

New Zealand Tabled

VOL. IV.—No 174.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 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—
REGISTER 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.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO. N.Z.



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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—

OUR FIFTEEN 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.

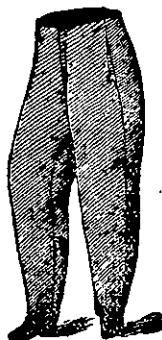
PINK OF FASHION

in his hall of state,
Triumphant 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.

**APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENCE AND
COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE
OF DUNEDIN.**

AN Attempt having been made to dupe and delude the Citizens by false representations in the form of Bombastical Advertisements of Trashy Slop made Clothing, the public are respectfully requested to be guarded against those Impostures which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

SHAM MATERIALS,

as well as the want of taste displayed in the style of these misrepresented Garments. The Public will doubtless be easily convinced that it is always better to go to a respectable and thoroughly professional Tailor, one who is a

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.
MR. G. EVE, in making this appeal, begs most respectfully to state that, whilst giving a Good Fit, and in the

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

He adheres strictly to the principle of using none but First-class Genuine Materials, and allows no slop work to be put in; his prices being equally as moderate as those of the Unscrupulous Puffing Slop-Clothing Houses.

Please observe the Address:—

G. E V E,

Naval and Military Tailor, George-street, Dunedin, next British Hotel, and No. 6, Arcade.

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

WILLIAM PATRICK,

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

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

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

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.



R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND

G. HOLLAN'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., at Cost Price. A shipment of really first-class Pictures now landing at Orpheus.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

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

G L O B E H O T E L

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

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

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

WANTED TO SELL

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

J. 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 R E A N Y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

N E W M A R K E T H O T E L,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

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

M R S. H U N T E R,
STRAW HAT MAKER
AND GENERAL DYER.

Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered to the newest shapes.
Cargill street, one door from Filleul street, Dunedin.

Gloves and feathers cleaned and dyed. Ladies' material of every description dyed.

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

N^o 3.—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.

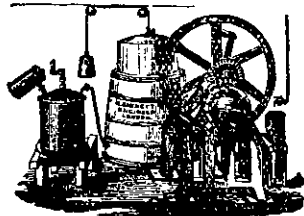
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Olive 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
STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**



THOMSON AND CO.

eam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
RAFFORD-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. Lamb, 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.

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

CITY COMPANY
HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

The Undersigned having taken over the Business of the above old-established Company from the 17th June instant, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded their predecessors. They beg to assure the public that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

NEW INDUSTRY.

WASH BLUES, DYES, LEATHER

STAINS, &c.

PATENT LIQUID WASHING BLUE.

In Pint Bottles.

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

**CONCENTRATED
NEW ANILINE DYES.**
Six Colors, viz.—Blue, Magenta, Crimson,
Violet, Orange, Brown, in 5 oz. Bottles.

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

To be had from Grocers, Chemists, &c.

**PATENT NEW AND FAST LEATHER
STAINS.**

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

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

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

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!
NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

Send no more Money out of the country, but order of BATTSON and BROWN, Great King street.

Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial, 22s per ton; Shag Point, 36s per ton; cut dry Maunuku, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per load. Full weights.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Lato 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.

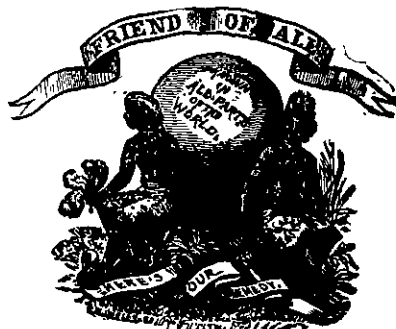
And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

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 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.

Coniferæ, 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.

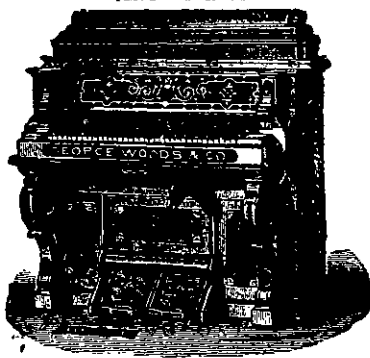
G E O R G E R. W E S T,

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.

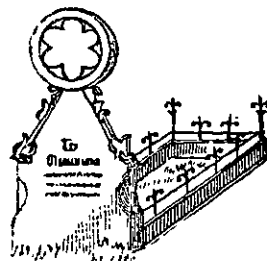
SPECIAL NOTICE.

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,

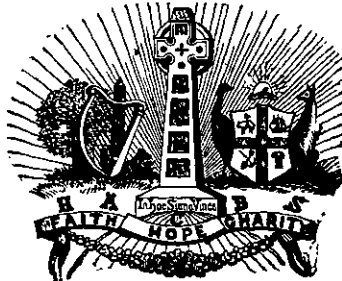
AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,

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

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

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

GEORGE STREET,

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

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

Electro-plated spoons, forks; salt cellars, cases of four, napkin rings, cruets, silvers, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, 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:—Gold and silver watches, Geneva and lever do, guards, alberts, rings, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thimbles, ear wires, marble and wood clocks, 30-hour and 8-day patent and alarums (a novelty).

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

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

ROBERT DAVIS

(Three doors from Esther and Low's),
GEORGE STREET.

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
 1 1/2 in. " 5d " "
 2 in. " 4d " "

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

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

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

ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL BOOTS

at the

MINIMUM PRICE OF 20s.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending July 26, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—150 head were yarded to-day, and prices realised were about the same as last week. Best bullocks brought from £12 10s to £16; cows, £9 to £14 10s, or equal to 37s 6d per 100 lbs for prime quality. We have sold at auction 30 head, and privately 125 head at £14, the latter from Tumai estate.

Fat Sheep.—2,000 came forward, chiefly good cross-breeds. About 1,500 found buyers, balance being held over. No improvement in price can be reported, sheep being difficult of disposal at satisfactory prices. Best cross-breeds brought from 12s 6d to 15s, or equal to 3d per lb. We have sold 500 during the week.

Fat Calves.—10 penned, and sold from 25s to 70s.

Store Cattle are in good demand at late quotations.

Store Sheep.—No change to report.

Wool.—No further intelligence has reached us as to progress of the London wool sales since 27th ult., which was fully reported upon in our last; there is nothing doing in this market.

Sheepskins.—We had a good catalogue this afternoon, which sold briskly at last week's rates. Green cross-breeds, 3s 2d to 4s; merino, 2s 6d to 2s 11d; dry skins, cross breeds, 2s 1d to 3s 9d; merinos, 2s to 4s 3d; full wool, double fleece, 5s 3d.

Hides.—A few only offered. No alteration in rates: 20s 9d to 21s 6d for green butchers'; 3 1/2d wet salted.

Tallow.—A few tons of country rendered sold. Inferior, £24 to £25 10s; good, £28 10s.

Grain.—The wheat market is unaltered in demand and prices. Choice milling is much enquired for, and would bring over our quotations, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; inferior, 4s to 4s 4d. Oats continues to meet enquiry for shipping, at 1s 9d, feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d milling samples. Barley has been very quiet. Holders of the best samples are firm, knowing the quantity of really good malting out of brewers' hands is so small that before the end of the malting season they will obtain higher rates. Inferior samples are using up for feed and milling, at 2s 6d to 3s; secondary malting, 3s 6d to 4s; good, 4s 3d to 4s 6d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 26, 1876, as follows:—

The labor market is now at the very quietest season, but the reaction may soon be looked for with the lengthening day. Good farm and station people are always welcome, even at the duldest time, and we are never overstocked with such, or likely to be. Couples are in fair demand. The building trade is simply held back by the winter weather. Iron workers are slowly improving. Female servants of all sorts are in great demand. Shopmen and clerks should be warned of the folly of coming here; we can raise them. Wages—Couples, £65 to £75; shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; hotel females, 10s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; house females, 10s, 12s, 15s, and 20s; carpenters, 10s to 13s per day; boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week; storemen and clerks, 30s to 50s; boots, 15s; cooks, 25s to 60s; waiters, grooms, barmen, &c., 25s to 60s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending July 26, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in 1/2 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 2 1/2 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—£5 5s, 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—9d to 11d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEX reports for the week ending July 26, 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, 1s to 6d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.

A ten-year-old boy was arrested in Richmond, Va., the other day for disturbing public worship at St. Peter's Cathedral. The Court ordered him to be taken to the city gaol and whipped by his mother, and a police-sergeant tied him to the whipping-post, and the mother thrashed the youngster soundly with a strap.

Mothers' Coronation.

CHILD ANGELS.

BY ADELAIDE A. E. PROCTOR.

Our God in heaven, from that holy place,
To each of us an angel guide has given;
But mothers of dead children have more grace,
For they give angels to their God and heaven.

How can a mother's heart feel cold or weary,
Knowing her dearer self, safe, happy, warm?
How can she feel her road too dark or dreary
Who knows her treasure sheltered from the storm?

How can she sin? Our hearts may be unheeding,
Our God forgot, our holy saints defied;
But can a mother hear her dead child pleading,
And thrust those little angel hands aside?—

Those little hands stretched down to draw her ever
Nearer to God by mother love. We all
Are blind and weak; yet surely she can never,
With such a stake in heaven, fail or fall.

She knows, that, when the mighty angels raise
Chorus in heaven, one little silver tone
Is hers forever; that one little praise,
One little happy voice, is all her own.

We may not see her sacred crown of honor;
But all the angels, flitting to and fro,
Pause smiling as they pass; they look upon her
As mother of an angel whom they know.

* * *

Ah! saints in heaven may pray with earnest will
And pity for their weak and erring brothers;
Yet there is prayer in heaven more tender still—
The little children pleading for their mothers.

IN A CATHEDRAL.

Here comes the whistle of the engine: here
The factory's hum is heard, the news-boy's cry;
And while the busy streets their traffic ply,
All sounds of progress smite the unwilling ear.

Yet lingering here the ages flown appear,
In dead tongues spoken, in rites that can not die,
Seen, as beheld of centuries gone by
In gorgeous shrines, or secret caverns drear.

Here well are met the present and the past,
For here we learn the meaning of each age—
Or modern glare, or old's mysterious hue—
How'er men separate them, shadows cast
Are both alike on time's unreal page.
Eternity alone contains the true.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XII.

CAPTAIN MARTEN COMES HOME, AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

THE after-reflections of Rosine were not pleasant; they were a mingling of relief that a duty was done, and sore grief at the way in which it was accomplished. The consciousness of the wrong she had done both herself and Laura, in being the repository of her secret, deepened when she felt herself relieved of the obligation, and she determined no long time should elapse before she would unburden her mind to Dr. Hartland or the Colonel. She sat in the drawing-room alone the evening after Laura's departure. Colonel Hartland and his lady were out, and the Doctor, who since her convalescence had never sought her society, had gone to the library. The impression came upon her that now was her time, and coming where Dr. Hartland was smoking, his head thrown back, his feet in a chair, and his eyes shut, she said in her sweetest tones, a little tremulous, "Brother Ned, may I speak with you?"

He raised himself and turned upon her one of his penetrating glances.

"I have waited for you many days, Rosa," was his reply.

"But you did not give me an opportunity," she said, seating herself on a footstool by his side. "You have been offended with me, and never told me why."

"Rosine," he replied, sharply, turning away from her as he spoke, "you know very well the cause of my displeasure—I should say my disappointment. I thought when I met you, there was one of your sex who would not and could not deceive; but when you lent yourself a tool to Laura Marten's machinations, my confidence in you was shaken."

"Edward," she said, hiding her face in her hands, "I have done very wrong, but you are unjust to me. If I was a tool to Laura, it was an unwilling one, and I have thrown off the yoke. I hope it may be a lesson to me."

The Doctor laid by his cigar, and turning about again, he asked, "Rosa, do Laura Marten and Aleck correspond through you?"

"Yes. I knew I ought not to make a secret of it; his letters came enclosed in mine, but they arranged it without my consent, or even knowledge. But that is not all," she continued, mustering courage from his kindly manner, "there is a greater secret which I obtained and kept very unwillingly; it has burnt in my heart ever since it rested there; they are engaged to be married."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the brother, starting to his feet;

almost overturning Rosine in his excitement. "Engaged! Laura Marten engaged to Aleck! Her heart is blacker than I thought. But on the whole, it was fortunate perhaps that it was not a public engagement; after her course with Le Compte all other promises must be at an end, unless a man's a fool! but now I think of it, Rosa, Aleck assured me only a day or two before he sailed that he had no intention of marrying this woman."

