

New Zealand Herald

VOL. IV.—No 175.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 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.

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.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

THIS immense Reduction will be made in consequence of LEWIS SOLOMON, George-street, being about to RETIRE from the Retail business.

50, 60, and 75 per cent. off Music
20, 25, and 30 per cent. off Band Instruments
30, 40, and 50 per cent. off Hemy's and Czerny's
25 and 30 per cent. off Violins, Concertinas and Accordions
30 per cent. off Musical Boxes and Music stools
40 per cent. off Canterburys and Whatnots
Violin Strings and Fittings at less than half-price

This sweeping reduction is made to effect a speedy clearance. There are 60 of Erard's, Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To arrive by next vessel from London—

15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33 Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now on hand is well-known to be the best in the Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices than charged for inferior trash. Music at 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4 London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,
George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

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 Colonia Tweeds, comprising an endless variety of the Newest and most Fashionable Materials and Checks, which are warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer. Suits of every description from 40s to 75s.

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

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

OUR STOCK of Blankets, Rugs, Mufflers, Shirts, Drawers, Flannels, Sox, &c., &c., will be found large and well suited for the Winter Trade. Blankets from 12s 6d to 50s per pair.

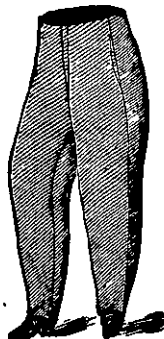
J. HARDIE AND CO.

CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,
CONVENIENT TO RAILWAY STATION.

D. J. S. T. O. H. R.

Wholesale and Retail
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

**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 Impositions 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. EVE,

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NYEN, 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,
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

GOLLAH'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.

JOHN VEZEY
(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 ex Orpheus.

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

JOHN HISLOP
(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

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

LAMBERT'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.

JOSEPH REANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

NEW MARKET HOTEL,
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.

MRS. HUNTER,
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.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms
Horses and Traps always on hire.

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

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

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

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

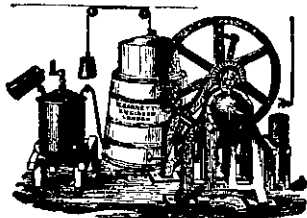
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Cuaraco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
Sarsaparella, &c., &c.	

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Macgellan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicines 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. O. 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, Adjoie, 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, 35s per ton; cut dry Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per load. Full weights.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

STEAM SAW MILL,

PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,

PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE

MANUFACTORY,

CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.

DUNEDIN.

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

Special attention will be bestowed to the

SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

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

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST:

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES :

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

* Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

CHARLES SONNTAG

BROCKVILLE NURSERY,

KAIKORAI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

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

Conifers, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The earliest orders the first attention receive.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

GEORGE WEST, IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

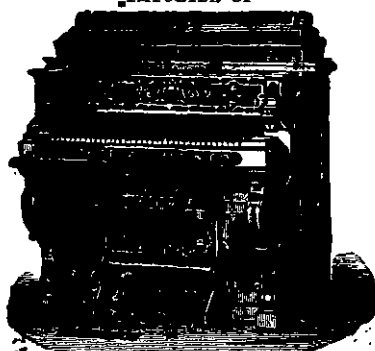
HAR-

PIANO-

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,



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

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

REITH AND WILKIE,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.
Lost 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.

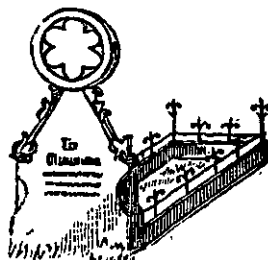
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

WALL & ANDERSON.



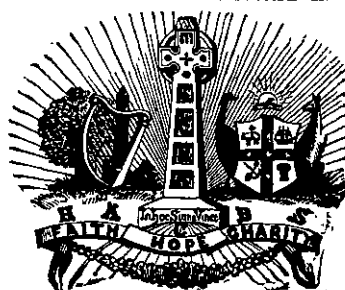
SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS.

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.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

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



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

TO BE LET with immediate possession, a **SHOP** with **THREE****ROOMS, YARD, &c.,** doing a good business in the **Main-street** andCentre of **Timaru** for **five or seven years**, to be let **cheap per week**.—Address, **F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.****COMMERCIAL.**

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the **New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company**, reports as follows for the week ending **August 2, 1876**:—

Fat Cattle.—120 head were yarded to-day, the greater portion being good to prime quality. There was a better spirit in the bidding than has been shown of late, all on hand being sold at a slight advance on last week's quotations. Best bullocks brought from £13 to £16 13s; do cows, £10 to £14—or equal to 37s 6d per 100lbs for prime quality, and from 30s to 32s 6d for medium. We sold 30 head at the yards, and have placed during the week privately 70 head at above rates.

Fat Calves.—Only a few penned, which sold at from 25s to 70s.

Fat Sheep.—2,100 came forward at yards, chiefly cross-breeds, and 500 found buyers at about late prices. Best cross-breeds brought 12s 6d to 15s 6d, or equal to 3d per lb.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—Nothing since date of our last to report.

Wool.—The cable being still interrupted, no further advices have reached us respecting the London wool sales, which would now be drawing to the close of the heaviest sale as to quantity ever offered in one series.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1,200, principally green slaughters, which sold fully up to last week's rates, cross-breeds bringing 3s 1d to 4s, two large slaughters bringing the latter price; merinos, 2s 9d to 2s 11d.

Hides were well competed, and brought full rates; inferior, 12s 9d; medium, 17s 6d to 19s 3d; heavies, 21s 6d—or equal to 3½d; green butchers', 18s to 21s 6d.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—Wheat is very scarce. Prime samples would readily bring 5s. There is no wheat offering. Millers are bare of stock. Oats are also in short supply. Shipping orders cannot be executed. Feed samples, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; milling, 1s 11d to 2s. Barley is moving slowly. Malting samples, prime, 4s to 4s 6d; choice, none; milling, 2s 9d to 3s.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending **August 2, 1876**, as follows:—Quietness is the rule in almost every department. Farm servants and females are the only exceptions. The demand for good trained ploughmen is far beyond the supply, and taking into account the large acreage getting constantly broken up, we cannot possibly be overstocked with trained ploughmen. The time for shepherds is hardly on yet. Town wants are very limited, and shopmen and clerks are too plentiful. Couples are in good demand. Wages—Shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s per week; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, and 20s; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; clerks and shopmen, 36s to 50s; dairy and odd hands, 15s to 20s; bushmen, about 9s.

MR. A. MEECE reports as follows for the week ending **August 3, 1876**, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d. Fresh butter is now plentiful, and the market at present is well supplied. Salt butter is selling well, and very plentiful. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s to 1s 1d; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English bams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Eggs more plentiful, 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—9½d to 11d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending **August 3, 1876**, retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XII.

OLD OCEAN VISITED, AND NEW FRIENDS FOUND.

THE month of August had come, and Rosine, never fully recovered from the spring campaign, was drooping. Dr. Hartland advised his father, who was overworked, to try sea-bathing for himself and his daughter. Accordingly a small quiet farmhouse was rented, adjoining one of the finest beaches in the country, and a place of great resort for those seeking health or pleasure. Mrs. Hartland remained in town to keep house for the Doctor, who could not leave his station during the most unhealthy season. This retirement and freedom from care gave the Colonel an opportunity for nearer and more intimate acquaintance with the daughter who was growing daily into his heart. We have said retirement, and they were retired, although in a town a little more than a mile above them, multitudes sought not a place of rest and repose, but the occasion of displaying themselves and their appointments. The snug farmhouse, ill-contrived and small, was selected by our friends for its freedom from company and its proximity to the beach, only a few barren acres separating them from the full sea. Here, with only a maid-servant, Rosine and her dear Colonel were fairly domiciled; he declaring she would be bored to death with his company, she asserting that she wanted no other society. To Rosine the sea in all its sublimity and beauty was a newly-opened volume, and she never tired of its study, gazing at the brilliant pictures, and perusing the unwritten pages with an ever new delight. Colonel Hartland gave her daily lessons in swimming, and in an incredibly short time the timid venturer, who scarcely felt secure when supported by a stout arm, would leap into the surf alone and venture further than even her teacher thought quite prudent. She soon learned the hours when she could have a quiet stroll, meeting only an occasional straggler, who, like herself, sought solitude.

From the windows she loved to watch the fashionables who at set times came to the beach and donned their hideous dresses for bathing, as well as the same fashionables when they came with their splendid turn-outs for driving. The fine horses were objects of admiration to both Rosine and her companion, and though they did not bet on the winners in the race, they would always, in true Yankee fashion, give a "guess" as to the fortunate one.

They had been in their new quarters nearly two weeks, when they were surprised one evening by the entrance of Dr. Hartland and his mother.

"We have come for the whole of to-morrow," said the Doctor, as Rosine rushed to the door to meet them, "and perhaps longer," he added. "I am driven to death, and as for mother, she can't live another day without a sight of the Colonel. I can go up town for lodgings, if you can't accommodate me."

