, and that the observance of celibacy is even now a matter of difference of opinion between members of the Church.

His Worship: You will find that Roman Catholics do not accept of the authority of protestant writers. When you come to the Court you should satisfy yourself that the Roman Catholics will accept your authority.

Mr. Howorth quoted the 9th section of Lord Campbell's Act, with the view of showing that the alleged libel was published, not through want of care or caution on the part of the defendant.

His Worship: Do you wish to stretch that to apply to a newspaper proprietor?

Mr. Howorth: Your Worship has it before you, that Mr. Bell was not in way concerned or consulted in the publication of the paragraph; that he did not approve of it; and that he has not acquiesced in it since. I shall adduce evidence to show that he was not in any manner concerned in or consented to the publication. From the evidence that has been adduced, your Worship must be satisfied that the charge against Mr. Bell cannot be sustained. The very fact of its merely being a copy from another paper goes to show that there is no malice whatever in the publication.

His Worship: While admitting your law generally, do you mean to say that a Justice of the Peace can take the matter of intention into consideration? That is a matter for the Jury.

Mr. Howorth: Where the matter is not libellous, I submit that your Worship must dismiss the information.

His Worship: Judges themselves, in a matter where it was doubtful whether it was libel or not, have not taken upon themselves to decide as to the intention. Where there is a Jury, it is not for a single judge to decide as to the matter of intention.

Mr. Howorth: Then I submit the paragraph is in no sense libellous. I propose just to analyse the passages in the paragraph itself, and I will take that as to throwing off the trammels of the Church. I think there is nothing offensive in the expression or intended to be offensive. A Minister of the Crown or any one in

authority, might say, "Since I have thrown off the trammels of office (meaning the duties of his office), I shall do so and so. I submit that this is the fair construction to be put on the sentence that the priest had thrown off the trammels of the Church. It is not intended and cannot be considered to have any offensive meaning whatever. The paragraph goes on to say—"In doing so, he has followed the example of Pere Hyacinthe." Now what is the example of Pere Hyacinthe? I propose to read to your Worship a portion of the biography of this celebrated man from "Men of the Time."

Mr. Macassey: My learned friend might just as well read a portion of "Paradise Lost." It has nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that I may read a portion of it.

His Worship: What do you say a libel is? You say that the defendant is not in any sense liable. What is your proposition as to the law of libel?

Mr. Howorth: The law of libel provides for any statement containing expressions of hatred or ill-will against a person or body of persons, or where it may be calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. I submit that this paragraph does not contain any of those elements. In analysing the paragraph itself, I submit that it is competent for me to read from this work ("The Men of the Time") an extract from the biography of Father Hyacinthe, to show that any Roman Catholic Priest, in following his example, has done nothing dishonourable either in regard to himself or to his church.

His Worship: Mr. Howorth, will take this proposition, that the imputation brings him into contempt or ridicule of society. Would not that be libellous? I do not say the world at large when referring to society. Take the Good Templars. Supposing that this imputation had been spoken against a member that he had broken his vow to abstain a great many times, and had so been brought into ridicule of society.

Mr. Howorth: That is a case in point. Supposing that Bishop Moran inserted a paragraph in his paper, and said that a Good Templar had broken his vows and taken to drinking.

His Worship: I am not aware that Bishop Moran has a paper.

Mr. Macassey: I have not heard of it either.

Mr. Howorth then read from "Men of the Time" the particulars of Pere Hyacinthe's marriage, and contended there was nothing offensive in the paragraph in making reference to the character of such a man as Father Hyacinthe. No one—not the Roman Catholics themselves—had any right to take that in any offensive sense whatever. That is all I have to urge—that there is nothing in the paragraph itself which can be construed into libel at all. And I now come to the second ground—that the body of the Roman Catholic clergy in Dunedin are not libelled—that it is not a libel upon them as a body. That is the case contended for by the prosecution; and in support of the contention the learned counsel cited *The King v. Williams*, 5, B. Alderson, 595. The question in that case was whether a criminal information should issue against the Durham clergy of the Established Church of England. The Roman Catholic clergy are not established by law. I submit that they cannot in this Court be recognised as a legal body.

Mr. Macassey: They are authorised to marry.

Mr. Howorth: They are persons authorised to marry according to the Marriage Acts. It is alleged as a libel on the whole body, or Bishop Moran could not have brought the case into Court. The language of the paragraph itself is so perfectly clear that it refers to one person only. It says: "A reverend father of the Roman Catholic Church, Dunedin, has thrown off the trammels of the Church." What is clearer than that it refers to one individual? If he cannot be identified, then no one can be injured.

His Worship: Supposing it is impossible to say it is one person out of three, is there no redress?

Mr. Howorth: No, I submit not. That is the case in point. I submit that on the authority of the case I have just cited it is clear that, if this paragraph applies to one individual of a particular church, it cannot be considered as applicable to the whole. If I am right in my contention on this third ground, the case made for the prosecution must altogether fail. I will now proceed to the evidence which has been adduced on the part of the prosecution. I may pass over that of Messrs. Cahill, Fleming, and Griffin, with the observation that their testimony went to show that if a priest ceased to be a priest he could do as he liked.

Mr. Macassey observed that Mr. Griffin had given no specific information on the point.

His Worship: I may state that a Justice of the Peace presiding in such proceedings as the present has no power to weigh the evidence. To put a strong case, suppose that in defence there was conflicting testimony brought forward of a very strong kind sufficient to shake the whole case of the prosecution, has the Justice the power to balance the one against the other, and then to make up his mind and to say, "There is no case?" I apprehend that he has no such power. If you just look at the Justices of the Peace Act, the words of the Act seem to shut out from the power of the Justices any dealing with the evidence for the accused altogether. It is left as it were for the jury to weigh the evidence. The Justice sits merely in a ministerial capacity, doing a ministerial duty, considering whether there is sufficient evidence to send the case for trial. Nothing he says does affect the innocence or guilt of the accused.