"She wears a betrothal ring with their initials, and the motto, 'Omnia vincit amor.'"

"Fools!" cried he, impatiently, "Aleck will be charmed with my last epistle, in which I described the campaign of his affianced with this scape-grace Le Compte. It will be a bitter pill if he cares for the worthless girl; but I'll risk their hearts," he added, lighting a fresh cigar, "such hearts as Laura's might love on continually, the object still changing, the sympathy one, to the end of the chapter, without fear of cracking, much less of breaking. Do you call that love, Rosa?"

"It don't seem like it to me," she replied timidly.

"I hope it never will, but at your age you can hardly be expected to know much about it. But never have a secret of this kind," he added, laying his hand on her head; "young as you are, you are old enough to know that if this engagement had been made public in the beginning, Laura could not have gone on as she has; and I believe it was her plan to keep it secret, that she might flirt to heart's content during Aleck's absence. Don't you see, my little one, that she was acting a lie?"

"I do, I did see it," she replied earnestly, "it made me wretched, and I expostulated with her; indeed, I have hardly had a light heart since I have known it; her conduct seemed so wicked, it troubled me to know, that I was a party, in a way, to her untruthfulness."

"This trouble helped to make you ill, and retarded your recovery. Rosa, you will be better now you have told it. Never bear such another burden [while I am in the land of the living. I shall tell Captain Marten of this, that he may keep a strict watch over his dutiful daughter, unless she finishes the plot by running off with Le Compte.]"

Captain Marten was [exasperated beyond measure when Dr. Hartland made known to him the secret of Laura's engagement. He cursed and swore roundly in true sailor fashion; said, "if she hadn't more sense than to quit a nice young naval officer for this upstart adventurer, she deserved to be shut up in a convent for the rest of her natural life," and laid his commands with more force than ever upon the sister under whose care he had placed his daughter, not to suffer the girl to go out without herself for company.]

In this home of her aunt's Laura had only a few months before been wooed by Lieutenant Hartland, and the associations of the present with the past made her reflections anything but agreeable. She was completely caught in her own net—she said repeatedly to herself that she did not care for Le Compte, and she said truly, and yet she could not rid herself of him. She had never believed him more serious in the flirtation than herself; he knew of her engagement and correspondence, but he still pursued her with his attentions in a way that seemed to take it for granted that she was ready for his company, and after the first feeling of vexation with his presumption, scattered by his honeyed flattery, she found herself powerless to resist his will. She remembered how Dr. Hartland had spoken of this will, which she found so powerful, so irresistible—and she was rather relieved when a third, in the person of her father, ordered her away from her enchanter.

Mrs. Norris, the mistress of the fine estate to which Laura was banished, was a weakly-minded person, unfitted to control and scarcely able to influence one with Laura's strong points of character. She had been delighted with the little episode in her usually monotonous life, which had brought her niece and the Lieutenant to her house, and though she scolded her for her imprudence, when the captain entered into the details of her conduct with Le Compte, her eager questioning about the affair, when Laura was alone with her, manifested the truth that she, after all, did not see wherein her niece was so very much to blame.

Captain Marten was called away by the duties of his ship, but he reiterated again and again his charges both to his sister and daughter. It was not long before Laura, with her attractive exterior, drew about her the young people of the neighbourhood, and before many weeks she was engaged in a round of pic-nics, fishing parties, and moonlight rides, which drove Le Compte quite out of her mind. A set of tableaux were to come off, in which she was much interested, expecting to take part in these living pictures; but a sudden and severe cold, for which she was obliged to lay by for a week, prevented her assisting, except as a spectator; even that was imprudent, as the physician had forbidden her leaving the house. Many young people from town were to assist in the exhibition, and she did not resist the temptation to be present.

"Ah, dear," said Mrs. Norris, in the second rising of the curtain for the striking piece, the Sultan and Sultana, "if you were only in the place of that fair-haired, petite girl!"

"But, Aunt," Laura replied, "we will imagine her to have been a Circassian slave; they are small and white."

As she spoke, the next scene was announced, "The Game of Life." Laura turned a look towards the stage, and uttered a faint cry, for in the person of the arch-adversary represented therein she recognised Le Compte. She pleaded faintness to her aunt, and almost unobserved she left the company and stepped to the verandah. Fear, dread, attraction, interest, and repulsion, mingled in Laura's mind as she wandered down the pine walk to the broad river, which lay in the clear moonlight like a thing of life. She forgot her indisposition, her position, everything but the dreaded presence. At the last terrace, before reaching the stream, she paused; her quick ear caught the sound of a step behind her, her frame became agitated, the powerful unseen influence was near, she could not stir. But in that moment she did resolve—yes, her

unpraying heart uttered one petition for help and summoning all that remained of her naturally strong resolution, she turned suddenly upon Le Compte.

"You should not have come here," she said, eagerly; "there has been enough of this; we must part."

"You speak, *ma chère*, as if it were an easy thing to part," was the reply, in a low, melodious, but decided tone; "forever, too—it may be for you, but for me, after what has passed, impossible."

Laura sunk into a garden-chair, while he poured out his tale of love in no measured words, assuring her in terms that scorched her very soul, that he was in earnest, that a union as his wife had, from the first, been his intention; this he asserted on his honor.

"It can never be, Le Compte," replied Laura; "you know it can never be. There are reasons—" Her voice seemed to come from a sepulchre, and she had not power to close the sentence.

"Love conquers all obstacles," he said gently, yet firmly.

"But it cannot obliterate former vows and promises," sobbed Laura, almost incoherently.

"It does on my part, it may on yours; only say the word, and you are mine—mine for ever."

"Never! I will not!" cried she, resolutely, withdrawing her hand from his, and rising from her seat, she whispered in his ear.

The words must have been of dreadful import, and they cut deep, for they caused him to stamp his foot wrathfully, and brought a terrible oath to his lips; but the excitement was but momentary, his smooth, clear, polished voice was heard again, fearfully distinct in the ears of his trembling victim, as he said, "This need be no barrier to our happiness; you must fly with me; there is no time like the present: dancing has commenced at the house, many hours must elapse before we are missed, the silver moon smiles on our project, I will arrange the way."

But he spoke to closed ears. "Led captive at his will," had been brought to Laura's mind as she realised the awful nature of his proposals, backed as she knew by a will which she had learned to dread. Nature gave way, and she fell senseless at his feet, as suddenly as if she had been smitten by his hand. Le Compte, for the first time in his life of intrigue, was baffled. Elopement had been his design ultimately, but his arrangements were not fully completed; with Laura yielding to his will, as he had anticipated after a brief struggle, he could easily make a way on the spur of the moment, but with Laura in a fainting fit, it was quite a difficult matter. He carried her to the water and tried all the means in his power to restore her, unsuccessfully. He saw at length with the eye of a physician that the trouble was more than a mere faintness, so bending over her as she lay ghastly in the white moonlight, he muttered a fierce curse if she thwarted him, and returning to the house, the rumor was soon spread through the hall by the servants, that Miss Marten had stepped out for air, and fainted in the pine walk.

The house was aroused, and Laura was conveyed to her aunt's still unconscious, where she wandered for weeks and weeks in the mazes of a brain fever.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

THE Representative Chamber at Brussels has been occupied with a scheme of University reform, and from the 'London Tablet' we learn that the violent unreason of the Radical party has had the remarkable effect of bringing *pro hac vice* to the Catholic side so pronounced a Liberal as the ex-Minister, M. Frère Orban, who in 1857 upset a Conservative Administration by means of a street *émeute* against convents, and who more recently attacked the clergy in a speech at Liège. M. Frère Orban has been threatened with the hostility of his liberal friends for the part he has taken on this question, and it is creditable to his patriotism and his moral courage that he has despised those threats and has adhered to the policy which he conscientiously deems most conducive to the best interests of his country. The state of things which it is now proposed to change was established by the law of 1849, under which degrees were conferred on University students by a mixed Board (*jury combiné*) of examiners appointed by the State, and selected partly from the professors of one of the "free universities," and partly from those of a State University. It is scarcely necessary to mention here that one of the universities called "free" is the Catholic University of Louvain, which is supported by the clergy and laity, and receives no direct pecuniary aid from the State. The working of the mixed Board system is admitted on all hands to be most unsatisfactory. It was denounced as a failure seven years after its establishment, by M. De Decker, then Minister of the interior; but it has nevertheless gone on until the present, when its evils can no longer be tolerated. They were forcibly stated by M. Frère Orban to the Chamber on the 29th ult. He said that by the present mode of conducting examinations and conferring degrees education and science were enslaved to the State. It is gratifying to observe that enlightened Liberals are beginning to discover that University education, to be worthy the name, must be free, and that there are things in which state interference is invariably mischievous and paralyzing. M. Frère Orban quoted a number of authorities to prove that the mixed Board was destroying all freedom of teaching. Their action resulted in "collusion or collusion." Their examinations were such as could be passed by the merest cram, and were therefore a sham and had lost all value in the eyes of independent men. Their examination papers were printed, and might be got by rote as a catechism; and he excited the laughter of the House by suggesting that the expense of a University course might as well be saved by allowing the candidates in law, medicine, and engineering, to obtain diplomas by reciting from memory before the board a cut and dried catechism of their respective professions. To remedy the evils of the present system, it is proposed that the Government should for the future abstain from all direct interference in the holding of examinations, or in the

conferring of degrees, both which duties are to be left to the University authorities. When the Bill becomes law—the liberal professions will be open to all holders of the appropriate academic diploma, the genuineness of which is to be attested by a Government Commission to be appointed for that purpose. The State, however, reserves to itself full liberty of requiring such attestations of competency as it may see fit from those who seek employment in the civil or military service of the country. The fraction of the Radical party in the Chamber, led by M. Tesch, who offer opposition to this measure, do so, not on its merits, but on the rather barefaced pretext that it will confer some advantages on the Catholics. It would be more correct to say that it removes a portion of the injustice under which Catholics have long suffered, in having their programme of studies and their method of tuition dictated by the professors of rival establishments, and their students examined by unfriendly examiners. Even these, however, are advantages not to be lightly relinquished by the men who clamor for the repeal of the Budget of Worship, and for the imposition on the national Clergy of compulsory service in the ranks of the army.

Since the above was written, the Bill has passed the Representative chamber by a majority of 78 against 26.

M. Frère Orban and two other Liberals voting against their party in favor of it. This measure is expected by the Belgian Conservatives and Catholics to have the effect of setting free to a great extent their higher education from State control, and of placing it under the effectual supervision of the Church. Its passage through the Legislature is therefore regarded by them as a most gratifying success, not only on account of the benefits expected to flow from the reform itself, but also on account of the indication it affords of political strength on their side. The lower grade of Radicals, who in Belgium are of a very low type indeed—have fought tooth and nail against the Bill, and have been beaten. Catholics in Belgium really possess so decisive a preponderance in the country as regards numbers, wealth, intelligence, and respectability, that the time must sooner or later arrive, though its advent has been from various causes unduly delayed, when they will assume their legitimate influence over the affairs of the nation. As regards University education, Catholic superiority is already unquestionable. The scientific reputation of the University of Louvain which now has 1,200 students, stands first in the country, and is neither unknown nor unrecognized in the rest of Europe. Independent of that State support without which the other University could not exist, and with which it does not *flaunt*, Louvain has progressed year by year in academical strength as well as in public esteem, until now it may be said with truth—as we are assured by those on whose testimony we can rely—that its graduates are to be met with in every profession, and in all the higher walks of life, doing honor to their *Alma Mater*. The animosity of the Radicals is therefore easily intelligible, and of itself forms an attestation of the success of the Catholic University.