"Of course we can," replied Rosine, "and I will see about dinner."

"Dinner!" he exclaimed; "we attended to that vain affair in the mundane sphere from which we have just emerged; but hurry, Rosita, for I want you to show me the sea before the sun dips."

She ran for her hat with delight.

"You really look better already, both you and father," said he, drowing her arm within his; "not a word have I heard, only business letters from father. I expected you to keep a journal for me, and tell me if you were disappointed in old ocean."

"Disappointed, Ned? Impossible! I can't say this beach reaches my expectations, but the sea—boundless, fathomless, sublime—all language seems spiritless when speaking of its majesty."

"Yes, Rosa, there is everything in it to excite wonder, awe, and admiration, but do you love it?"

"Not exactly," she replied; "not as I do the dear brook at grandfather's, or the lovely Quineboag that we see from Hawthorndean. I love it as I might the Empress Eugenie, or some great, far-off personage, not as I do the Colonel and my home friends. Fear never leaves me when I look far off into its depths. I don't think I would like to live near it, it makes me feel how very little and weak I am; and I think," she added, reverentially, "it gives me grander thoughts of the Creator."

"Yes," said her companion, thoughtfully, "it must inspire every thinking mind with the vastness of the unfathomable nature that could create such an image of infinity; but I don't love it, I am free to say it has no charm for me; it is too changing and inconstant; it has shattered too many human hopes, and swept to many dear ones into its unknown depths. It is infinity without mercy. Give me

'The woodland scene,

Where wanders the stream with its waters of green.'

O, Rosa, one clear trout-brook, shadowed by an alder copse or the fringed willow, is dearer to me than all old ocean's waters; that makes me calmer, happier, better; this excites my stormy nature to rebellion. It is antagonistic; not without cause, perhaps," he added, dropping his voice, and putting his hand to his brow, as if to suppress some painful emotion, "for it covers in its depths the dearest earthly friend I shall ever know."

Rosine let her hand slip into his with a gentle pressure, and said, "Tell me about it;" but he shook off the sudden sadness as instantly as it had come upon him, and continued the conversation in his usual tone, as if nothing had occurred to disturb him.

"Come, tell me, sister mine, are you happy here? What do you find to do? Do you dive every day, and has the Colonel taught you to swim?"

"So many questions!" replied she, in a gay tone, assisting his effort to disguise his emotion. "I will begin with the last; yes, we swim, and father and I take a dive every morning before the gentry quit their beds," she added, disengaging her arm from his, and running forward to meet the coming breaker, and scampering back again to escape a wetting.

"Behave yourself, Rosa," cried the Doctor, laughing, as she

barely escaped a ducking by giving a great leap, "here are strangers coming. I wish they'd staid away."

"O, no," replied she, eagerly, "these are not strangers. I meant to have told you of them; they are Miss Greenwood and her grandfather." The Doctor looked sharply at her, turned instantly upon his heel, and walked rapidly in another direction. Accustomed, however, as Rosine was to his sudden and hasty movements, this did not surprise her, and she continued, "They come out always for a walk at this hour, the old gentleman is imbecile, has almost entirely lost his mind, and she devotes herself to him so assiduously—she is very lovely."

"Another sudden friendship!" said the Doctor, pulling his cap over his brows, "and you meant to tell me of it—go on."

"I met her every day for several days, she with her grandfather, I with the Colonel, before we spoke; but one morning I wandered from him, and came upon her alone, her grandfather was sitting in a cleft of the rocks they call Devil's Armchair; she had been gathering sea-weeds and mosses, but never where she could not see him. There was a beautiful sea anemone beyond where her grandfather was seated; we had never spoken, but I saw by her earnest gaze how much she wanted it, so I clambered along the rocks into the cleft where it had fastened itself, and brought it to her, and she was so grateful, so afraid I had been in danger for it."

"That's the way you scramble about, risking your neck for strangers," said the Doctor. "I shall advise the Colonel to keep with you hereafter."

"No great risk, Ned, the tide was out; besides, Miss Greenwood is so dignified and tall, I don't think she ever climbed a rock in her life. From that time, which is four days since, we have met every day, twice a day."

"Systematic, regular, and conscientious, I dare say, like everything Miss Greenwood does," replied he, in a tone slightly sarcastic.

"Do you know her, Ned?" exclaimed his companion, stopping in her hasty walk, and looking at him with surprise.

"I knew her once, Rosa," he said, in a tone changed to regret.

"Yes," he added, making a vain effort to speak gayly, with something like a smothered sigh, "I've known her all my life. Indeed, she was an old flame of mine in those days when,

'With sanguine cheer, and streamers gay

We cut our cable, launch into the world,

And fondly deem each wind and star our friend.'

You see, the sea makes me poetic; but I must smoke," he continued, pulling out his cigar-case, "or I shall have the blues. But you remember you promised me not to make another sudden friendship; however, even Father Roberts and Sister Agnes can find no serious objection to this intimacy, as she is a staunch Catholic."

"A Catholic!" said Rosine, with a start of surprise. "I'm so glad! Is she really? How came it about?"

"That's a change since I knew her, but you may believe it was not from worldly motives, for by it she alienated many of her dearest Protestant friends, exasperated the Commodore, more particularly, I think, because her brother Harry followed her lead."

"Why, is she Commodore Greenwood's daughter!" again exclaimed Rosine. "I remember—," she paused, for her only memory of him was in connection with her father's disgrace. She blushed painfully, but the Doctor taking no notice apparently of her confusion replied, "Yes, Commodore Greenwood's only daughter, and a greater scamp than he was never suffered to live. I tell you, Dora Greenwood did not choose a path of roses, when she went against his will, and from what she at least thought was pure conviction, joined herself as her father said in his cruel, bitter taunts, with the offscouring of all creation; (showed his stupid ignorance there). After all, the old wretch is to be pitied, to be so disappointed in his children. Dora as good as dead, as he says; meaning thereby that she will never marry, and Harry in the navy, and hating the service with such dislike, that he is only kept in it by obedience to his father's wishes. Ah, Rosa," he added, sadly, pointing far out to the purple white crested, "the deep treacherous sea covers his first-born, my dearest friend—had he but lived; 'the saddest of words, it might have been.'"

Nothing was heard for a few moments but the booming of the waters as they dashed against the rocks; at last Rosine ventured to speak, but very timidly. "Why have I never heard of him?"

"Because I must not be sympathised with," he said, turning about a little snappishly. "O, I forgot these," he added, more mildly, diving down into his pockets and bringing up two letters. She took them without a word; one was in the handwriting of Lieutenant Hartland, and she immediately broke the seal and gave the enclosure to his brother, simply saying, "for Laura."

"Poor Laura!" he ejaculated, "she has her death-blow, I fear."

"O Ned," cried his companion, turning eagerly towards him, "what do you mean? Is she really so ill? We parted in anger; O, if I could but see her! Can I?" she said pleadingly.

"There could be no satisfaction in an interview," he replied, "she is entirely oblivious to everything, raves continually of Aleck—it is fearful to hear her self-reproaches, and her pleadings for forgiveness. I was called in consultation and declined at first, but could not resist the old Captain's entreaties. But I am cruel to tell you all this," he added, feeling her arm trembling violently, "let us sit here."

They had come to a cleft in the huge rock, forming a seat shutting out everything but sky and sea. "This is the Devil's Armchair," he said, making Rosine sit down; "I am glad his majesty had it made large enough for two," he added, seating himself by her side.

"Tell me just how she is, will you Ned?" sobbed Rosine.

— In the United States there are 1,288 Catholic Theological Students, while other denominations have only 3,589 altogether.

SOME ADVENTURES UNDER THE MAY LAWS.

[From the 'Month.']

A young priest, one of the many German confessors of our day, has written a simple account of the persecution which he has undergone. As he modestly says, it is no greater than that which thousands of his brethren have suffered, less, indeed, than that which has been the lot of many. But still, for that very reason, it is a fair specimen of the treatment received from the men of "culture" by numbers of his countrymen, simply for doing their duty. He tells his story to all true-hearted Catholics, in the hope that their faith may be strengthened, their courage animated, and their love to the Church and their brethren deepened by the "over true tale" of injustice and oppression, of patience and fidelity. As the sympathy he claims is not for himself, but for his cause, he does not tell his name, but writes as "Renitentus"—a very German way of expressing his resistance to unlawful authority.