Mr. Howorth: If your Worship is not satisfied of the sufficiency of the evidence there can be no committal.

His Worship: There is the plea of *alibi*. There may be exceptions, but I will put it as strong as this: I will say that a Justice may be perfectly satisfied in his own mind that there is no chance of conviction, and yet be bound to send the case for trial.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that unless the Court is satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case, your Worship cannot commit.

His Worship: I think you will find in Justice Johnston's work

laying down to you.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that until there is a *prima facie* case made out for the prosecution, it is your Worship's duty to weigh the evidence. I contend that there is not a *prima facie* case made out. It seems perfectly clear to me that your Worship must weigh the evidence, in order to decide if it is sufficient. Therefore, any observations that I may make upon the nature of the evidence itself may aid your Worship in coming to a conclusion.

His Worship pointed out that according to par. 744 of Justice Johnston's book, it is only for the Justice to say whether there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on his trial.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that that implies that your Worship must judge of the sufficiency of the evidence.

His Worship: Judge Johnson goes on to say that it is not the certainty of conviction, but the desirability of more searching investigation of the case for trial. I may have grave doubts in my own mind, but the case may be of such importance to the individuals concerned and to society at large as to justify the Magistrate in committing.

Mr. Howorth: There are abundance of precedents in this Court where prosecutions have been commenced in this Court and been dismissed. I am speaking of this Court, when it was the Justices of the Peace Court. There are numerous instances where the Justices of the Peace have taken upon themselves the decision of the cases and have discharged the accused. I have not a note of any of the cases, but my recollection is to that effect.

His Worship: I do not think I have taken that responsibility. Anyone who does so is taking a judicial duty.

Mr. Howorth: If your Worship thinks that there has been a *prima facie* case made out my client must submit to your decision and be committed.

His Worship: My own opinion at present is that unless you can enlighten me to the contrary, that I have no power sitting as Justice to decide as to conflict of testimony or to weigh evidence.

Mr. Howorth: I submit that it is competent for your Worship to do so under the Justices of the Peace Act. I can show that the evidence that has been given is not of a reliable character. For instance, Mr. Petre's evidence speaks of things which could not have existed. He must have forgotten what occurred or been misinformed of the fact when he stated that the marriage of Father Hyacinthe caused a great scandal in the Church, and that he was not received into society. Now, from the biography I have just read, it shows how thoroughly mistaken Mr. Petre was. It says that Lady Stanley and Dean Stanley, who are intimately acquainted with the Queen, were amongst the guests at Father Hyacinthe's wedding.

Mr. Macassey: Mr. Petre was speaking of the people of his own Church.

Mr. Howorth: Why, Pere Hyacinthe was afterwards appointed to the cure of Geneva, and shows that he could not have lost caste. Mr. Petre, or at all events some of the witnesses said that if a priest were once married he was to be looked upon as a thief or a convict. These persons are entirely wrong.

His Worship: They are only looking at the matter from their own point of view.

Mr. Howorth: They are welcome to enjoy their own opinions, but when they endeavour to show the mind of the public it becomes so utterly absurd. Your Worship will recollect that Mr. Petre was specially asked whether Father Hyacinthe would be received into society, and I think I am justified in stating that he is entirely mistaken as to the circumstances connected with Father Hyacinthe's marriage. The very fact of his having been appointed to a cure in Switzerland shows that he was highly respected even by his own Church.

Mr. Macassey: If my learned friend has stated that as a matter of fact, I may say I am informed that it is entirely untrue.

Mr. Howorth: I find that it is stated in "The Men of the Time." This is a standard work.

Mr. Macassey mentioned that standard works were not always strictly accurate. For instance, in "The Men of the Time," the name of the present Chief Justice of Victoria was printed Paul instead of Stawell.

Mr. Howorth: Bishop Moran and his witnesses have stated that a Roman Catholic priest would be a perjurer if he did not keep his vow of celibacy as a priest. Now, if Brother John Hyde Harris, Brother John Hislop, and Brother Sir Donald McLean, were to perjure themselves by breaking their oaths and severing their connection with that much abused association, the Freemasons, would it be a libel on the Masonic body for Bishop Moran to take notice of such a circumstance in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET? I think not. At all events, his Lordship did not think so when Lord Ripon in 1874 cast off his sworn allegiance to the ancient craft, and entered the fold of the Romish Church. The fact that he might be regarded a renegade and a perjurer was not considered a bar to his admission; and if I am correctly informed, great was the rejoicing of the Roman Catholic Church thereat.

His Worship: But are you right in your facts? Did Lord Ripon throw over his allegiance to the Freemasons by becoming a Roman Catholic? Did he tell his wife and his friends the secrets of the Order? Did he open up the secrets of the prison-house? (Laughter.)

Mr. Howorth: I am not aware whether he went to that extent or not. I know for a fact that Lord Ripon did throw off his allegiance to the Freemasons, and that there was very considerable rejoicing by the members of the Roman Catholic Church themselves. Again, with regard to the Good Templars. If it were said that a Good Templar had broken his vows, and taken to drink, that would not be a libel on the Good Templars. I will now direct your Worship's attention to the manner in which this action was commenced. And here I would beg to say that, while I have the greatest sympathy with Bishop Moran in his desire to protect the good name of the ladies and gentlemen with whom he is connected,

(Concluded on page 7.)