SECRET EXPENSES.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been created lately by the publication of a book in Italy by Luigi Zini, formerly a Prefect of this kingdom. It contains startling revelations on the administration in Italy. He has a chapter on secret expenses. A few of the items will amuse you. He writes, "Let no one sneer. I write with my eyes upon certain ancient autographs, in which I can read—'Employés'—under this—'Writers of correspondence, and their monthly remunerations'—here follows a line of eight or ten names; one has opposite it 100 francs, another 80, and then a humble scribbler 60. Farther on—'Non-employed'—and they are eleven, who receive varied stipends, averaging from 100 to 500 francs monthly, excepting a poor ex-cleric, who received the charity of 50 francs; and a foreign party received the figure of 2000 francs. Another chapter begins 'Journals at the disposal of the Ministry, with monthly retributions,' and here the eye wanders over a lot of native and foreign names, which are credited with 250, 500, 1000, and as high as 2000 francs monthly. Then follow 'Journals with correspondents paid by the Government.' Other journals are credited with 'extraordinary remunerations.' Signor Zini, ex-Prefect, has a chapter on "Secret Agents," and he writes: "Not a few elegant and educated young men lived among you (Italians), knew you, professed themselves your friends, and made a show of endorsing your sentiments and your aspirations, just to get possession of your secrets and divulge them. Many serious and sober persons appeared suddenly, presented by some one, insinuating themselves everywhere, trying to enlist sympathy and win confidence. They came suddenly, suddenly they disappeared. They often spoke of their own affairs, but no one knew them intimately. Sometimes they surprised you, because words sometimes escaped incautiously, in an unguarded moment. You were deftly surrounded by the evils of the secret police! Secret agents, paid by the Ministry of the Interior, covered—and still cover—Italy like a leprosy. No province was free from it. I have the list of them all, their names and qualifications." We always suspected as much. It was in this manner then that the Government of Italy moved that powerful agent in modern politics, public opinion. Correspondents, foreign and native, leaders, writers, secret police! These are the exponents of public opinion in Italy. I leave comments to the reader.

On the 19th inst., the Roman patricians were received at the Vatican. They congratulated his Holiness on the anniversary (April 12th) of his return from Gaeta and his wonderful escape at the Church of St. Agnes *extra muros*, where the floor gave way, and himself and suite were precipitated down into the basement without the slightest injury to any one.—C. Standard.

The total number of emigrants who left Ireland during the three months ending 31st March, 1876, was 6,762. This shows a decrease of 1,778 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

(From our Exchanges.)

We regret and yet rejoice to hear that the report of the martyrdom of three French missionaries, Fathers Bouchard, Menoret, and Paulinier, at Timbuctoo, is gaining confirmation. We say "rejoice," for, being martyrs to the faith, they are with God. These excellent men were on their way from Algiers to the interior and fell victims to the Touaregs, one of the wildest of the many savage tribes that dwell on the borders of the great Sahara.

A convention of the Catholic committees of France has been sitting at Paris under the presidency of the Cardinal-Archbishop, who, on the opening night, spoke of the attempt to wrest the instruction of children from the able hands of the Christian Brothers, and to vest superior instruction in free-thinkers alone. To meet this conspiracy against the Church he counselled firmness combined with charity and an inviolable attachment to the doctrines of Catholicity. The delegates from the various committees were strongly representative of the state of feeling throughout the country, where the infidel propagandism of the enemies of religion in the large cities has obtained no hold, and a firm and unanimous expression of opinion on the proposed education measures will not be without effect.

A clergyman from the West of Ireland who has been sojourning at Lourdes, writes to a clerical friend at home an account of a remarkable cure which lately occurred at the famous shrine. The particulars are these: On the Feast of the Annunciation a woman was brought to the chapel at Lourdes by her friends. She had been for the ten previous years afflicted with paralysis, scarcely able to move her limbs. Having joined fervently in the religious exercises, she was taken below to the famous grotto, and at her own request was for a few moments immersed in the waters. She arose perfectly restored, and walked without help from the grotto. The writer avers that he saw the woman a quarter of an hour before this wonderful manifestation took place, when she was helplessly crippled with disease, and immediately after the event, when she was thus miraculously restored to health.

The Catholic University College at Kensington, under the rectorship of Mgr. Capel, appears to be progressing favorably. From the report recently submitted to the English bishops, it appears that the new buildings of the college consist of a college chapel, a complete zoological museum, a chemical laboratory, and professors' rooms, while the pre-existing structure has been converted into a spacious library and convenient lecture halls. Besides this group of buildings, another has been utilized in the grounds of the college for the purposes of billiard and reading-rooms, and for a debating society or union as soon as it can be formed. For the advancement of the students in art and sciences, the rector has provided an original and valuable library, the gift of Mr. O'Fallon Pope, an additional library of 8,000 volumes, recently added, 80,000 botanical specimens, just arrived, the geological specimens collected by Professor Morris, and the plant of the museum and laboratories. All this has been done at a cost of £26,000. The annual expenditure is £5,000, so that on the day when the number of students reaches one hundred, the University College will have become self-supporting. The college began its career with sixteen students: the number has now reached thirty-six, a rate of progress sufficiently rapid, if all the difficulties which have had to be surmounted be taken into account.

M. Victor Hugo, to put it mildly, as the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says, has been recently making "a fool" of himself. Some few days back he made an address to the working men of Paris, who visit the Philadelphia Exhibition, on the "peace of the revolution," at the Chateau d'Eau Theatre, Paris. Amongst other curious phrases contained in the very curious speech we note the following: "I have in myself the concern of the whole human race. Men of Paris, you are the men of the world, you are going to the review of the Prussians. They invaded with arms and cannon a civilized country, that is barbarism. You are going to invade America with the products of commerce, that is civilisation. Men of Paris, you are the youth of the human race. Philadelphia awaits you with impatience, you will teach her industry," &c., &c. The working men responded to this rubbish with repeated shouts of "Long live the great Hugo."

About 3,122,000 pounds of horse, ass, and mule flesh have been sold for human consumption in Paris by the butchers there, who deal in that commodity, during the past year. The number of the above animals killed to produce this amount of meat was 6,865.

At the reception, at the Vatican, by the Holy Father, of the Plenipotentiary Persian Ambassador, General Nazare Agha, accompanied by the Secretary of the Embassy, Mirza Ahmed Khan, the Eastern envoys kept on their high Astrakhan caps, but bowed low in the Oriental manner before Pius IX., and kissed his hand. General Nazare Agha then addressed the Holy Father, expatiating on his happiness at having been chosen the messenger of the Shah of Persia, and being thus enabled to crave the Pope's blessing for himself and family, for they were all Catholics. The surprise of the Holy Father and all those present was equalled by their emotion at this unexpected announcement of the religion of Nazare Agha. The General then presented his Sovereign's letter to the Holy Father, and, from the French translation of this epistle of a Moslem, and a semi-barbaric potentate, many an European potentate would be shamed from the liberality of opinion it expresses, and the kind protection it earnestly promises towards the Catholics of Persia. The Shah addresses his Holiness as a Sovereign, not as the prisoner of the Vatican. The Pope gave the Persian envoy a cross, and a watch encased in an elegant casket. "The cross," said his Holiness, "represents the one I bear, and which we all must bear to gain entrance to heaven. The watch will mark the passing hours between this and eternity, which will open to us our real home." General Nazare Agha was much moved, and expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Holy Father, who blessed him ere he retired.

A monument is to be erected in Rome to Giordano Bruno, a famous apostate, of whom the celebrated but by no means orthodox writer, Carlo Botta, said in his Italian history: "Giordano Bruno was the author and propagator of many blasphemous and mad doctrines. He was vacillating in his opinion. In Germany he was a Lutheran, in Geneva, a Calvinist, and he turned Catholic at the signal of danger when in a Catholic country." He used to call the Pope "The Vicar of the Devil," and once he styled the infamous Elizabeth of England, "The only Diann, the real Virgin. Botta tells us that he even called the 'Devil' a good fellow, and preached him up in a favorable light." Such was the man to whom the "regenerators" of Italy propose erecting a monument in the capital of the Catholic Church, and under the windows of the Vatican.

News from Milan gives us a sad picture of the state of morals in that lovely capital, which only a few years back was distinguished for the piety and good manners of its inhabitants. This year the churches in Holy Week were scarcely visited by men—women alone filled them. The theatres were opened, and some most indecent spectacles were tolerated; and on Good Friday a new opera bouffe of the most infamous description was given for the first time. Societies, however, are rapidly being formed for preventing the increase of crime and immorality. These are, of course, founded by Catholics, and conducted by conspicuous members of the clergy. The venerable Archbishop of Milan received some weeks ago a distinguished member of the Lutheran Church into the faith. In the meantime, the anti-Christian burial society, as it is called, is losing all ground, and will soon be heard of no more. The object of this association, which a month or so back made a great stir, was the re-introduction of the pagan custom of cremating or burning the dead. The people disapprove of this manner of disposing of the dead, and condemn it to such an extent that on several occasions funeral processions conducting bodies to be burnt have been loudly hissed as they passed along. Notwithstanding every imaginable device for the perversion of the people of this country, the infidels are not likely to make any very enduring impression, and a powerful reaction in favor of Catholicism is setting in. It is, however, noticed that Milan is now the most corrupt city in the land, and many letters have been lately published from English and American ladies, complaining of the shameful manner in which they are treated, even in day time, in the streets of the Lombard capital.

The wholesale defection of Protestants from common Christianity in Germany takes place quietly and without much demonstration; people simply abstain from frequenting places of worship and refuse all ministrations from their clergymen. "But, now and then, the intellectual leaders of infidelity, in order to spread their destructive doctrines, make a show of their numbers. Thus quite recently an assembly of 3,000 persons in Berlin declared openly and unanimously that they had separated from all religion, believed in no God, and promised to exercise all their influence to destroy among the people the absurd notions of the existence of a Divinity." In Prussia God may be blasphemed and denied with impunity; only those feel the severity of the law who speak disrespectfully of Bismark and his officials.

A despatch to the 'Evening Post' under date April 27 says:—"The despatches received to-day respecting the burning of a theatre in Rouen, France, tell a sad story of murder by architectural design. The story is an old one, oft repeated in the history of buildings designed to hold large audiences; but in the present case the conditions of disaster seem to have been more positive than usual. The fire was discovered before the public were admitted to the building, and there were only about 75 persons, members of the opera company, within the walls at the time, and yet the means of exit were so inadequate that this small body of persons, every one of whom must have been familiar with the passages of the building, were unable to escape. Eight corpses have been removed from the ruins, and 50 persons—two-thirds of the whole number in the house—were so badly injured that it was necessary to send them to the hospitals."

The Easter services in Paris were attended this year by enormous congregations. At Notre Dame the distribution of Holy Communion occupied eight priests for more than two hours. The other churches were equally well attended, and the principal ones so excessively crowded that at times entry to them was almost impossible. The throng at Notre Dame des Victoires was indeed so prodigious that thousands were unable to gain admittance, and at last a squad of police was found necessary to protect the entry and prevent accidents. It is noted by the French papers that religion, notwithstanding the change in Government, has never been so influential as at present in France.

A Maltese Catholic writes to the London 'Weekly Register' an account of the much-talked-of "refusal" by the Prince of Wales to lay the corner-stone of a "purely Catholic institution," which gives quite a different coloring to the affair. The correspondent, whose letter bears the date of April 24, says that the "Maltese millionaire" who founded the institution in question was so anxious that the Prince should lay its first stone that he telegraphed to India to obtain the consent of his Royal Highness, and received it in due time. His own Archbishop appears not to have thought of consulting, and it was not until about ten days before the ceremony was to take place that his Grace, whose co-operation had evidently been taken for granted, was invited to bless the first stone with the usual rites. The Archbishop at once declined, and, moreover, refused either to be present himself or to sanction the official presence of any of his clergy at a ceremonial, the chief actor in which was to be the head of the sect of Freemasons in the Queen's dominions. Here was a dilemma which nobody had foreseen, and on the Governor of Malta telegraphing to England for instructions, her Majesty the Queen at once sent back a peremptory command that the Prince should not be allowed to fulfil his proposed engagement. All this happened before the arrival of his Royal Highness, and the affair wears, in consequence, quite another aspect than that which it first assumed. The 'Register's' correspondent adds that nobody attributes any unworthy motive to the founder of the charity. He was simply indiscreet in allowing himself to be made a tool of by the Freemasons, who were anticipating with great glee the

official presence of a dignitary of the Church at a Masonic ceremonial, while at the same time they offered an insult to the religion of the country by the fact of a Protestant and a Freemason taking the chief part in the inauguration of a purely Catholic institution. Their little game was spoiled by the wisdom of the Archbishop of Malta and the good sense of the English Queen.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

AUCKLAND, July 20.