In the October of 1873, the year of the too celebrated May Laws, our author was appointed by his bishop to the parish of N—. He found the presbytery locked, the key being in the pocket of the mayor, and so with his goods and chattels he made his entrance at the back. Next morning, the mayor appeared, and gave him notice to quit. Renitentus declined, and after some blustering, the mayor went into the village and summoned the people to turn out the furniture. Not one of them would stir, and the *déménagement* had to be effected by the *gendarmes*. The pastor and his belongings were housed by one of his parishioners, and the next step was the serving of a formal notice by the mayor, setting forth that the bishop's nomination was null and void, having been made without previous notification to the "Ober-präsident," and that the performance of any of his functions as parish priest would expose him to the full severity of the new laws. A similar document was addressed to the Ecclesiastical Council, and to the parishioners, while the schoolmaster was charged to refuse his pastor admission to the school, and to give information in case of his presuming to instruct the children of his flock in their religion. This schoolmaster, a young man of advanced opinions, was directed to undertake all the religious teaching himself. Our poor Renitentus, thus regularly outlawed, began to ask himself in much bewilderment what duties the Government conceived were left to a priest to whom Church and school were forbidden ground. It had been hinted pretty broadly, that by adding the magical prefix "old," to his title of "Catholic priest," all difficulties would be over, and insult and persecutions exchanged for respectful deference and a fat benefice. But then, as he says—he had a conscience.

Next came a summons to appear before the mayor, to answer to divers charges. He had baptized children, nurses and sponsors could swear it; said Mass—a *gendarme* had heard him; preached—the "Liberal" schoolmaster had even taken notes of the sermon; buried the dead—the gravedigger's evidence was read. No notice being taken of this summons, another followed to appear before the magistrates of Trèves, and as the culprit neither appeared nor paid the fine incurred by his contumacy, his furniture was put up to auction in the street. The poor priest sold everything to his friendly host, to save from the hammer the things his mother had pinched herself to buy, and then, there being nothing but himself to seize, he was sentenced to the payment of a heavier fine or to a month's imprisonment. Accordingly, in the spring of 1874, he was arrested, just as he was leaving the altar after saying Mass. The scene was one which has been often acted in Germany, and which will never be forgotten by many a faithful pastor and flock. The news spread quickly through the village, and the church was thronged with men, women, and children, weeping aloud and eager for a last blessing.

Then followed comfort, counsel, and the words,
That make a man feel strong in speaking truth,

as he bade them, in a broken voice, cling closely and faithfully, come what might, to the one holy, Catholic, Roman Church, be true to the Pope, to their bishops, and to the priests appointed by them, and to pray for him who was forced from them. He could hardly tear himself from the poor people who accompanied him to the station, cheering him as he went, till in obedience to him, they kept silence.

"This sort of thing makes one's duty hard work," said the *gendarme*; "I would rather arrest a hundred murderers than one priest."

"Why so? Don't we follow quietly?"

"Quietly enough; but you see it makes *me* feel the culprit. I would rather break stones than have much more of this work."

"You are only doing what you are obliged to do: the responsibility lies with your superiors."

"That's all very well, but it is not a pleasant business, and my family are the worse for it. Why, my wife can't get so much as a drop of milk in the village, because she is my wife."

"That is not fair: and when I come out of prison I shall see to it."

The prison was the old Dominican convent at Trèves, and the venerable Bishop of the diocese and several priests were confined there. The thought gave encouragement as well as pain: "Dörlinger was wrong when he talked of a thousand priests who think like him; but I can say that a thousand priests not only think, but act and suffer like me! The unbelieving enemy who persecutes, scorns, and insults us, must bow to the fact that, in spite of prison, banishment, and hunger, the whole Catholic priesthood stands firm as one man in fidelity to the Church, and will not trample on their convictions and their conscience for the sake of worldly goods. This is the strength, the unity of the Church, which is rooted in nothing human, and which, therefore, does not stand and fall with human weakness. Here is her divine character shown. If the Catholic Church were the work of man, if we priests had not the living consciousness of her divinity, how easily would hundreds of the clergy who have been victims of the May Laws have yielded

to the weakness of nature! On the one side sharp suffering, on the other temptation! But it was not so, and therefore, because the results of the 'war of culture' are nothing, indeed, for the Government, but great moral victories for the Church, the continuation of the war cannot bring about the issue desired by the State. On the one side there is physical force, on the other men's consciences; and they are not to be crushed by legal proceedings, *gendarmes*, arrests, imprisonment, or banishment."

The prison discipline and diet were hard enough. The latter consisted entirely of soup, more or less watery, known as "slime soup," so that, "a potato would have been hailed as a delicacy," and there was real suffering, from hunger through lack of all solid food. The bed "might be called a rack; it was an iron frame supporting a narrow sack tightly stuffed with straw, which reminded one more of the trunk of a tree than of anything, much too short into the bargain. . . . The pillows were two bits of rag filled with straw, very like the unleavened cakes of the Jews, both as to breadth and thickness." Books and writing materials were, at first, forbidden. Later on, this severity was relaxed, and poor Renitentus made his first acquaintance with Silvio Pellico in a very suitable place for appreciating his book, which he thinks ought to be in every prison library. His pockets had been cleared, and the solitary prisoner vainly longed for the solace of looking at his watch or smoking a cigar. Well may he say that it is easy for the Liberal Press to make light of the imprisoned priests and bishops. Theirs is not indeed a martyrdom like that of the early Christians, yet surely such a solitary confinement as he describes is full of suffering, which, he truly says, is all the more keenly felt by men of education and refinement. A man who was condemned to a fortnight of it for some offence against the laws of the Press wrote: "I am certainly no Ultramontane, but I marvel at the steadfastness, the courage, and the fidelity to their convictions of the Catholic priests."

The only recreation permitted to the priests was a "walk," as it was called, in the inner court of the prison, in the centre of which was a pump round and round which they went, "like horses in a circus trotting round the groom who stands in the middle." One can imagine what these meetings must have been to the prisoners. Here our friend made acquaintance with Franz Schneiders, of St. Laurence's Church, who had not then appeared in the columns of the 'Times.' He was a young man of twenty-six, full of kindness, "an excellent priest, and a first-rate companion." At this time he was strong and healthy-looking; but "seventeen months of confinement and prison diet have changed him now." Then we hear of an old priest, whose health is very frail, but who is a pattern of fortitude and cheerful trust: "he never complained, was always in good spirits, and put all his confidence in God, who never forsakes His own."

Another was the life of his companions; full of a spirit of fun which no amount of "slime soup" and "straw-sacking could repress, and which prompted him to play off a trick on the overseer, a conceited fellow, who gave himself airs of superiority and imagined himself born for higher things. One day, when the prisoners were discussing some historical question, the overseer informed them that history was among his numerous accomplishments. This inspired the mischievous prisoner with the idea of dictating to him a sketch of the battle of Cannæ in the hope that he would boast of the performance as his own. Renitentus had not been long back in his cell, when the overseer appeared with a paper—"a historical study," which he offered for his perusal. It ran as follows:

THE BATTLE OF CANNÆ.

Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon. On the one bank stood Leonidas with ten elephants and six four-pounders; on the other Caius Julius Cæsar, by Pompey's Pillar. The battle raged long amid the smoke of batteries. At last Leonidas sprang upon the foremost elephant, rushed into the ranks of the enemy, and telegraphed to Rome: "I came, saw, and conquered."

After awhile, Renitentus was placed in another part of the prison with six companions, a relief for which he was intensely thankful. In spite of all their hardships they were cheerful and contented: the one great loss remained, for which nothing could make up—they could not offer the Holy Sacrifice.

Twice a week Mass was said for the prisoners in the prison-chapel, and there, kneeling among criminals of all grades and ages, from young boys to grey-haired men, was the Bishop of the diocese, his calm face and bearing telling plainly that he bore his troubles cheerfully for the good of the Church and in defence of his convictions. Such, indeed, was the feeling of all. Once, when the author expressed his sorrow at seeing the sick priest who has been mentioned before growing paler and thinner day by day, he answered, smiling: "If hundreds and thousands go to battle full of enthusiasm, and endure all sorts of labours and privations for the sake of an idea—for the love of their country—why should not I sacrifice everything for the sake of so great and glorious an idea as that which is being fought for in *this* battle?"

On the whole, the warders and overseers behaved well to the imprisoned priests. "We can hardly bear it," said one of them, "and we are ashamed to set this *trough* before you; but we can and dare do nothing for you."

Renitentus was kept in prison five months and a half, at the end of which time, as he says, the Government appeared to have become convinced that he was an incorrigible subject, entirely impenetrable to the ideas of "culture," in spite of the opportunity which had been afforded him of meditating thereupon at his leisure. His return to his people was a gala; thousands met him on the road; the whole place was gay with flags and garlands, and his room was dressed with bouquets of flowers. But much as he was touched by the affectionate welcome, he felt obliged to repress all these outward demonstrations, for which the good people were likely enough to pay dearly. He had seen more than one in the prison he had just left whose worst crime was a "hurrah!" to greet the return of his pastor.