Mr. Corcoran, nephew of the landlord of the Greyhound Hotel, getting out of an upstairs window, apparently to reach the adjoining room, fell to the pavement, and was killed.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company's produce telegram confirms the late wool reports, and says:—Tallow, less trade demand; mutton, 42s; beef, 41s. Leather market flat; 4000 sides sold since last report; best showed 3d per lb. decline on previous rates; others in proportion. Wheat market firm.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 20.

The Provincial receipts and expenditure for the quarter ending June 30, show as follows:—Receipts, £453,345; expenditure, £173,666. The receipts include £131,062, balance from previous quarter; £41,858 from pasturage rents, £187,388 from land sales, and £66,870 from railways. The expenditure includes railway maintenance, £3885; and railway works, £28,847.

MELBOURNE, July 13.

Parliament opened on Tuesday. The Governor's speech stated that the estimated revenue had been fully realised, and the finance of the country was in a satisfactory condition. A number of Bills were promised, including an Electoral Bill, to alter some of the existing boundaries and equalise the districts; also bills to add about four more members to the Assembly, for railway extension, harbor trust, mining on private property, wines, beer, and spirit sale; land and education. No mention was made of any financial alteration, and none was proposed in the Council. The address was agreed to after a few remarks. In the Assembly no amendment was proposed, but in the course of the debate the speech was much criticised, especially for its omissions, and it was not favorably received by the Press generally.

The revenue returns for the year, show a total of £4,322,000 with an increase of £190,000.

The Government refuse to receive Messrs. Stevenson's invoices without a proper heading, and their goods, which are constantly arriving, remain unopened, doing a great injury to their business.

Three bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the *Geltwood*. It is now almost certain that no lives were saved.

Rain is very much wanted in all the Australian Colonies. The average fall for the last half year is the lowest since 1848.

Meat and vegetables are getting very dear.

Sullivan is said to have left the Colony.

Sewell was sentenced to five years.

Mr. John Gavin Duffy has been admitted as an attorney.

July 17.

The proceedings in Parliament so far are very mild. The address in reply was carried without a division, and after very little discussion. The New Electoral and Education Bills have been introduced.

Captain Cooper, of the barque *Armistice*, well known in the New Zealand trade, has been found dead in the Yarra, having probably fallen into the river when leaving his ship.

About £150 has been subscribed for Dr. Van Hemert's orphans at Dunedin, and further subscriptions are being received.

The mail steamer grounded on leaving Adelaide, but got off in a few hours.

Our rainfall this year is seven inches below the average, and the same is the case in all the Australian Colonies. This, coupled with the great fall in the price of fine wool, is not hopeful for the squatters.

The weather is magnificent, being very cold and clear, with dense fogs at night.

SYDNEY, July 21.

The steamer *Egmont*, from Noumea, brings news of the murder of the captain of the labor vessel *Lucy* and Adelaide, of Brisbane, by the natives of St. Bartholomew, New Hebrides. The Government agent, who went ashore with the captain, escaped to a neighboring village, where he was protected.

In the Assembly the Postmaster-General said that the New Zealand Government wished to modify the Pacific Mail Service, but no proposals have been received from the contractors, except as to changing the route.

Severe floods are reported from Queensland, doing much damage to property and railways. An engine capsized on one line, and four men were seriously injured.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 22.

Mann's butcher's shop was burglariously entered last night, and £8 stolen.

A new bi-weekly paper, called the '*Akaroa Mail*,' has been started at Akaroa.

BLUFF, July 22.

A trial of Captain Thos. Thomson's patent boat lowering apparatus was made here to-day. A boat secured for sea was put into water ten feet deep, clear of the side, by men who had never seen it before, in eight seconds; and with oars was put out in fifteen seconds. Nautical men of standing, who witnessed the lowering pronounced it superior to anything known.

TAURANGA, July 24.

A terrible S.E. gale has been blowing since noon yesterday. The sea made a clean breach over the sea-wall on the strand, im-

peding traffic. The debris of boats was caught in the wharf piles. Cottages were unroofed and fences blown down in all directions. The gale is abating.

RIVERTON, July 24.

At a public meeting, attended by most of the influential residents of the district, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That this meeting support the shire boundary fixed by the delegates appointed by the Riverton Town Council and the Aparima Road Board, and are utterly opposed to the boundary proposed in the Bill; that it is of the utmost importance that the harbor of Riverton be improved, and that the Riverton Harbor Board be endowed with a large grant of land; they recommend at this meeting that the most effectual method of abating this rabbit nuisance will be for the Government to pass a measure making it compulsory for every owner or occupier of land to destroy or keep down the rabbits on his own holding, and that the Government appoint an officer to enforce the same."

SYDNEY, July 22.

Two schooners and a ketch were wrecked off the coast during the last gale. One man was drowned, and a heavy sea washed 500 sheep overboard from the steamer *Boomerang*, coming from Brisbane.

At Warinalda a frightful flood is reported, during which 300 cattle were washed down the M'Intyre river.

July 24.

Further particulars of the Queensland floods report loss of life at Warwick, and the rescue of seventy-one persons at Dalby. In portions of the country the floods were the highest ever known.

The barque *Anna* and the brig *Isabella* were wrecked at Port Stephens. The crew of the former were lost.

A Committee of influential citizens has been appointed to decide upon the most suitable manner in which to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Featherston.

Only one wire was working north of Wellington yesterday, telegraph communication being much interrupted.

It is believed that alluvial gold has been discovered in a creek at Waimuomata, about ten miles from Wellington.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 25.

A fearful easterly gale occurred last night, accompanied by the heaviest rainfall experienced for years. The extent of damage done is not yet ascertained, but the low lying portions of the borough are under water still. The Karaka Creek was so flooded that large logs were brought down, and these, coming in contact with the struts of the bridge in Pollen-street, weakened the structure, and the road sank about a foot on one side of the street, which will necessitate almost a new bridge being built. The Thames School is surrounded to such a depth that it is unapproachable. Culverts and open drains are much injured, and there have been several landslips.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 25.

The Acclimatisation Society voted a sum of money to-day for the introduction of humble bees from England.

SYDNEY, July 25.

Great floods have occurred in the Clarence District. Two villages were entirely submerged, and several persons drowned. Hundreds are reported to be starving in the public buildings. There is nothing but wreck, ruin, and desolation everywhere.

A branch of the Bank of New Zealand has been opened at Newcastle.

SYDNEY, July 26.

The steamer *Queensland*, from Foo-Chow to Melbourne, with 1,400 packages tea, has arrived here. She reports ten vessels loading for the Colonies.

The Clarence floods are subsiding.

An affray between the blacks and black troopers is reported from Queensland. Several of the latter have been wounded.

The '*Budget*' shows the revenue exceeds estimates. The customs' excise, and territorial revenue show an increase, and the prosperous state of the Colony is altogether satisfactory, although the estimated loss of a million on the decline in wool will affect all classes.

Kingsborough's non-appearance on the training-ground during the past few days has affected his position as first favourite for the Metropolitan.

The Government have despatched a steamer to the Clarence River for the relief of the sufferers by the flood.

Five letter-pillars have been broken open and a number of letters abstracted.

MELBOURNE, July 26.

The Exhibition Commissioners ask the Colonial Treasurer for an additional vote to save the credit of the Colony at Philadelphia.

NAPIER, July 26.

The flood is subsiding, and railway through traffic has been resumed. The river at Petane is higher than in January. It has overflowed its banks, and has done damage along the valley, telegraph posts washed down and the wires submerged. The Poverty Bay line of communication with Gisborne has been stopped since Monday.

Subscriptions are on foot for the officers and crew of the barque *Coq du Village*. About £100 has been collected.

Cairo is the most Mohammedan city in the world. It has the finest library of Moslem literature, and its printing press has a reputation wherever the name of Mohammed is revered. There are upwards of 500 mosques in the city. The chief of them is called Al-Azhar (the splendid), and has 10,000 enrolled students, who are instructed in theology, law and mathematics. But although Cairo is externally more religious even than Mecca, the faith of the people in their system is dying out.

GREAT JEWELLERY SALE

ON

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,

(Opposite Chief Post-office.)

PROCTER'S MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELLERY.

STERLING SILVER, AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Without Reserve.

R O B E R T B A R E
AUCTIONEER.

"NAME OF GOD" IN FORTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, beautifully done in Gold Letters on toned Cabinet-sized Cards, suitable for Albums or Small Frames.

PRICE—ONE SHILLING—By Post, 1s 3d.

J. A. MACEDO, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. C. S. REEVES respectfully solicits the votes and interest of the Ratepayers.
POLLING DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD PROX.

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD
Per Dozen 110s.
COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.
" of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.
Vineyards, S.A.
TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.
H O G G & H U T T O N,
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, Schoolmistress, **TABLET** Office.

TEACHER WANTED for the **CATHOLIC SCHOOL** at Cromwell. Applications, accompanied with references, to be made to the Rev. **FATHER KEHOE**, from whom further particulars regarding Salary, &c., can be obtained.

N O T I C E .

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

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETYOffice—**GEORGE STREET** (Four doors from Sub-Branch Bank of New Zealand).**A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.**

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

THE **TABLET**, Vol. 3, FOR SALE. Bound copies of the above, also a few copies of vol. 1 and 2; price, £1 5s.

N O T I C E .

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

N O T I C E .

Mr. Murray, our collector and canvasser, will visit Invercargill and its neighbourhood in about a fortnight.

D E A T H .

H E A L E Y.—On the 25th July, at the Royal George Hotel, George-street, Maurice Healey, native of Tralee, Ireland, late clerk at Messrs. Keast and M'Carthy's; aged 54 years. (Home papers please copy.)

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending July 26th, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Father McGuinness, Wellington	...	...	0 7 0
Mr. Crerar, Hokitika	...	...	4 0 0
" Nash, Manuka Creek	...	...	0 12 6
" J. Ford Riverton	...	...	1 17 6
" J. Vaughan, Invercargill	...	...	1 5 0
" P. Duddy, Taranaki	...	...	0 12 0
" W. Hawkins, Dunedin	...	...	1 5 0
" Graham, Waimate	...	...	1 11 6
" J. Kersley, Naseby	...	...	2 10 0
" O. Louis, Dunedin	...	...	0 12 6

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL FOR ENGLAND.

At the present moment there is not much probability of securing attention to the subject of education. Not that the people feel little interest in it, but because other more stirring questions are just now engrossing the public mind. The day is not far distant when the education question will assert itself and become the leading topic; but certain financial questions affecting the entire colony, and the great questions of Abolition and Separation must be finally disposed of first.

Nevertheless it strikes us, if it were only for the purpose of putting the matter on record, it is now our duty to place before our readers and the public some account of the New Education Bill, introduced into the Imperial Parliament, and of the principles on which it is founded.

The principle of National Education in England is denominational, and this principle the Government of the country is determined to maintain. It is true, indeed, there are school boards in some few places, and some purely secular schools. But these are exceptions sanctioned by the Legislature to meet exceptional cases; and the Government is determined the secular principle shall not be extended beyond the extreme cases to which it was originally intended to apply.

England encourages and aids denominational schools, and the present Government proposes to increase the aid already given to these schools in poor localities. But knowing that there is a mass of ignorance, which is beyond the reach of denominational exertion, the Imperial Parliament authorised the election of school boards and the imposition of rates to supplement denominational schools, and bring the means of primary education to the gutter children. The policy of this measure, however, is that school boards should not only not interfere with the schools of the denominations, but should not even become rivals to them.

Lord SANDON, the vice-Chairman of the Board of Education, or rather of the Committee of the Privy Council having charge of education in England, in introducing the new Bill declared that he would not accept the proposals of the Birmingham League as to the enforcement of compulsory attendance at schools, emphatically declaring that School Boards had been comparative failures. This is very important, and we commend it to the attentive consideration of colonial statesmen. His Lordship went further, and stated the fact that School Boards have been an enormously expensive machinery, and that the results have not been commensurate with the outlay.

Consequently, in the face of such an experience, the Government could not recommend, could not even suggest, the establishment of School Boards universally throughout the country, for to do so, "would be," says Lord SANDON, "to sound the knell of every voluntary school in the kingdom, and would lead to that which, I think, the whole country abhors and detests,—a general system of secular education." Further on in his speech, he says, "Nothing would be done to strike a blow at religious teaching"; and, he added, "I hope and believe that religion will remain one of the main features of the teaching of this country."

There is one other passage which we must not omit. "I wish," he says, "I could express more than a hope, but I trust that any proposals will be carefully watched, which may tend to undermine the provisions for religious teaching."

The policy of the new Education Bill is to discourage the establishment of new School Boards, to encourage denominational schools, to give great additional aid to these in poor localities, and to make regulations for securing a better attendance of children at school. This is a wise policy. The

Government of England not only permits all to come to its aid in the matter of the education of the masses, but holds out a premium to the various denominations to maintain and establish denominational schools. And it is only when these denominations are unable to meet the wants of the rising generation that it permits—nay, reluctantly permits—the existence of School Boards and secular schools. Denominationalism, then, is the leading feature, indeed, the very principle, of the law of England in reference to popular education, and Secularism is the exception—a deplorable exception—which nothing but the gravest necessity can excuse or tolerate.

All wise statesmen, as well as all true Christians, will applaud the determination of the English Government to uphold the principle of denominational education. It is the only principle that can secure the moral and intellectual training of the masses, and the peace and well being of society. It is to be hoped that in the new Education Bill, which will be sooner or later proposed for this colony, the principle of denominationalism will be a leading characteristic. The various denominations of the colony should be encouraged and aided by the Government to establish schools, and purely secular schools should not be tolerated, except when there is no other provision made for primary education: and denominational schools should be the rule, secular schools the rare exception.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

WHEN, some thirty years ago, the people of Ireland began to emigrate to America in considerable numbers, and it was found that, according as they went out and got settled in their new homes, they sent back to those whom they had left behind means of following them, so that yearly the stream flowed wider and faster, it might well have seemed that, soon, not alone would the Irish race become extinct in their own land, but that also, by adopting strange customs in a foreign country and forming there new ties and new associations, they would totally lose their nationality and become American citizens, and American citizens only.

But experience has amply shown how false would have been any such expectations. It is quite true that the Irish immigrant has cast in his lot with the great nation that befriended him in the hour of his adversity, and identified his hopes and prospects with those that lie open before it; but still he retains, in all its freshness, his affection for the land of his birth, and has so impressed the hearts and minds of his children with love for this, that America appears to present the strange spectacle of a country containing within her a people possessed of a double nationality; and Ireland, instead of being stripped of her children and left desolate, finds herself the mother, not only of those born upon her soil, but likewise of a newly-arisen nation that grows mightier every day. On all sides the signs of this are evident. The details of Irish life are reported at the other side of the Atlantic even more fully than they are in the country where they occur; the history of the venerable land is there repeated over and over again, and her natural features are minutely described, so that even the very wild flowers that carpet her hills and dales find a tongue to sound their praises. And it is well that it is so, for these recollections appeal to the highest natures of the men who cherish them.

Although, perhaps, it may be slightly at variance with the spirit of the age, we cannot but think that it is of no little advantage for individuals or societies to have noble antecedents on which to look back, and for nations in like manner to retain memories of times gone by of which they may justly be proud. It seems to us that such recollections must in some sort avail as safeguards against temptation and as further incentives to worthy courses; and, where there are so many attractions of an opposite tendency as there are to be encountered daily, surely all such, be they never so trifling, are still of some value. We hail it, then, as a feature of much importance in the character of the Irish-American that he looks back with love and reverence upon the country of his fathers, for, in doing so, the purest feelings of his nature find healthy exercise in embracing a worthy object, and thus become strengthened and intensified. Nor does this in any way interfere with his loyalty to the great nation of which he is a member actually, his interest in its welfare is not lessened, nor are his actions towards its advancement hampered; on the contrary, he is the better qualified to work for its good, inasmuch as he is a better man than he otherwise would have been.

We should, therefore, gladly see like sentiments of veneration towards their far-off home fostered in the hearts of their children by all Irishmen in these Colonies. In this they may well imitate their brethren in America, assured that they are doing a good work, and one that will alike be profitable to those immediately concerned and to the community in general. Moreover they would thus aid in forming a tie of brotherhood, of whose universality some vainly dream and bombastically declaim, but which would become widespread in hereafter uniting together at least large sections of nations otherwise distinct.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE are pleased to see that the report of the Inspector of Public Schools in Nelson so favourably mentions a number of Catholic schools. Of St. Mary's boys' school, Nelson, under the direction of Mr. Richards, it is said, "Good order was maintained, under obvious difficulties, and the boys throughout were well taught, the arithmetic being exceptionally good. Not one boy in the first-class failed to solve correctly every question in the highest paper of arithmetic set." Of the girls' school, taught by Sisters of Mercy, we are told "This school well deserves the high reputation it has attained for good organisation and sound teaching." Of St. Mary's, Ahaura, also under the Sisters of Mercy, we find "Great improvement has been made in this school during the past year. The number of good readers has been nearly doubled, the hand-writing is more shapely, and no scholar in the first class failed to pass in an arithmetic paper which required a knowledge of proportion and practice." And of St. Patrick's, Charleston, conducted by Mr. O'Donahue, we read, "The present master had been at work only a month at the time of my last inspection. He had contrived, nevertheless, in that brief space to reduce to perfect obedience the rather unruly scholars with whom he had to deal."

WE have received from the Government printer No. 8 of Hansard LABRIKINISM continues to exhibit varied phenomena. Last week the inhabitants of Addington were alarmed by a fire which was kindled "for fun" by certain youths infected with this disorder, and by which an out-house was burned. Fowl-stealing, it appears, is also a favorite frolic in the same neighborhood.

THE earthquake shocks which were felt last week, evidently affected the bottom of the sea to a considerable degree, as when the City of New York was making the run from Lyttelton to Port Chalmers, it was observed, in one part of her course, that the water was muddy.

THE arrival of the s.s. Taupo at the Rattray street wharf is a marked event in the annals of Otago Harbor. This vessel belongs to the Union Company, and is the largest that has ever been moored at the wharf in question. Her advent was hailed with much satisfaction by the citizens of Dunedin, many of whom visited her in her new position, and were highly pleased with her superior fitting up and accommodation for passengers.

THE pity accorded to people suffering from sea-sickness is generally regulated by the belief that their agonies are wholesome. We are, however, warned that the affection in question is sometimes dangerous, by a melancholy occurrence that lately took place at Wanganui, where a young lady, who had gone there from Canterbury for the purpose of being married, died soon after landing, in consequence of having burst a blood-vessel in her illness on the passage.

THE Rev. J. Golden has opened a new church at Ohaupo, Auckland. The building is handsome, and does much credit to the inhabitants of the district where it has been erected. It is said to stand on a site, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded.

THOSE parties who were disposed to make capital out of the alleged touching of the s.s. City of San Francisco on a sand-bank at Port Chalmers, have no doubt been disappointed by the successful entry made by the City of New York. So timid had Captain Cavarly become, owing to the reports bruited about, and which are credibly affirmed to have no foundation whatever, as it is denied on competent authority that the City of San Francisco touched as asserted, that he prevailed upon the Chief Harbor Master to give him a written guarantee before he would allow his vessel to cross the bar, a most unnecessary precaution, since there was, in fact, not the least likelihood of any catastrophe occurring, as the sequel proved.

THE 'Melbourne Argus,' speaking of the rescued Fenian prisoners, says:—"The prisoners were actually taken away while wearing the convict garb by the master of an American ship, who despatched a boat ashore for the purpose. It is impossible to suppose that the man did not know very well what he was doing, and his proceedings are precisely as if a French boat were to run to the bill of Portland, and take away as many convicts from there as could crowd into her. The Imperial authorities are bound to take cognisance of the episode, and to demand substantial redress. We shall be told, no doubt, that the escaped convicts are political refugees, and attention may be drawn to the fact that Communist convicts frequently arrive in Australia without the permission of their gaolers. But the attempt at a parallel will deceive no one."

THE 'Westport Times' says:—"The English birds so numerous in and around Nelson have made their way across the ranges to the Coast, as evidenced by the number of green linnets observable in the paddocks at the Orawaiti, and even as near town as the gardens around the Rev. Father Walsh's residence. Between the Orawaiti and Waimangaroa Californian quail are becoming plentiful, and larks are heard on the Pahikis, although hawks make them their special prey, as at Waite's, Pahikis, and Addison's. While on the subject a reminder to the parents of lads in the district may not be out of place. Shanghai shooting is a favorite amusement among the youngsters, and the more tame the birds are the better shot they afford to these young

sons of a gun. Whether native or acclimatised all is game that comes within shot of these young prowlers, and there is reason to believe that they do mischief."

A NEW church has been opened at Ashburton in Canterbury. The Rev. Father Chervier, assisted by the Rev. Father Claffey, officiated on the occasion.

We have received from Mr. J. A. Macedo, of Princes street, a card on which the name of God is printed in forty-eight languages. The letters are appropriately and tastefully gilded, and the card is extremely well designed and finished. Of the study which it presents it is needless to say that it is of deep interest.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. G. Eve is prepared to furnish gentlemen with clothing of superior make, and good material at moderate prices. Mr. Eve declares himself fully satisfied of the necessity of combining the useful with the agreeable, and while he pays particular attention to the cut of the various garments made in his establishment, he further takes care that they shall be thoroughly serviceable.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, DUNEDIN BRANCH, No. 73.

A SUMMONED meeting of the above Branch was held on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the advisability of forming a District for the Otago and (if possible) Canterbury Branches. The attendance was not large, only about thirty members being present. Possibly the inclemency of the weather prevented many from attending. The usual routine business having been disposed of, Bro. J. Cantwell moved—(1.) That in the opinion of this Branch, steps should be at once taken towards forming a Board of Management for the Otago Branches. (2.) That a committee of seven members be appointed from this meeting to revise the present District Board Laws, with a view to framing suitable laws for the guidance of a Board of Management. (3.) That the Committee have power to communicate with the several Canterbury Branches, inviting their co-operation, and also to respectfully request them to be included in the proposed Otago District. Bro. J. J. Connor seconded the resolution, which was strongly supported by Bro. Bourke and the President, at the same time expressing the opinion that nothing should be done towards severing connection with the Executive Directory. On the resolution being put, the President declared it carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the object set forth in the resolution, Bros. J. J. Connor, J. Cantwell, Gallagher, Murray, Brennan, Bourke, and Connellan—five to form a quorum. The committee will hold their first meeting this evening at 8 p.m., when it is hoped every member will be present.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the TABLET.

SIR,—Now that the most important of the half-yearly business of the above Society has drawn to a close, there are still some very important matters the members of the New Zealand Branches must not lose sight of, viz., representation at the Annual Meeting next February, and the keeping of their funeral funds in the colony, then the formation of Boards of Management, as also many other important matters connected with the management of the Society. Having had the honor of representing New Zealand in Melbourne, as a member of the Directory, I may from time to time, with your kind permission, give some useful information, if I see that the members take an active part in their own interests. I am glad to see the Dunedin Branch is taking an active part in bringing the subjects above alluded to prominently before the members of their Branch. I must confess, without wishing to give offence to other Branches, that they have always taken a leading part in the business of the Society. Bro. Cantwell, their Secretary, takes every opportunity to forward the interest of the Society in New Zealand. In reference to the first subject, that of representation, I may at once inform the members of branches under the E.F., as all the New Zealand branches are, that they have no standing at the Annual Meeting; they have been represented up to the last meeting by custom or courtesy. There is no rule that gives them power to be represented as Branches of the E.D. The second is more important, that of keeping the funeral fund in the colony. I have it on the best authority that, by the New Zealand Friendly Societies' Act, it must be kept in the colony, and the trustees are responsible for every shilling that leaves it; there is not a rule in the laws that I can find that obliges them to forward it to Melbourne. I will try and suggest a remedy for this the greatest of all grievances; I would recommend that two Boards of Management be formed in New Zealand (not District Boards as they do not work well, as I can prove, but time or space will not permit it here), with three Trustees and a paid Secretary to each. If this be carried out, it will entitle New Zealand to representation at the Annual Meeting within the meaning of the rules; it will entitle them to the interest arising from their own funeral fund by keeping it at home; it will entitle them to a reduction in the quarterage, from 4d. to 1d. per member to the E.D. I may state that all the Branches in New Zealand are entitled to a drawback of threepence per man for quarterage for the last 12 months. (See last Annual Meeting Report.) I could say a great deal more on this subject, but will not trespass on your valuable space at present, I will wait to see what action, if any, may be taken. As I have taken an active part in the business of the Society both here and in Victoria for the last seven years, as I had the honor of representing New Zealand in the E.D. at four Annual Meetings, I hope it will not be considered presumptuous on my part to offer a few suggestions on the manage-

ment of the Society. If some action be not taken at once (and I must say it cannot be taken too soon, as things are in a critical state in Melbourne), I will quietly retire from a profitless occupation, namely, taking an active part in the business of the H.A.C.B.S. Many thanks for allowing me to trespass so much on your valuable space.—I remain, &c.,

Napier, July 12, 1876.