So ends the prison experience which forms the first part of the story. The second and more interesting portion tells the tale of his wanderings, the "Odyssey," as he calls it, which followed the imprisonment. Before resuming his duties among his flock, Renitentus went to recruit his strength by a short visit to his relations, and during this time there appeared an official warrant for his capture, with a full description of his person, notwithstanding which he returned to N——, where the first thing that met his eyes was a notice nailed to his door, ordering him to quit the district ("Bezirk") within twenty-four hours. The prescribed time had long since elapsed, and he left the notice where it was. Next morning, after saying Mass in a densely crowded church, he was arrested a second time, and the heart-breaking scene of six months ago was repeated. "Where are you taking me?" he inquired of his captor. "I do not know, sir; my orders were to arrest you, that is all." He was conducted to the Mayor's Court, where the extraordinary proposal was made to him that he should defray the expenses of a conveyance for himself and the *gendarme* to K——, and on his naturally declining, he was told that he must, in that case, go on foot. It was a three days' journey, and he said it was out of his power to do so; so they locked him up in the engine-house while the question was referred to a higher authority, and a doctor consulted, who certified his inability to walk the distance. A carriage was offered by a gentleman in the neighborhood; but they had not gone far before a *gendarme* rode up, stopped the carriage, and demanded the written permission of the Landrath for its use. No such document was forthcoming, so the poor wearied priest was ordered out, and proceeded on foot, while the man in charge who had accompanied him went back for the written order. The scene which followed is one which could hardly be believed on less credible evidence, and the sufferer himself says that if had been described to him he should have thought it untrue, or at least grossly exaggerated. The *gendarme* rode his horse at the prisoner, so that he was literally upon him (*auf dem Nacken*). If he attempted to get out of the way the man followed, the horse rearing, so that the priest was every moment in danger of being ridden down; and hundreds of persons who witnessed this disgraceful scene cried out to implore the *gendarme* to keep at a greater distance. "It's the way we do to them all!" was the brutal answer. And so the priest was driven on, like a hunted animal, for an hour, before the carriage re-appeared with the order for its use. It was noon before he broke his fast at a village inn where the good people not only set their best before him, and gave him provisions for the rest of the journey, but absolutely refused all payment—a proof of generous devotedness greater than it may seem at first sight, when we consider that far slier marks of attachment to a faithful priest have been often treated as crimes by the "Liberal" Prussian Government. Late in the evening a halt was made for the night, and at the Mayor's office Renitentus recognized in the presiding authority an old schoolfellow whom he had helped over many an imposition in former days, but who now ignored his outstretched hand, observed a strictly official demeanor, asked his name, and consigned him for the night to the ruins of an old castle, which did duty as a temporary prison.

Next morning the journey was continued on foot, as leave for using the carriage had not been given any further. This time the *gendarme* in charge turned out a very good fellow, in spite of a ferociously martial expression. After some hesitation he agreed to his prisoner's proposal to lighten the fatigue at the cost of lengthening the journey, by stopping at the different presbyteries on the way for a short visit. The glass of wine which he got on these occasions no doubt reconciled him to the delay, but he confessed that he was heartily ashamed of his employment; and though he stared a little at first when the peasants greeted his prisoner with the good old Christian salutation, "Praised be Jesus Christ," it was not long before he joined him in the answer, "For ever, amen."

It was quite dark when they crossed the district frontier, and the *gendarme* shook hands with his prisoner as he asked him where he thought of going? "I have no notion, my good fellow; but I must look out for a lodging somewhere." And then and there they parted, high among the hills, with a keen wind driving the snow in the face of the exile. He was a perfect stranger to the neighborhood, and so, no sooner had his companion left him, than he turned back, recrossed the forbidden frontier, and walked back for a good two hours to the house of the *confère* he had last visited, who was greatly astonished to see him again, but gladly fed and housed him. "These days of ours," said he, "remind one of the fate of the French priests in the Revolution. The few who took the constitutional oath were favoured by the Government, but despised by the people for sacrificing their consciences to the Moloch of the State. Even Napoleon said as much; but history praises the others now, though they had to wander about, to lose their position, and sometimes to die by the guillotine. And history will one day pass the same judgment on those German priests and bishops who esteemed conscience more highly than a fat benefice."

After a day's rest Renitentus, provided by his friend with the necessary funds, made his way to the nearest railway, and so, right "into the jaws of the wolf," that is, to the capital of the forbidden district, where he bought a suit of clothes in character with the part he had resolved to play, that of *commis-voyageur* to an imaginary wine-merchant. Thus equipped, he could defy the police officials, especially as he now wore a thick beard, *à la Dr. Falk*. He walked with mingled feelings of sadness and thankfulness round the prison which still held the venerable bishop and so many of his brethren, and then went to the Cathedral to pray for strength and courage for them, himself, his flock, and all true German Catholics.

Two days later, the stage-coach was taking him to the place which he had been banished from a week ago. Little did the *gendarme* (the same who had behaved so brutally on the road) guess who was the travestied person in the corner, when he looked into the coach at the journey's end. He passed him again in the village,

but who could suspect a recalcitrant priest in the singer of so "patriotic" a song as *Ich bin ein Preusse: Kennt ihr meine Farben?*—"I am a Prussian: do you know my colors?" which stood him in good stead on more occasions than one. His own house, he knew, would not be safe, so he only stayed there long enough to pack a few necessities, and then went to that of a friend, who took care to let the people know that their pastor was among them, and would say Mass early in the morning. Every place in the church was full, and the sobs of his hearers often interrupted him when he charged them in a few earnest words from the pulpit to be true to the faith of their fathers, and pledged himself, come what might, to remain faithful to the Church and to his bishop.

After Mass, a sum of money was handed to him, which had been collected without his knowledge for his support in the wandering, uncertain existence which lay before him.

Of course the presence of the contumacious priest could not remain a secret long. He had heard confessions after Mass, given Communion, administered Baptism, and visited the sick; and by eight the police were astir. In due time a *gendarme* presented himself at the house where he was lodged, but his host had already placed himself in a safe hiding-place, safe, that is to say, from fear of discovery, but not without some danger. It was a dark corner of the "well-house," on a few boards laid over the water, behind the turning-wheel. The house was searched from cellar to loft, beds and presses were rummaged, casks overturned, even the door of the well-house opened. Here, however, the *gendarme* did not care to pursue his researches too far, and left the house with the promise "to wring the confounded fellow's neck when he did catch him."

(To be concluded next week).

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE POPE.

On Saturday, May 13, His Holiness Pope Pius IX. completed his 84th year. The Catholic journals of Rome contained Addresses to the Holy Father enclosed in pretty borders. Even the 'Unita Cattolica' appeared in gala style without the mourning border that encloses its first page since the Italians crossed the Pontifical frontier on the 14th of September, 1870. The editor then assured his readers that this mourning should continue until the Holy Father was reinstated in his rights. The 'Unita' gives a series of dates valuable as a record of the Holy Father's life. Born on the 13th of May, 1792, at Sinigaglia, he was baptised on the same day by Canon Mastai. He was confirmed on the 9th of June, 1799, and in the same year prayed for the imprisoned Pontiff, Pius VI. On the 2nd of October, 1803, he entered the College of Volterra, and was saved from a mortal illness in 1816. He was ordained sub-deacon on the 18th of December, 1818, and priest on the 10th of April, 1819. His first Mass was said on Easter Sunday, 11th of April, 1819, and in that same year he was appointed chaplain in the Hospital of Tata Giovanni, at Rome. In 1823 (3rd July) he set out on a mission to Chili, and narrowly escaped shipwreck at Lima in 1824. In the following year he was appointed director of San Michele, and Archbishop of Spoleto on the 21st of May, 1827, where two years afterwards he did much by his goodness to subdue a revolution. On the 17th of December, 1832, he was made Bishop of Imola; on the 23rd of December, 1839, he was created Cardinal *in petto*, and proclaimed on the 14th of December, 1840. It was in 1842 that he bestowed his silver spoons on a poor woman when he had no money to give, and four years afterwards a white dove alighted on his carriage as he was going to the Conclave—an omen of his approaching election to the Pontificate accepted by the Roman people. On the 14th of June, 1846, he entered the Conclave, and on the 16th was elected Pope.

The 'Voce della Verità' thus speaks of him:—"Seventeen lustres of years, and six of a Pontificate! Most rare is the example of the first; there is no example of the second. And what is this man? Is his head bowed, his eye uncertain, his mind diminished, with memory slow and untrustworthy, exhibiting decadence? No; it is but eight days ago since the large Ducal Hall resounded with his words, of which not one was lost to the thousand and a half of auditors. The thoughts were strong, the images elevated, the phrases ready and secure. And no day passes in the other great Consistorial Hall, filled with long files of visitors from the most diverse and distant countries, that he is not seen to pass from the one to the other, finding for all happy and varied words, which they preserve throughout their whole lives." After speaking of the trials to which he is subjected, the 'Voce' proceeds: "But will he conquer? He has already conquered, we reply. His triumphs are named the Syllabus, the Council, the protests, and the five years of imprisonment which seal them. The Syllabus wounded social errors to the heart; the Council killed Regalism and Gallicanism; the protests and the firm refusals, save the Ark of Justice, which, when this flood of revolt and crime will have passed away, will rest and originate a new world."

On May 13, the members of the Sacred College, the prelates, and a number of Roman gentlemen filled the ante-chambers of the Vatican. Although it was not an official feast, they presented themselves there to testify, by their presence and their words, the sentiments of veneration, affection, and gratitude which they cherish towards the Holy Father. His Holiness accepted and returned their congratulations. A number of foreign and Roman families were also present on that day. Amongst the former were Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and their son, John Mary Pius, dressed, as before, in the costume of the Swiss Guard, and with a bouquet of flowers in his hand. The Pope stopped at sight of the little fellow and said to him, "Where did you get these beautiful flowers, my child?" The little fellow presented his bouquet to the Holy Father, and, after a second or two, he paid his compliment to the Pope by using the words addressed to a bishop at consecration, "Ad multos annos."

The Pope smiled, and, turning to those present, delivered a short discourse, taking the boy's words as the subject.

The French pilgrims have been received in groups during the week, after their great audience. A German pilgrimage will be received soon. They will present their congratulations to the Holy Father on his entrance into his 85th year. On the 29th of May, an Italian pilgrimage composed of persons from all the provinces of Italy, will be received in solemn audience by his Holiness. That day is the anniversary of the glorious victory of Legnano.

REGAL GEMS.

1. THE Orloff of Amsterdam; 194½ carats; latest price, 450,000 rubles.

Cut in the old rhomboid shape. Forms the extremity of the Russian sceptre. It came from the old mines of India, and is said to have once formed one of the eyes of the celebrated statue of Sberigan in the temple of Brahma. At a later period it was found, with another large diamond, in the throne of the Shah Nadir of Persia. When he was murdered, it was taken by a French grenadier who had taken service there, and who fled with it to Malabar, and sold it to a ship captain for 14,000 thalers, and he handed it over to a Jew for 84,000 thalers. The Jew sold it at a greatly advanced price to the Arminian merchant Schafraas, from whom the Empress Catharine II. obtained it in 1775, at Amsterdam, for 450,000 rubles, an annuity of 2,000 rubles, and a diploma of nobility.

2. The Regent, or Pitt; 136½ carats; perfect diamond; value, 1,200,000 thalers.

Among the French crown jewels. It came from the mines of Partael, twenty miles from Mazulipatam (Golconda, East Indies), where it was found in 1702 by a slave, who, in order to conceal it, wounded himself in the leg and hid it under the bandage. He promised the stone to a sailor if he would procure him his liberty. The sailor enticed him on board his ship, took the stone, drowned the slave, sold the diamond to the Governor of Fort St. George (whose name was Pitt) for £1,000 sterling, squandered the money, and hanged himself. It was purchased from Pitt in 1717 by the then Regent of France, the Duke of Orleans, for Louis XV., its price being 3,875,000 francs. It weighed at that time 410 carats, and was afterwards cut and polished in perfect diamond form, by which, however, it lost two-thirds of its size. This operation took almost two years, and cost 27,000 thalers. In 1792 it was stolen, together with all the crown diamonds, at the plundering of the Tuileries, and was lost sight of until, in an anonymous letter to the Minister of Police at Paris, the place of its concealment in the Champs Elysées was accurately described. It was actually found there, together with the most valuable crown jewels. (Probably the thief had become convinced that it was dangerous for him to sell jewels of such value). The Republic then pawned it to the merchant Trescow in Berlin. After its redemption it adorned the sword of Napoleon.

3. The Koh-i-nor—mountain of light; 106 1-16 carats; a flat, oval diamond; belongs to the Queen of England; value, 800,000 thalers.

Its history is lost in the darkness of Indian tradition, and can be traced with certainty only since the beginning of the fourteenth century. It was for hundreds of years the crown jewel of the Radschas of Malwa, and was rightfully regarded as a talisman of sovereignty, because it was always the booty of the strongest conqueror. In this manner, after it had repeatedly changed owners, in 1813 it came into the possession of the ruler of Lahore, where it was captured by the English in 1850, at the rebellion of the Sikh troops, and presented to Queen Victoria. It weighed at that time 186 1-15 carats, but it had been so awkwardly cut—several hundred years before, by the Venetian lapidary, Hortensio Borgio—that it produced little effect. (Exhibited in London in 1851.) Queen Victoria had it newly cut by Herr Vorsanger, the most skilful workman in the celebrated diamond-cutting establishment of Herr Coster, at Amsterdam. The work was completed in 1852, in thirty-eight days.

4. Florentine or Tuscan; 139 1-2 carats; value, 700,000 thalers among the treasures of the Emperor of Austria; pure but of a yellowish color, probably the largest of the diamonds lost by Charles the Bold, in the battle of Granson in 1476.

It was found by a Swiss, on the public road in a casket, in which there also lay a costly pearl. At first the man scornfully threw away the diamond, but then picked it up again, and sold it for a florin to a clergyman, and he sold it for three francs to the Bernese. Here it was purchased for 5,000 florins by the wealthy merchant prince Bartholomew May. Then a Genoese purchased it for a little more, and sold it for double the price to Ludovico Moro Sforza, the regent of Milan. On the occasion of the dispersion of treasures of Milan, Pope Julius II. procured it at auction for 20,000 ducats. It is now in the Imperial treasury at Vienna.—Dr. Theodore Schuchardt.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 27.

Mr. M'Masters has extracted 48ozs. pure silver from one cwt. regulus, or molten ore, from the Richmond Hills Silver Mining Company. It is stated that the yield is equal to 140ozs. silver to a ton of ore.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 27.

A considerable advance has taken place in the wheat market. Some heavy lines have changed hands for English shipment and speculation. Stocks are considered insufficient for New Zealand requirements. Millers' stocks are low.

At a meeting of the Christchurch shareholders in the Titanic Steel Company, it was reported that a man from Melbourne, who

has discovered a flux for smelting the Taranaki sand, has gone North in the Arawata.

WELLINGTON, July 28.

An accident occurred on the Wellington and Masterton Railway to-day. The engine of the down train from the Upper Hutt ran off the line. The driver was severely, but not dangerously, hurt. No other casualties happened. The engine capsized, and was considerably damaged.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 28.

The 'Thames Advertiser' was sold by auction at noon to-day. The bidding commenced at £1000, and was rapidly run up to £2500. It was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Wilkinson for £2600. Mr. Wilkinson was one of the original proprietors.

GREYMOUTH, July 28.

At four o'clock this morning the Brunner Gorge railway suspension bridge, which was expected to be open for traffic next month, fell with an awful crash into the river. The anchor plates on the south side had been snapped through, too much strain on them causing the whole bridge to collapse. No lives lost. The anchor plates were generally considered too weak, but were according to the design sent from Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 28.

The Football Club contemplate sending a team to Auckland and Wellington this season if sufficient funds can be obtained. The team will also visit Dunedin, Nelson, and Taranaki.

A man named Fuller, late taxidermist at the Museum, was nearly poisoned yesterday by accidentally taking a solution containing arsenic used for preserving skins. The stomach pump was applied, and the patient is now progressing favorably, though he is not out of danger.

The Agricultural and Pastoral Association intend to establish a quarterly periodical called the 'New Zealand Country Journal.'

MELBOURNE, July 28.

Mr. M'Kean has been expelled the Assembly for making a statement damaging to the characters of members.

ADELAIDE, July 24.

A Court of Enquiry cancelled the certificate of the master of the Lightning for drunkenness.

SYDNEY, July 28.

The reported massacre of the May Queen's crew was untrue, the vessel having arrived safely at Brisbane with laborers. The departure of the Zealandia has been postponed till to-morrow.

HOKITIKA, July 29.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, to consider the state of the Hokitika River. The following resolutions were carried:—"That it is highly necessary for the safety of the port that all the water of the Hokitika River be concentrated in one channel." "That the Borough Council be requested to take the advice of a competent engineer with regard to the advisability of making a wing-dam at or near a point where the old wing-dam stood, for the purpose of turning the water running down the north channel into the lagoon, and that the Borough Council be requested to spend such sum as is necessary to give effect to the opinion of the meeting; and if the Harbor Trust object, the money to be expended is to be refunded by the ratepayers." A committee has been appointed to confer with the Borough Council on the subject."

CHRISTCHURCH, July 29.

Fuller, who took poison on Thursday, died last night. It is now said that he took poison intentionally, owing to his having been dismissed from his position of taxidermist at the Museum.

WELLINGTON, July 31.

The Luna is engaged sounding in Cook Strait with the object of getting a course free of rocks for the second cable. Captain Johnson conducts the survey. The deep sea sounding machine (Sir William Thomson's invention) has been found to answer admirably. The principal part of the work is now completed, and the Luna will probably return to-morrow.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 31.