P. G.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

COMMENTING on the Culturkampf, a contemporary says: If the Church were a human institution she must necessarily disappear under the influence of such an ordeal. But the circumstances show that she is only being purified, rendered more united and steadily strengthened, by the same influence, under but a further application of which Protestantism is fast disappearing. Her trials are producing numerous conversions of hitherto luke-warm Catholics, and are winning others from the ranks of heresy, whilst Protestantism is rapidly fading out of existence. The statistics of baptisms and marriages accompanied by the religious ceremony in the city of Berlin for the second quarter of 1875, compared with those of the same quarter of 1874, will bear out this latter statement. The Protestant baptisms of last year included only 3,232 boys 3,290 girls, against 5,087 boys and 4,955 girls in 1874, showing a total decrease of 3,520, though the entire number of births was greater during the second quarter of last year than that in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The decrease in marriages accompanied by the religious ceremony was 2,157, these being last year only 1,162, while the receivers of the Lord's Supper have fallen from 29,541 to 10,195. It is not wonderful that German Protestants like Gaurin should awaken to the truth that this war against the Catholic Church is a war against Christianity.

As we have said, the enemy has once more outwitted himself in his warfare against God and his Church. Bismarck has, unintentionally, of course, lent a hand to the Pope in extirpating liberal Catholicism and in recalling honest Protestants to the faith, and he has helped to carry into effect even the teachings of the Syllabus and of the Vatican Council. Our enemies are slow in taking the advice of the sage Gamaliel: "Refrain from those men and let them alone; for if their design or work be of men, it will fall to nothing; but if it be of God, you are not able to destroy it, lest, perhaps, you be found to oppose God." That it is of God is manifest from its having withstood the hostile attacks of the world, and that it will withstand them we have the assurance of Christ himself: "And the rain fell and the floods came, and they beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock."

THE NEW CONTINENT.

In the 'Popular Science Monthly' for April is an article by Prof. C. C. Merriman, entitled, "The Polar Glaciers," which narrates some facts but recently discovered, and records some remarkable conclusions. A condensed summary of these facts and conclusions will prove of interest to all.

The centre of gravity of the earth is the centre of the sphere formed by the surface of the oceans—making slight allowances for polar flattening, it is a point equally distant from the level of the sea on all sides. In each hemisphere the sea level in the same latitude would be at the same distance from the centre, and whatever excess of visible land there is in one-half must be balanced by some corresponding weight in the other half. And it is evident that this counterpoising weight must, in fact, be land, supposing, as is almost certainly the case, that the hemispheres are equally heavy according to bulk. It therefore follows to a mathematical demonstration that there is exactly the same weight of land projected above the water in both hemispheres.

But the map of the world, as geographers have outlined it, shows that there is apparently a vast preponderance of land north of the equator. Humboldt estimated that Asia stands at the average height of 1,150 feet above the sea; South America, 1,130; North America, 750; Europe, 670. The average height of the whole—omitting Africa and Australia, which are about as much south as north of the equator—is 920 feet. There are in the northern hemisphere 44,000,000 square miles known to geographers; in the southern, about 16,000,000—little more than a third as much—leaving a difference of 28,000,000 square miles averaging 920 feet high.

But as there is the same visible excess of water on the southern side that there is of land on the northern, and as the depth of the sea is about the same, it follows that the weight of the excess of submerged land in the northern hemisphere must be added to the 28,000,000 square miles, doubling the height of it, and making it at least 1,840 feet above the average level of the southern continents and oceans' depths. What is there south of the equator to balance this? We must have something, or the earth would not maintain its poise. There must be something on the southern side to balance the orb and make the water level possible.

This balancing weight is estimated by Professor Merriman to lie on that vast unexplored and inaccessible region, as large as North America, that cups and surrounds the southern pole. But supposing this 8,000,000 miles within the antarctic circle to be land, it would still require over it all an average thickness of two and a half miles of solid ice to make the southern hemisphere equal the northern in weight. This vast iceberg Professor Merriman believes to exist.

The voyages of explorers thereaway seem to confirm this hypothesis. They have not been able to penetrate the high and formidable ice barrier which masks this desolate region. No sign of animal life or vegetation is there, while within the arctic circle at the north there are numerous settlements and whole races of men. In the north sledges have penetrated within 600 miles of the pole; in the

south no man ever ventured within 1,500 miles. What causes this great difference? The explanation is plain.

Owing to its eccentric movement around the sun our northern summer is some eight days longer than our winter, while in the south the winter is eight days longer than the summer. This sixteen days makes such difference, which is emphasized by the additional fact that during the long southern winter the earth is farthest from the sun.

Thus year after year, for a long period, there has been a steady accumulation of ice material about the south pole, adding weight to that hemisphere. Then as this weight of ice increased the earth's centre of gravity has gradually moved to the south, and the waters fluent and obedient to gravitation have slowly gathered into southern seas, covering the lowlands of the south. At the same time this transfer of weight from the north has drawn the waters away from the Arctic regions and left the scabars and shoals to project and become habitable. But this state of things is not always to go on. The north is not always to bask in the longest summer.

The earth, in addition to its diurnal and annual revolutions, has a slow wobbling of its axes in the heavens. It is precisely as when one touches the rim of a top in rapid motion, the upper end of the stem describes a small circle. So the mighty sun lays hold of the protuberant rim of the great terrestrial top, and it begins to oscillate in the long period of 21,000 years. That is to say, on December 21, 1248, the earth made its nearest approach to the sun; and it will approach equally near in 10,500 years from that time, or in the year 11,748, on the 21st of July. In the period comprising the first case our northern winters are short and mild and our summers long and sunny. During the period of which the year 11,748 will be the middle, our winters will be severe and our summers short. The northern hemisphere is now losing its great summer. In about 10,000 years it will be in the midst of its great and terrible winter. Then the southern hemisphere will be full of sunlight and prolonged warmth.

Now let us see what would result from this. The melting of a mile in thickness of the ice-cupola of the south pole would raise the sea-level at the north pole 300 feet, at London 200 feet, and at New York 200 feet. If the whole ice-cupola were removed and an equal quantity deposited at the north pole, there would be a deepening of the sea at the arctic circle of 1,500 feet; at New York of considerably more than 10,000 feet.

Thus it is seen that, as certainly as terrestrial revolutions continue, in the course of 10,000 years there must come an entire reversal of polar conditions. The southern waters must be drained off to make the oceans of an opposite hemisphere. New lands, enriched with the sediment of a hundred centuries, will rise up to extend the borders of the old south continents, and islands joining together will expand into mainlands. At the same time the northern continents must be in a great part submerged and their summits and ranges become the bleak islands and the bold headlands of a tempestuous ocean. Central Asia, with its broad table lands, may still retain the name of a continent; but beyond a few out-lying islands there will be no Europe and but little of North America left. The Atlantic waters will stand 500 feet over Lake Superior, and will wash the base of the Rocky Mountains in all their length. A new Gulf stream may again, as it must often have done before, flow up the Valley of the Mississippi; returning the deltas to the prairies and remaking the beds of the garden of the world. These are no idle or impossible fancies. Not only are they results of rigorous calculation, but they accord perfectly with the unmistakable evidences which the ocean has left on all our land of its recent work and presence.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF BERLIN.

A MISSIONARY of the Protestant Church gives a deplorable account of the religious and social condition of Berlin in the 'Church Gazette': "The missions of the state," he says, "lately enabled us to have a deeper look into the interior condition of the population. The experiences made on this occasion have procured us the certitude that spiritual misery has gained a frightful extension among the poorer classes. Their views of life show that the most absurd materialism has replaced the Holy Scripture. Among the working-classes the belief has got a footing that men are but animals, only with a little more sense, and we frequently hear the scornful remark: 'Do you think we are still stupid enough to believe in the immortality of a soul?' The distinction of position and fortune, the different adversities of life, contribute to undermine the belief in God. They consider religion good enough for children, but mere nonsense for grown-up people. We can well imagine that such ideas cannot further Christianity. 'Christ was a good man,' said one of the workmen to me, 'but he preached too much of loving our neighbors, whilst everybody ought to love themselves best.' I only quote these expressions to illustrate the general decay of religion. It is fortunately not only among the lower classes, but it is equally increasing among the so-called well educated. Only lately I heard in good society the hope expressed that thirty years hence there will be no more clergymen, because nobody wants to study theology; 'and how pleasant that will be,' said a man of high standing, 'when all the churches be turned into places of amusements.' Many, even ladies, boast of not having been to church since their childhood. The Bible is not true, they say, and the life after death a fable, but when such impious people are on their death-bed, and when we are sometimes called to them, we find nothing but despondency and despair. As people have neither the want nor the time for prayer, they also neglect to teach their children to pray. When we request our parishioners to attend the church and receive the sacrament, they tell us that common sense has now triumphed over faith, which is falsehood and swindling. Those who are not quite so bad have other excuses for not attending the church; the women say that their husbands prevent them from doing so, and the poor plead the want of proper clothes as an excuse.

The profanation of Sundays increases more and more; it seems as if the day of Our Lord was established in Berlin to indulge in pleasures, which are very often criminal. The desire of gain induces the proprietors of manufactories to compel the poor workmen to work on Sundays, and thus, between the burden of labor and pleasures, people forget that which is most necessary—their salvation. An accruing restlessness characterises now the populations of all large cities. It makes one uncomfortable to witness the discontent of the working-classes and their hatred against the rich. As long as they earn they never think of saving, and when they are out of work and suffer from poverty, they make their employers responsible for it. Another deplorable condition is that the ties of families are no longer respected, which must hasten social and moral ruin. The introduction of civil marriage has done great harm, because people in their ignorance will not understand that this new law does not release them from their duties to God, and the enemies of Christianity use it to confirm them in their belief. A great number of children remain unbaptised, or are only what they call christened by the magistrate. The Church has no longer a right to ask whether people are married by a minister of God or by secular authority. In one word, the confusion in this sphere is already great, and unconscientious people still increase it. "These are only a few sketches of the religious condition at Berlin," concludes the missionary. "Do not imagine that these few examples which I have given are exceptional cases; on the contrary, they could be counted by thousands. The few remarks which I have quoted are symptoms of an impiety which is predominating."

PARISIAN JOURNALISM.

THE Paris correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' writes to that journal on April 14: "A new journal—or, rather, an old one revived—the 'Gazette,' has lost no time in anticipating the efforts of the innumerable sheets which are about to court the favor of definitive Republicans. With a gentleman at its head who was for many years the right-hand man of M. de Villemessant, editor of the 'Figaro,' the 'Gazette' very naturally inspired some distrust in the men of the Third Republic. But M. Alfred d'Aunay was not to be balked by such a trifle as his antecedents. He declared that after having passed the best of his days with Bonapartists, Royalists, and the intimate friends of Henry Cinq, he had come to the conclusion that their morals and customs were not calculated to regenerate France. Henceforth he was a Republican, and those who dared to suggest that he was anything else would have to answer for their temerity in a mortal combat. Nobody, however, thought it worth his while to take up the challenge—perhaps because no one had any doubts as to the sincerity of a conversion so rapidly performed, and perhaps, also, on account of the very innocuous character of the political leaders publishing in the 'Gazette.' Be this as it may, one thing is certain, and that is the enterprising spirit displayed by the new editor in the conduct of his journal. On finding that light political articles wherein the new régime was supported in the fantastic style proper to the 'Figaro,' when it treats its readers to a political *hors d'œuvre*, did not answer, M. d'Aunay ventured upon another tack. He offered to every six months' subscriber two books containing the history of the Revolution and the Empire by M. Thiers. The idea was by no means a new one, and yet some people who had never read the works, and thought it a good opportunity of giving a Republican tone to their library, bought the two huge volumes, and did not object to receive the 'Gazette' into the bargain. Now, there is no limit to the inventive genius of a journalist who has been trained by M. de Villemessant, and the veteran representative of the Parisian press was surely proud of his pupil when he saw on the walls of the city the following notice: "Read in to-morrow's 'Gazette' the article on a diamond, by M. Alfred d'Aunay." What was still a mystery to the public could be none to the experienced eye of the editor of the 'Figaro.' M. d'Aunay was going actually to hand over the counter a diamond ring to every one of his subscribers. Sure enough the next day the entire first page of the journal was taken up by an address to all the ladies of France, in which the writer promised that they should all wear a jewel of price if their husbands, brothers, and lovers would subscribe to the 'Gazette' for the year. In the middle of the sheet were the different models of stones specially cut for those who patronised the paper. The gold ring and diamond could be had for fifty francs on condition of receiving the 'Gazette' for a whole year. Not only the first sheet of the journal, which is daily filled with this interesting notice, carefully varied by the record of scenes between husband and wife on the subject of the gem, but the office of the 'Gazette' in the Rue Drouot has been turned into a regular jeweller's shop. All signs of the newspaper have disappeared: nothing but diamonds are to be seen. Small crowds collect in front of the windows and gaze intently upon these wondrous stones. M. Gambetta's modern Athenians will now be able to wear rings on their fingers, and if the Republic lasts there is no reason why the 'Gazette' should not supply them with all the other necessities of Athenian life. *Qui vivra verra*. It may be that M. d'Aunay is destined to become the victim of his passion for adorning Republicans, and that the extraordinary circulation of the new diamonds may render him unable to pay the expenses of his journal.