There is considerable excitement here on account of a memorial having been sent by the Sabbath Observance Committee to the Minister of Public Works, in which it was stated that the community, as a whole, were opposed to trains running on Sundays. A large number of leading gentlemen have taken the matter up, and a counter-memorial is now being very numerously signed. Letters are appearing in the papers accusing the clergymen composing the Sabbath Observance Committee of falsehood.

GREYMOUTH, July 31.

The return of melted gold from the Wealth of Nations Company for July is 865oz. A dividend of 3s per share has been declared.

The 'Argus' says that an enquiry should be made into the cause of the collapse of the Brunner railway bridge, so that the blame may rest on the right shoulders, viz., whether the fact of the bridge breaking down under its own weight was due to faulty material or faultiness of design. Half the cables were recovered unimpaired yesterday, and the balance will probably be recovered to-day.

REEFTON, July 31.

The Hopeful Company, from 1,140 tons, obtained 2,313oz. of gold.

AUCKLAND, August 2nd.

It is placed beyond doubt that Bass, about whose supposed loss overboard from the steamer Taranaki, an enquiry was held by the Collector of Customs, has turned up safe.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 2nd.

At a meeting of Chairmen of Road Boards for the purpose of discussing the Government policy, a resolution was proposed that the proposal respecting the creation of County Boards are unsatisfactory, as providing cumbersome machinery for discharging duties which Road Boards are quite able to undertake. Opinion for and against the resolution was about equally divided, and it was ultimately resolved to adjourn the matter until after the second reading of the Counties Bill.

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.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

THE following **SUMS** have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending August 2, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. D. E. Toobill, Wellington, to June 5, 1876	...	1	0
" D. O'Donnell, Ross, to June 16, 1876	...	0	14
" Conolly, Temuka, to July 3, 1876	...	2	10
" J. Tobin, Kaitangata, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5
" J. Murphy, St. Bathans, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

THE LAND FUND.

MR. WHITTAKER's motion regarding the disposal of the Land Fund will probably be disposed of before this sees the light. This gentleman proposes that the Land Fund shall be thrown into the consolidated revenue and be treated as the common property of all New Zealand. At this moment, it is impossible to say what will be the fate of this motion. It may be rejected by the House of Representatives, but then it may not.

Be this, however, as it may, one thing appears clear to us—either the land revenue must become a part of the general revenue, and in this event the sooner the better, or there must be two separate and independent provinces—one for each Island. With the total Abolition of provinces, it is morally impossible to save the land revenue for purely local purposes. There are two insurmountable obstacles to the localising of this revenue—viz., the clamorous wants of the Central Government, and the jealousy united with the cupidity of poor localities.

Before the final absorption of the land revenue of the Southern Province into the general revenue some time might elapse; but during this necessarily short period, how much bitterness, discontent, and mutual recrimination would there not be? These could not fail to alienate North from South, and dissipate the energies of colonists in local feuds and party conflicts to the great injury of the common interests.

The time has come to settle this question once for all, and if insular separation cannot now be obtained, it would be

better, because wiser for the South at once to surrender the land fund for general appropriation, than to carry on the unequal and harrassing conflict to retain a remnant of it, for a few years, which has become inevitable.

Nothing can save the land fund of the South for purely southern purposes but insular separation, even financial separation, so long as there should exist only one Legislature for the entire Colony, would not suffice.

Insular separation and the retention of the land revenue by the South Island are inseparable, and the sooner this is realised by the South the better for all New Zealand. In the supposition that insular separation cannot be obtained, what must be the effect of the struggle by the South to retain even a little of the land revenue? This is a very important question, and what is the answer? To us it appears to be this—the South, in consequence of this struggle, must become more or less isolated and deprived of that influence and share in the Government to which it is entitled.

GROUNDLESS REJOICING.

THERE has been much jubilation lately in certain Protestant circles because Spain has been thrown open to the dissemination of their principles. Close upon seventeen millions of Catholic people hitherto protected from the assaults of proselytism have been brought within reach of its efforts, and the world that dubs itself "evangelical" rings with exultation. The Pope protested against this step, and his action has, as a matter of course, met with the warmest condemnation: narrowness, bigotry, intolerance, and every other accusation easily imaginable, or hard to invent, have been hurled at his head. Yet it might have appeared not unreasonable that the spiritual father of so many millions of souls should object to his children's being exposed to temptation, and the right might rationally have been accorded him of doing all that in him lay to prevent their faith from being tampered with.

It is not here as in a country where various sects are numerous, and where liberty of worship is plainly the legal right of all without distinction. In Spain the religion of the people is one only; and it is quite a different thing to introduce measures to cause disturbance in this, and permit of its being interfered with, from what it would be to place it on a level with contrary opinions in a country where sects abound, and there permit it to live or die on its merits.

"Experience teaches" is an old saying and one the truth of which is most frequently admitted, but to every rule there is an exception, and the persevering attempts of some Protestants to substitute their doctrines for those of the Church amongst Catholics do not appear by indubitable failure to convince these sanguine folk of the hopelessness of their efforts. When Garibaldi and his followers commenced their revolution in Italy, the "evangelical" sects were enraptured; not one amongst them ever seemed to think that the veteran pirate was anything in the world other than an ardent pioneer of the "gospel." More than one wild youth, longing for adventure, persuaded their unwilling parents to let them join the English auxiliaries of the red-shirted hero on the plea that they were striking for the cause of the Bible. Italy was looked upon as already converted from the error of her ways, and it was believed that a new realm had been subdued for the advance of the "Reformation."

But what has been the result? It may be that many, yielding to temptation, and separated from Catholic influences, have lost their faith; and even of these there are, everything considered, not by any means so many as it might have reasonably been feared there would have been. But where are they now to be found? In the meeting houses of the Protestant sects? "Sitting under" the dreary instruction of the orthodox? By no means; the stage whereon are acted indecent plays, the streets where ladies—even English and American ladies, independent and fearless as they are known to be—are subjected to insult, the haunt of the conspirator and the assassin, all these have far greater attractions for them, and Italy, though she is infinitely more wicked, is no more Protestant to-day than she was a hundred years ago.

And the case of France is still more instructive; for here, notwithstanding the equality on which the various religions have long existed, a native Protestant Church boasting many zealous ministers, some of them men of eminent talents, and an indefatigable propaganda, the number of Protestants has diminished immensely, and does not approach within some thousands of that which it was prior to the great revolution. So that, on the whole, we really are at a loss to discover on

what grounds the "evangelisation" of Spain is now hoped for. There are, in fact, none; Protestantism—that is, Protestantism professing a belief in Christianity, has run its course and is now on the decline; it is rapidly drifting into infidelity, and the time is near at hand when the Church will be on one side and open unbelief on the other.

All true friends of religion, then, instead of rejoicing would lament, were they rightly to consider, over the introduction of an infidel element into Spain; for here the danger lies in this new enactment. But, rather than see the Church left at peace to minister to the souls of her children, there are many who call themselves Christians, and who yet would not scruple to aid in the destruction of the Faith; of whom it may justly be affirmed, that they betray by their sentiments the spirit which truly actuates them, and stand convicted like the false mother of Solomon's famous judgment, who exclaimed of the living child, "Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A NEW Catholic Church has just been completed in Christchurch, at a cost of £2,000. It is expected that it will before long be consecrated by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wellington.

We understand that Mr. John Manning, who was for some time editor of the 'New Zealand Celt,' is now editing the 'American Celt,' in Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Wairarapa Standard' writes:—It is very proper that members from the country should attend the Education Board, but the game is not always worth the candle. One of our evening papers tells of a member from your parts who came to Wellington to explain that £10 had to be added to a school contract, and that his trip cost the Board £8. Two members came from Wanganui to attend a famous Masonic festival recently, but it is understood that the Education Board had to pay all the travelling expenses.

We observe that Mr. J. P. Armstrong intends shortly to favor the residents of the Dunstan district with one of his interesting lectures on Victoria.

THE report of the Victorian Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols for the year 1875 gives the following returns:—"Males able to read and write, 5158; females, 751; males, able to read only, 1377; females, 1159; males unable to read, 1115; females, 604. It will be seen from this statement that while 5904 prisoners were able to read and write, 2536 able to read, there were only 1719 persons imprisoned during the year who were altogether uneducated." From this it will be seen that an acquaintance with the three R's is not in all cases the insurmountable impediment to the commission of crime, which some would appear anxious to prove it to be. In fact, in Victoria at least, ignorance seems to be rather a safeguard than otherwise if we may judge from the above. At any rate it is clear that there are different kinds of education.

THE 'Dunstan Times' says:—"The continued hard frosts have enabled skaters to indulge to their hearts' content in that healthy exercise. At both Alexandra and Clyde there are large reservoirs, and for the past two or three weeks, at both places, skating and sliding has been the chief amusement. Though the present has been so far the hardest winter we have had for some years, there has been little snow in the low-lying country, consequently the roads are beautiful for travelling. On the mountain tops and exposed places, a great deal of snow has fallen."

ON the invitation of Mr. E. B. Cargill, Chairman of the Walton Park Coal Mining Company, a number of gentlemen left Dunedin by special train on Thursday last, for the purpose of visiting the Company's mine at Green Island. On arriving at the bottom of the pit-shaft, which was approached on foot along the drive, Mr. Cargill explained the benefits conferred on the City of Dunedin by the enterprise of the Company in question, and spoke in high terms of the quality of the coal, 26,000 tons of which had been sent into the city within the last two years, and which, being equal to 20,000 tons of Newcastle, sold at 35s. per ton, had been the means of keeping in the country £35,000, which must otherwise have been expended on the purchase of foreign fuel. With the views put forward in this gentleman's statement we agree to a considerable extent. The proximity of the mine to Dunedin is a very decided advantage. The coal undoubtedly is very valuable, and when the prejudice that unfortunately obtains against it has been overcome, as it is sure to be in time, it will be found largely to contribute to purposes of economy and comfort.

THE Melbourne 'Argus' having given currency to certain reports of a nature prejudicial to Mr. Tallerman, so well known because of his laudable exertions in endeavoring to carry to a successful issue the trade in preserved meats between the colonies and Great Britain, the gentleman in question has addressed to that journal a letter of expostulation, in which he makes it clear that the matters laid to his charge are totally groundless. There is no doubt that Mr. Tallerman has proved himself a great benefactor both of the Australian colonies and of the people of Great Britain. It is owing to him that a more profitable use is found for the cattle of colonial runs than that formerly afforded, and he must be accredited with placing within the reach of the needy artisans of the old country means of providing for themselves and their children the nourishing food necessary for them; it would therefore be but becoming that he should be treated with the consideration due to one who has bravely undertaken and firmly carried out a great work; and we should have expected that a newspaper occupying the position of the 'Argus'

would have hesitated before giving circulation to rumors, whose falsehood it has only required a short statement of facts to make evident.

THE "merry brown hares" appear destined to play as embarrassing a part in Victoria as the rabbits are playing at present in Southland. The Clunes 'Guardian' gives ominous details of their increasing numbers.

AT an early hour on Friday morning last an alarm of fire occurred at Timaru. An office belonging to Messrs. Geddy and White, coal merchants, was found to be in flames. The glare was excessive, and it was feared that there would be a repetition of the great fire that took place in this town some years ago. However, fortunately the apprehension proved groundless, and the affair terminated with the destruction of the building in which the conflagration originated.

SIR CHARLES GAYAN DUFFY continues to employ his talents for the furtherance of worthy objects. We find that he has undertaken to deliver a number of lectures in aid of various useful and charitable institutions, in Ballarat for the Mechanics' Institute and the Public Library, in Kyneton for the Hospital and the Hibernian Hall, in Sandhurst for the Fire Brigade and the Mechanics' Institute, in Geelong for the Free Public Library, and in Melbourne for the new Catholic Church at Sorrento.

THE theatres continue to be well supported. Mr. Talbot, at the Queen's, enjoys unvarying success, and at the Princess the Lingards are still an immense attraction.

WE learn from the 'Weekly Argus' that at Addison's Flat, Westport, a party of miners have just finished a tunnel 3000ft. in length, and another party have nearly finished a tunnel which is 5500ft. long. At the Caledonian, German Jack's, and Giles' Terraces, similar gigantic tunnels have been put in. Mr. Broad says these tunnels "are monuments of the industry and perseverance of the miner."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Otago Harbour Board was held on Thursday, 27th ult. A memorandum having been read from Captain Thomson stating his regret that, owing to a heavy sea on the bar, the mail steamer City of New York had been detained for three tides, Mr. Reeves recommended that the harrowing process should be at once proceeded with, as thus a depth of two or three feet might be obtained. In connection with the wharves and quays reserves, Mr. Davie moved an amendment, which was carried to the following effect:—"That the Board assents to the proposal of the Government to exclude from its endowment the triangular piece of land reclaimed by the Government between the Railway and Castle-street, with the view to enable the Government to carry out certain obligations it has entered into in connection with the same. That in assenting to this, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that it is without prejudice to its rights as respects the Wharves and Quays Reserves at present under the management of the Corporation." The Engineer reported as follows with respect to reclamation:—"Total cubical content of material deposited in area bounded by Rattray, Crawford, and Jetty-streets, and cross wharf, as per tracing attached, 108,846 cubic yards. Less reclamation effected by General Government, from information supplied by District Engineer, 13,766; balance, 95,080 cubic yards. Deduct further, material deposited free of cost, say 5080 cubic yards. Total reclamation effected by Provincial Government, 90,000 cubic yards."

We are requested to state that the usual meeting of the Dunedin branch of the H.A.C.B.S. will be held in Fleming's South Australian Hall, on Monday evening, at 7.30.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—I beg leave to be permitted to claim your kind indulgence to place before your numerous readers, and more especially the members of our Society, situated at such a distance from the seat of government in Victoria, a few suggestions on their present position, the daily increasing and absolute necessity of some means of unity, of consolidating that power and influence for their future welfare, which the vicissitudes and ever-recurring changes at each succeeding annual meeting held in Melbourne since the amalgamation and the subsequent extension of the Society imperatively demand at our hands; for since the inauguration of the Society here, each branch had little to complain as to their representation at each annual meeting. Not indeed until the last, when through some (to us here at such a distance) unaccountable means or reasons, our chosen and trusted deputies were not allowed to take part in the deliberations of that august body. At the annual meeting of this year, when P.C.P. O'Connell acted to the detriment of our Society here, did he reflect on the consequences? Was it because of our ever ready and willing response to every demand made on us, be it either a natural or a charitable object? Has he forgotten, or is he of only mushroom growth in the Society, and, therefore, cannot know that of £8C subscribed willingly, for simply the asking by the then officers of the E.D., Bros. Howard, Templeton, &c. (names so well-known and cherished here), for a poor and lonely widow left destitute in a mountain solitude on the bleak and snowy region of Woodpoint, that of the above sum, £56 was sent from New Zealand? I quote this as only one instance, to prove that the members here, the ever kind, the enthusiastic, the generous and patriotic motives by which, at all times, they have been actuated, should at least get justice done them, their deputies respected, and their wishes acceded to. If the founders, those energetic spirits who boldly conceived, inaugurated, and nurtured in its infancy, and stood by its rapid strides into the full development and well-fledged fruition, in guiding its destinies, and extending its influence, were still at the helm, we had no fear for its safety, our own protection, and its stability. What, I ask, has become of them? Their names are not now on the roll of officers. Have some left and entirely severed their connection with even more than regret for assisting to raise an institution to become a prey to such self-seeking, unsympathising, cold, and calculating a destiny, while others look on with a confiding hope for a speedy and

successful regeneration? What, I ask, is our position now? What an anomaly. We send our funeral fund, our quarterage, levies, &c., but we have no voice. Precluded by distance and the expense attending an annual meeting from here, our only other means of anything like representation is to appoint a worthy member in whom we have confidence, and he is subjected to the grossest insults no better than a dummy, and through our deputies all New Zealand is ignored and outraged. I cannot, therefore, be surprised that an uneasy feeling of doubt and an apprehension of gloomy forebodings, have occupied the attention of the members, which have led to the recent correspondence and well digested suggestions of so earnest, so energetic an officer as Bro. Cantwell, in presenting his quarterly report recently of St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin, the formation of "Boards of Management," possessing the same rights and privileges, less the unnecessary expense attending District Boards, as at present constituted. Having carefully read all reports of the E.D. and annual meetings for the last few years, I find, on reference, on his retiring from the office of Chief President three years ago, Bro. J. W. Howard strongly recommended in his valedictory address the formation of such Boards as Bro. Cantwell now advocates. From other reports, I find that District Boards are urged, but of the six or seven C.P.'s we have had only one (and that one was the last) who denied us our right of representation, he is the only one who recommended Districts, whilst six others condemn them. We must, therefore, accept the testimony, unbiased by any selfish motives of ours, that such a simplified and much prized form of government, so applicable to our wants, so feasible, so almost certain of success when fairly and honestly administered, that I cannot refrain from giving in my adhesion for its immediate adoption. The geographical position of branches should be the first consideration to suit their convenience, prior to the formation of each Board, so, as that delegates could the more easily and regularly attend, each branch could then be represented, and from themselves elect a President of the "Board of Directory or Management," a Secretary and Treasurer; Trustees also, in whose names the Funeral Fund that is now and some time sent to Melbourne. Consolidate this, get your bye-laws registered, your meetings started, and I confidently predict a new and vigorous impetus in the history of the Society in New Zealand. That instead of being as hitherto isolated, referring everything to Melbourne, and waiting a reply when to suit themselves, everything can be done satisfactorily and expeditiously by unity of action, disinterestedness of purpose, and zeal for the cause, and we will have the full satisfaction of knowing that we are laying the permanent foundation of an organisation, which will reflect credit, not only on its founders, the name it bears, and all those who take an active part in its welfare, but on our children. Apologising for trespassing thus far on your valuable space, but this being the turning point in the history of our Society here, will, I trust, be my excuse. It is quite possible you may hear from me again.—I am, &c.,

Dunedin, August 2, 1876.