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

A WONDERFUL SUBTERRANEAN PALACE.

RECENT proceedings in the Hungarian Parliament disclosed a most remarkable discovery. The story, as condensed, from the official reports is that two peasants, from the village of Ivan Egerzeg, near the ancient city of Neszprim, and not far from Lake Balaton, came to Pesh, and to a jeweller, offered some broken fragments of what evidently was some very old golden ornament for female wear, probably a bracelet or band for the upper arm. The jeweller questioned the shepherds, and their answers being unsatisfactory, he had the men arrested on suspicion of being thieves. On the examination they told a tale which was so astonishing that it was communicated to the Minister of the Interior, and this functionary ordered an investigation by scientific officers. The information of the shepherds was, that in the woods skirting Ivan Egerzeg, where they had some huts for shelter when out at night, they had been digging at a little hill. Suddenly they came upon what appeared to be a square structure of brick walls, with a stone covering the aperture. Removing this stone, they found that these walls enclosed an opening into the earth, and resolved to sound its depth. Lowering a stone tied to a rope, they ascertained that the shaft, about three feet in diameter, or nine square feet, descended perpendicularly to a depth of over a hundred square feet. The pebble they had lowered reached what seemed like a stone floor beneath, and from the sound itself they judged that this opening must lead to some subterranean cavern or hall. A day or two afterwards the shepherds were again at work. They prepared a small square board, freighted with stones, and in the centre of it they placed three lighted candles. This they let down through the shaft, and by the light of the candles they saw distinctly that the inner sides of the shaft were smooth and apparently ended in some large apartment. They next prepared a rope ladder of the requisite length, securing several lanterns, and then one of them let himself down the shaft. At the bottom he stood in wonderment as he gazed upon a large square hall, the walls covered with faded paintings, chairs, benches and tables standing around, ornamented with gold and ivory, and large heavy doors, hung on golden hinges, leading to other rooms. The shepherd climbed the ladder and told his companion of the discovery. Both of them went down together, and found themselves in a succession of rooms abounding with elaborately carved furniture of a style they had never seen before. In some of them were low, large stands, evidently once used for beds; there were also closets, bureaus containing armlets, rings, medals, coins, daggers, chains, swords, shields and helmets. There were also breastplates of leather, covered with iron and studded with ornaments in gold. Some of the armlets they took away, broke them up and carried them away to Pesh for sale, in which transaction they were arrested, as above stated. The officers of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior began their investigation under the ancient law which makes all such discoveries the property of the crown, and their report as communicated to Parliament, is still more startling. Their researches clearly establish it as a fact that this subterranean structure was undoubtedly an old Roman castle, built many centuries before the Huns and Magyars left their Asiatic homes to invade this part of Europe. This section of Hungary was the province of Pannonia, of the Roman Empire, and in the vicinity of Lake Balaton there was a large permanent Roman camp, the agricultural and military settlements of the Roman extending for many miles, and traces of this Roman occupation, which continued down to the sixth century of the Christian era, have repeatedly been found. But how this vast structure, which is said to cover two acres, and built two stories high, with massive walls of stone and brick, was covered with earth to the depth of more than sixty feet, over which a forest of heavy timber had grown up—a forest, too, that is mentioned as existing in the oldest preserved chronicles of the kingdom, the officers have so far found, is impossible to account for. In one room several skeletons of human beings have been found, but the bones were too much decayed to indicate with certainty the race to which they belong. A thorough search of this wonderful building is now proposed. The shaft through which the first discovery was made is believed to have been either a chimney or an observatory or lookout, as iron hooks have been found fastened to the wall inside, to which means of ascent and descent were probably attached.

THE POLISH PERSECUTION.

THE Church of Poland has not ceased to suffer. Her martyrdom continues with unabated ferocity, and her glorious patience is still unexhausted. To read the Polish papers of the last two months, seems like perusing a chapter from the history of the Church of the Catacombs, and they, being placed under the control of the government, contain but a faint outline of the truth. As in the first centuries of Christianity paganism made a supreme effort to quench the light of faith, so schism is now in Poland endeavoring to accomplish the same impossibility. The renewal of the heroic struggle of years has begun, and with the same result. On the one hand we have to record Russian barbarity and violence, and on the other Polish and Catholic constancy and heroism. The question of the suppression of the United Greek Church is still *status quo*, notwithstanding the cruelty and iniquitous violence of the Russian officials. The massacres of Drelow and Pratalin only served to strengthen the faith and increase the spirit of resistance on the part of the unhappy inhabitants of Podlachia. They will not frequent the Russian Church or hold any communication with the Greco Russian priests. The spectacle is consequently presented of an entire people preparing for martyrdom. Recently the Russian mayors of the various villages, ordered that all children should be baptised in the Russian Church. The inhabitants refused obedience to the decree, and the soldiers received the command to take the little ones from their parents and baptise them by force. At Forespol a poor woman had her infant torn from her arms

by the military. She clung to it, and the soldier actually cut her fingers off with his sword, in order to force her to release the child. At Siedlec and at Biala 300 Catholics were recently arrested and sent into Siberia, for refusing to embrace the Orthodox religion as it is called. The mitred Abbot Zegera, and the priest Rososz Dmochowski have been banished and the churches which they served closed. The churches of Lesna, Koden, Mattora, Gorra, Rososz, Terespol, and Pratalin have been desecrated and those of Biala and Lesna converted into Russo Greek churches. The splendid monastery of Biala has been suppressed and turned into barracks for soldiers, the famous collection of pictures which it contained ruined, and its ancient cemetery desecrated and the bones of the dead scattered abroad, to enable the troops to dig a garden on its site. Governor Gromiecka, the principal author of the Podlachian excesses, which were so universally condemned last year, and which were even blamed by the Russian press, has been deposed, and, strange to say, he owes his downfall to the Russian Archbishop Joanicus, who was unable to tolerate his cynicism and cruelty. This estimable man, although a schismatic, when recently in Podlachia on a pastoral tour, was so disgusted at what he saw there that he publicly upbraided the Governor and Russian priests for their monstrous behaviour in persecuting the poor Catholics, and on his return to Warsaw, reported all he had seen to the Government in such a manner that it was obliged to remove Gromiecka, but at the same time it took care to translate Archbishop Joanicus to the distant see of Czernichow. It is to this gentleman that the Podlachians owe the temporary suspension of their persecution, which, however, is beginning again, now that his excellent influence is no longer exerted on their behalf. Many Catholic priests have been lately exiled, and not a few sent to Siberia. Amongst these was the Rev. V. Kalinsky, whose father was barbarously murdered by the Russians last year. This unfortunate priest actually died of starvation, for he was driven from his home penniless in the dead of winter to seek an asylum in some foreign country. He walked for many miles, but fell upon the road to Piotrkow, and was found dead some days afterwards, a martyr to the faith of Christ. It seems actually impossible that such horrors can be permitted in a century like the present, which boasts so much of its superior civilisation and toleration; but Russia appears to be a privileged country and is allowed to do with the people over whom she tyrannises as she chooses, without provoking much indignation even in free America and England. The truth is, we know and hear little about the evil doings of this vast empire, and good care is taken that we shall hear and know as little as possible. The Russian and Polish press dare not raise a complaint, and consequently the German, which obtains its news from them, tells but very little concerning the movements of the Russians in the interior of Poland. It is only through the exiles that we obtain genuine information, or by chance, as we did last year, through the American Ambassador. Our readers will remember that it is to Minister Jewell we owe the knowledge of the truth concerning those horrible massacres of Catholics in the interior of Poland, which produced so painful an impression throughout the civilised world.—*Catholic Review.*

A RACE WITH AN AVALANCHE.

It was four years ago last winter. I was coming down with a train loaded with cattle. The weather had been bad for weeks, and the snow lay deep, but was melting off fast in the warm weather that had lasted nearly a week. The ground was saturated, and I noticed that things looked shaky on the mountain. I was feeling my way carefully, thinking the track might spring, as the bed was wet and sloppy, when just as I got around the point of this ridge, I looked up, and it seemed to me that the whole mountain above me had broken loose. For hundreds of feet wide the hillside was in motion and charging down on me.

The slide started 100 yards above the track, and was coming right down on me like lightning. Rocks, trees, and snow drifts plunged down the face of the mountain with a thundering roar, and seemed bent on overwhelming us and burying us in the canon thousands of feet below, I was never so close to death before, although I have had my share of perils on the road.

For a moment I was stupefied, the danger was so great and escape so hopeless, but only for a moment. I determined not to die without an effort, but clapped on all steam, while the brakes were thrown off at the same time. You can see for yourself that the grade is heavy here, and can believe that we made fast time. The engine seemed to know her danger, and to gather herself for an effort, she leaning, quivering, and snorting down the grade in the maddest race I ever saw.

Down came the avalanche like lightning directly upon us, throwing up clouds of flying snow and splinters and rocks, and away flew the old engine like a thing of life and beauty, as she was, dragging the cars like the wind down the grade after her, abreast the slide. But it seemed doomed to be all in vain. The avalanche came faster every moment. It was almost upon us. The rocks began to bound against the cars and over them, and the train was hidden in a cloud of snow. But we were flying through the air now; the wheels seemed never to touch the rail, and just as I was giving up hope the engine rushed past the little point of land just back there where the little ravine comes down. This turned the current of the slide, so to speak, a little, and was our salvation.

The engine rushed past the point just as the slide reached the track, and a big pine, uprooted in the edge of the avalanche, fell across the next car to the last one, and crushed it. The track was swept away like a cobweb in a gale, the coupling of the cars broke, and the cars fell into the chasm left in the wake of the slide, and were carried down to the river a thousand yards below. What there is left of them lies there yet. The jerk made the engine and train jump the track, but she kept on her feet, and got off with a few bruises. That I account one of the greatest dangers I ever met in my twenty years of railroading.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE Christian archaeologists of Rome are overjoyed at another discovery recently made in some excavations near the railway station. These excavations are being made by the municipal authorities, for what they call purely scientific reasons, among which ancient Christian art has no part. Anything that speaks of the Church and Christianity is not considered as appertaining to science by the *liberals*. It is the desire of these Pagans, then, to uncover, if possible, the so-called *Mons Justitie*—Mountain of Justice. Instead of the mountain, an ancient Christian oratory appears. In the apse of the edifice there is a large fresco, representing the Saviour and the Apostles. The Saviour is seated in the midst of the Apostles, also seated. He wears a striped tunic, and the pallium. The figure is juvenile, and the face beardless. The head is surrounded by the nimbus. Near his feet are two scrolls, symbolical of the volumes of the Old and New Law. In the lower ground there are painted marine scenes, boats, fishermen, and all manner of fishes. This is a well-known and much used allegory in ancient Christian art. The style of the frescoes is of the fourth century. Apropos of the mania for Pagan discoveries to the contempt of Christianity, a word about the Colosseum. It is now two years since the Vandalic Rosa began his work of devastation in the arena, by first throwing down the Cross, and the Stations, and afterwards tearing up the whole arena. The water from a neighboring sewer came rushing in to interrupt his work of destruction. Two steam pumps, that worked night and day, were insufficient to keep the water out. At last they abandoned the Colosseum to its fate, and now the lower caverns are flooded with stagnant water, which emit a sickening effluvia, the effects of which are felt all over the neighborhood. The attention of the Board of Public Health being called to the matter, they have covered the water with planks. Still the sickening odor is felt, and, on an usually hot day, going to the Colosseum is extremely dangerous.

ROMANUS.

A SPLENDID PULPIT.

IN the Belgian section of the main building of the Centennial Exhibition is a great pulpit in carved wood, from the ateliers of Goyers Frères de Louvain. It is sixteen feet high, including the sounding-board or canopy, and is composed of no less than eighty pieces. The body is the half of a polygonal figure of ten sides, and therefore presents five faces. Each of these is adorned with a curved pointed arch. In the panels thus formed are five groups in high relief. First is the marriage of Mary and Joseph; then come in due order the Annunciation, the welcome given by Elizabeth to the Virgin, "Hail, thou art highly favored," the flight into Egypt, and a crowned figure placing a crown upon the head of the half-kneeling Virgin. In front of the pillars of each arch, there is a projection which serves as a base to religious figures, which are fully in harmony with the subject, although evidently belonging to a later date. The pedestals of these figures curve back boldly underneath as brackets, uniting with the tops of the pilasters that form the base. Between these pilasters are narrow, lanceolated panels, beautifully carved with leaves and berries, but unhappily the carving is identical in each panel, which is a high artistic fault. The capitals of the pilasters are more varied and are formed of different flowers and leaves. The forepart of the canopy is supported by pillars which rest upon the sides of the pulpit, the doorway of entrance being within the pillars. The cornice of the canopy is very richly carved with leaves and berries, and the ceiling is painted with rich colors on a gold ground in the Byzantine style. The effect is very fine. The three cases that follow are all filled with window glass engraved and stained, and in the rear is a most enormous plate glass mirror of oval form, which makes the human figure exceeding conspicuous in the vast area of its reflections. It is framed in red velvet with ornaments, and its ponderous weight is supported by a stout wooden arrangement.

On the 16th of May a meeting of the Catholics of Armagh was held in the Catholic Reading-room, for the purpose of establishing for the city and county of Armagh, a Catholic Registration Society. The meeting was large and representative. On the motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Rev. C. Quinn, P. P., the chair was taken by the Rev. T. Loy, P. P., amid applause. In the course of the speeches, the Rev. J. M'Grath, P. P., said:—"We have all the same feelings; the same political views and sympathies; and, therefore, I think it is very desirable that we should have a general provincial committee to look after the registration through the province. I think there is no foundation for the objection raised by Father Byrne that this association will split up the tenant-right societies. Who have taken the most interest in the tenant-right question? Was it the poor down-trodden and oppressed Catholics? I remember when Sharman Crawford, the father of the present member for the County Down, contested that county, and I know very many of the Catholics who sacrificed much to return him, and they suffered afterwards for it. They made far greater sacrifices than the Presbyterians did, and I recollect at Newry that the Presbyterian party, when they saw the Catholics come forward and all promise for Sharman Crawford, slunk away, and the election was lost. I am quite sure that even now they would be quite prepared to make as great sacrifices, but it will not be necessary. What we want is fixity of tenure at fair rent—(applause)—which, I believe, would be a settlement of the tenant-right question. Of course it is false to say that because Catholics and Protestants have a great interest in the final settlement of this tenant-right question, this association will disunite them who should be united on tenant-right. This association will not carry out its work after a political fashion; it only furnishes us with the means of ascertaining and combining our strength, but it leaves us all free to adopt whatever line of politics we select." (Applause.)

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Don't think yards and yards of ribbon, ruffles and lace, will add one particle to your real value. Don't make a walking milliner's shop, or jeweller's store of yourselves, covering all that is of true merit within you with that which will attract only the shallow-brained. Don't think sensible people are to be deceived with vain show; they look for beauty of heart and mind. Don't flatter yourself it is smart to affect ignorance of labor, or to be ignorant of it. Don't give the subject of matrimony a thought while in your teens, except to qualify yourself for the responsible position it places you in; you need all that time of your life to fit yourselves for it. You need to study books, the laws of life and health, to be well experienced in the culinary art, as perhaps the health and happiness of hundreds are depending on your knowledge of this. Don't give your time and talents to the world, or to seeking the things of time and sense that perish with their using. God has created you for a nobler purpose, and made you accountable for what He has given you.

The beginning of learning is humility. This teaches us many things; but those that follow do chiefly concern students. Make light of no science; be not ashamed to learn of any one; when thou art learned, do not look down upon others. Many have been led astray in wishing to appear learned before their time. They begin to pretend to be what they are not, and are ashamed to appear as they really are. I have known many ignorant of the lowest things, who will deal with none but lofty subjects, and think themselves great because they have read the writings, or listened to the sayings of great and learned men. "We have seen them," they are wont to say: "We have spoken with them; such a one knew us." Would that nobody knew me, and I knew all things.—*Hugh of St. Victor.*

Where men are subject to great and prolonged exposure to cold, says Dr. T. Lander Brunton, in the 'Practitioner,' experience has taught them the danger of taking spirits while the exposure continues. My friend, Dr. Fayer, told me that when crawling, through the wet heather, in pursuit of deer on a cold day he offered the keeper who accompanied him a pull from his flask. The old man declined, saying, "No thank you; it is too cold." The lumberers in Canada who are engaged in felling timber in the pine forests, living there all winter, sleeping in holes dug in the snow and lying on spruce branches covered with buffalo robes, allow no spirits in their camp, and destroy any that may be found there. The experience of Arctic travellers on this subject is nearly unanimous; and I owe to my friend, Dr. Milner Fothergill, an anecdote which illustrates it in a very striking way. A party of Americans crossing the Sierra Nevada encamped at a spot above the snow line and in an exposed situation. Some of them took a good deal of spirits before going to sleep, and they lay down warm and happy; some took a moderate quantity, and they lay down somewhat but not very cold; others took none at all, and they lay down very cold and miserable. Next morning, however, those who had taken no spirits got up feeling quite well, while those who had taken a little got up feeling quite wretched and cold, and those who had taken a good deal did not get up at all; they had perished from cold during the night. Those who took no alcohol kept their hearts warm at the expense of their skin, and they remained well; those who took much warmed their skin at the expense of their hearts, and they died.

St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborn, translated the Psalter about A.D. 700. St. Gurthlac, Hermit, translated the Psalter also about A.D. 714. St. Bede translated the New Testament and Psalter about A.D. 735. Aldred translated the Gospels before A.D. 800. Farman translated the Gospels before A.D. 1000. An unknown author translated them about A.D. 1000. Ælfric translated much of the Bible before A.D. 1000. Richard Rolle, Hermit, translated the Psalter into English about A.D. 1350. Epistles and Gospels translated by several about A.D. 1300. St. Mark, St. Luke, and several Pauline Epistles translated about A.D. 1350. The Bible, entire, about A.D. 1370. Wicliffe's translation A.D. 1380. Catholic version mentioned by Sir Thomas More about A.D. 1400. New Testament, published by English College at Rheims A.D. 1583. Old Testament, Douay, A.D. 1609-10. First Testament, which Catholics succeeded in printing privately in England A.D. 1738. Dr. Challoner's Bible A.D. 1749-50. First Catholic Bible printed in the United States, 1790.

The visit of Richard II. in 1398 to Ireland to avenge the death of his cousin, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and Lieutenant of Ireland, who had fallen in a skirmish in Leinster, has been chronicled in French by a Frenchman in the royal train. A copy of the chronicle among the Harleian MSS. contains some curious colored drawings representing different events in the campaign, three of which have been selected for reproduction in fac simile, in the forthcoming second volume of "Documents Illustrative of Irish History." The first of these drawings is supposed to represent the knightly of Henry of Monmouth, afterwards Henry V., though then but eleven years old. The royal army is depicted drawn out at the entrance of the dense woods in which the Irish had taken cover, and the king is laying the flat of his sword across the shoulders of the youth. Picture the second represents the parley between the Earl of Gloucester and the Irish chief MacMurrough; the third represents the arrival of three vessels with provisions from Dublin, and the rush made by the soldiers for them. The text of the chronicle describes the men as fighting among themselves, plunging into the sea, and parting with clothes and money for food and drink. On that day he believes, there were more than a thousand men drunk. In the drawing the scramble in the water is given with great spirit, and a sailor is depicted leaning over the bows of one vessel and holding out a loaf of bread to the nearest soldier; the other soldiers seem to wear an expression of profound indifference to the whole proceedings. The Harleian MS. from which these three specimens were selected, contains altogether sixteen similar pictures, forming very authentic representations of the persons and habits of that time.

WILLIAM REID,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT,

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa:



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Removed Temporarily to this Address during the Erection of New Premises in High Street.

FOR SALE, TREES.

Apples from 1 to 8 years old
Pears from 1 to 7 years old
Plums from 1 to 6 years old
Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Mulberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants—Red, White, and Black. Filbert Nuts, Walnuts, from 1 to 10ft. high. Thorn-quick. Privet Brier. Eumbea 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.

Fine Pines, from 3d each; two loads fresh from the Nursery per day.

400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.

50,000 Evergreen Privits, from 2 to 4ft. high.

Euribea, for garden fences. In one season, you can have a perfect fence.

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

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

Roses of the newest varieties and leading Show Flowers, from 1s each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and strong; fit for bearing; at a very low price per 1000.

All Trees well packed FREE OF COST, and delivered at the Station or Wharf, or any part of the City.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Secy-more, Limes, Hornbeam.

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.

Clovers of the Finest Samples.

Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

Corner of York Place and Rattray-street.

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FRENCH AND GERMAN

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

BRITISH HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Terms Moderate.

RE-ELECTION AS CITY AUDITOR.

MR. JAMES B. M'CULLOCH

Respectfully solicits the

VOTE AND INTEREST

Of the

CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

CITY AUDITORS.

MR. SYDNEY JAMES

Begs respectfully to solicit the

VOTES AND INTEREST OF THE RATEPAYERS

For re-election as one of the

CITY AUDITORS.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

FREDERICK H. EVANS

Is a candidate and respectfully solicits the

VOTES OF THE RATEPAYERS.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully solicit your Votes and Interest for the forthcoming Election of City Auditors.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK PELL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES, High-Street.

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

JOHN DRUMM'S

VETERINARY SHORING FORGE, Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

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

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

MEDICINAL HERBS.

JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,

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

SAMUEL PORTER'S

FAMILY HOTEL,

RATTRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

LEWIS AND THOMSON,

HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,

AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,

Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

THOMAS ENNIS

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

THOMAS ENNIS,

South Dunedin

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.'S,

SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE AND JULY TRADE,

Ex S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Ex MAIL STEAMERS,

Ex ZULEIKA,

Ex ORPHEUS,

Ex Horsa,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

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

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

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

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

EDINBURGH HOTEL,
RUSSELL STREET,
DUNEDIN.

PATRICK LING, 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. Reissel)

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^r ARTHUR AND GREIG,
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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

J. 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.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET NORTH.

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,' 'Dune-
din 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 Sandries. 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.



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!

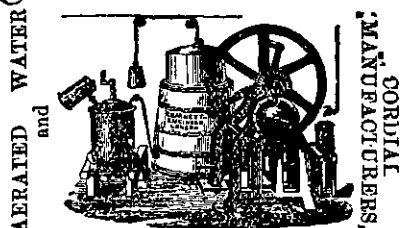
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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, Maraschina,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

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

WEIR AND SAMSON

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £1,000,000. 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 ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	John Macdall & Co
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otago ..	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
AHURA, GREYMOUTH.**

S.T. 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,
ETTRICK, BENGER BURN.**

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostels 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 MERCER,
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, Whim 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. 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 Bluening, 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 GOLLAIR,
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. Laursen, and under the supervision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros., 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 300 and 350 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.

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.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL.

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL FORBURY.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL DUNEDIN.

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

First-class accommodation for borders
Private rooms for families.

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

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

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Night Porter always in attendance.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments of every description provided at all hours during day and night.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

FRANCOIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,

DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILES, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 28th day of July 1876.