TREATY STONE.

CONTRASTS.

In times of great distress—of grief that follows the death of some one very dear to us, or of anxiety, that precedes or dreads this—it often seems as if nature were mocking us. There is a sick room on which all our energies are concentrated; or a face, whose expression has formed our earthly light, is regardless of our presence as we look upon it, upturned and fixed in the last long sleep; and, all the time, the sun is shining, gardens and meadows teem with flowers, birds are singing merrily, and insects fill the air with their cheery humming. But these things, which at other seasons would be to us a source of delight, now seem out of place and in the way. The mind appears to look for scenery appropriate to the feelings with which it views some all engrossing action or suffering that engages it.

And as circumstances at variance with those in which we are bound up make these harder to bear, so do discrepant events or surroundings add darkness to transactions which we regard from a distance. A murder committed with open violence and disturbance, horrible though it be, has not the same power to impress us that a like deed done in cold blood has. In the stillness of the night, while all the family are sleeping, a girl rises from her bed, and noiselessly withdrawing her brother, a little child, from his nurse's side, creeps away and kills him. A young man comes to visit a lady to whom he had been affianced for a time; it is summer, and he meets her in a garden; they turn down a walk together, and in a few moments she is found bleeding profusely from a mortal wound that he has given her with a knife. Dreadful deeds to contemplate would these be in any case, but is not the horror of them increased by the manner of their performance?

And, if we go further, passing from private crimes, committed in our own day, to certain that are doubtful recounted in poetry, or some that are certain told in history, we still find discordant circumstances increase our revulsion. The weirdest scene in Homer's Iliad is that where, having learned from the spy Dolon the circumstances of the Thracian encampment, Ulysses and Diomedæ stealthily enter there in the night, and the latter cuts the throats of the King and twelve of his followers as they lie, overpowered by fatigue, asleep upon the ground—"an evil dream," indeed, to them, and leaving to us a night-mare-producing fame.

The murder of Marie Antoinette was one of the most foul ever committed. Everything conspired to make her a fitting object for love and reverence. She was venerable by her birth and her descent from a historic house; she was intellectual, gentle, and benevolent; a pious Christian, a faithful wife, a devoted mother. Her beauty was surpassing, and it was of a most touching kind; in her pictures, in the great galleries of Versailles, she looks as pure and innocent as the little children accompanied by whom she is painted. And yet her death, since it occurred in a time of general bloodshed and confusion, is less horrible to contemplate, comparatively recent though it be, than that of Mary, Queen of Scots, in

the hall of Fotheringay Castle; and this, because the latter was inflicted in the midst of quietness and order. The hall was duly prepared; a platform was erected there, as it might now be elsewhere for some festive occasion; the block was placed upon it, and it was covered with black cloth; the headsmen stood with their axes close at hand. There came the queen, composed and, despite her long years of suffering, still eminently beautiful, and there was the Dean of Peterborough bent to the last on perverting the victim to his views. The attendants of the captive were also present, and a group of spectators standing a short distance off at the bottom of the hall. The deed of blood was systematically wrought, but all the more are we filled with horror, when the executioner holds up the severed head by its hair, turned grey with sorrow, while he utters his impious prayer, to which is returned the more impious response of the heretical ecclesiastic standing near. A critic speaks of Shakspeare's consummate art in causing Lady Macbeth and her lord to be interrupted immediately after the assassination of Duncan, thus bringing upon them the full realisation of their grim deed. Such a sense must have been awakened in the minds of those who had been present in the hall of Fotheringay as they passed out across the castle's threshold into the open air, where, perhaps, the birds were singing, for it was early spring, and hopeful nature gave no token of the awful spectacle that had just been witnessed within.

It seems to us that we can almost discern, in this tendency of men to look for appropriate settings for any picture of distress, an additional reason for the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and for the thorns and thistles which the earth was sentenced thenceforth to produce, for thus the fallen found themselves in scenes assimilated to their condition, and were not liable to be grieved by beholding a state of things at variance with their altered lot.

VADIVUS.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

In a recent official report published in London by one of the Bible societies, it was stated that in England there existed 152 varieties of Protestant forms of worship. Many of these are known by the most fantastical names such as Jumpers, Quakers, Shakers, Latter-Day-Saints, etc. Of these eccentric religions very few are known in Italy, but it seems that 33 sects have already established themselves in that country, and amongst these one small community of Latter-Day-Saints. In Rome there are now many Protestant churches, but all belonging to the quieter forms of the heresy. Rebetti, the Waldensian minister writes that "It is well-known that before long all the sects will be represented in Rome," and 'Le Temoin,' an organ of that sect merrily observes that "all the Protestant churches are unfolding their many colored banners in Italy and in Rome; so that before long every tint of the religious rainbow will be represented." 'L'Echo des Vallées,' the great Waldensian organ, however, asserts that "There are too many religious adventurers in Italy at present and under the name of Protestants many horrible sects have penetrated into the land, of which the Polish anti-Trinitarians and the Mormons are the most conspicuous. These latter sects actually managed to insinuate their doctrines into Italy, under the guise of pure Evangelism." The Rev. Dr. Prochet, a Protestant clergyman observed recently: "Italy has even had to endure the scourge of Protestant dissensions." Indeed, several of the best Protestant periodicals of Italy—such, for instance—as the 'Temoin,' the 'Echo,' the 'Vangelista' deplore the conduct of the rash members of the various Protestant churches who disseminate the grossest errors and not unfrequently by their evil conduct bring discredit on Protestantism. A paper entitled the 'Christian Family,' published in Florence, says: "We cannot forbear expressing our horror of the manner in which some notable Christian preachers in Italy, speak and write about the Bible and especially about the Old Testament, which they do not hesitate to declare they no longer believe to be inspired. Some of our ministers have gone so far as to alter or suppress some of the Ten Commandments, believing that they no longer hold good. If the Evangelical churches do not protest against this state of affairs it is impossible to know what will eventually become of us." The Unitarian Church has also contrived to make a footing for itself in Italy, and as the 'Unita Cattolica' very truly says, it is the most to be dreaded of all, for it denies everything, even the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures. Notwithstanding the zeal of many fanatical, so-called missionaries, and the receipt of vast sums of money from England and America the number of perversions is very small.—'Catholic Review.'

A correspondent writing from Herne, near Bochum, 8th April, 1876, says:—I have just assisted at divine service here, and never in my life was a deeper impression made on my mind. The population of this place is about 12,000, and the greater portion are Catholics. The priest who had built the Church, out of private subscriptions, died about twelve months ago. The Bishop had sent another priest, but he was not recognised, and is now exiled. Divine service is held regularly every Sunday, but we cannot receive any Sacraments. I wanted to hear Mass—but what a Mass!! Without a priest, the congregation crowded the altar, which is erected about six feet in front of the high altar, the tabernacle of which is open and empty. At the foot of this small altar I saw two boys dressed as for serving Mass. A layman stands at the side of the pulpit and reads the prayers of the Mass in German. Another mounts the pulpit and reads the Gospel, with an explanation sent per post by the exiled priest. Then the organ was played and the men and women in the choir sing the 'Credo' and the 'Sanctus.' The bell is rung. All bow down to the ground. Afterwards they sing a Litany, and the service is concluded. Does not this remind us of what we read of the service of the first Christians in the Roman Catacombs, during the most violent persecutions?

In Bombay, India, there is a congregation of 1,000 Catholics who worship in an old Buddhist temple.

BISHOPS IN GREENLAND.

In 1121, Erik Upsi, first Bishop of Greenland, departed for Vinland. He was Bishop of Gardar, but was replaced in 1124, on the demand of the Greenlanders, united in General Diet. America and Greenland, in particular, paid *Peter's Pence*, and the Crusades were preached there by Olaf in 1261. The donation was made in 1282, and was founded on letters dated Viterbo, December 4th, 1276. In 1279, January 21st, Nicholas III. confirmed the powers already conferred upon the collector of the ecclesiastical tax. When "the wise and discreet person" selected, returned with a large number of hippopotamus teeth, whale-bone and skins, he was at a loss to know what to do with them; this was the class of tax he had collected. Martin IV. answered by letter, March 4th, 1282, that they should be sold. In 1325, *this Peter's Pence* in merchandise, realised twelve livres and fourteen *sole tournois* (of Tours). In 1841, Greenland annually paid the Holy See *Peter's Pence*, which consisted of 2,600 hippopotamus teeth.

Now, perhaps a list of the Bishops from 1121 till 1537 will interest your readers. Here it is: Ericus, 1211; Arnaldus, 1124; John Knutus, 1150, died in Greenland in 1187; John II., 1188; Helgius, 1212, died in 1230; Niclaus, 1234, died in Greenland, 1240; Olafus, 1246; Theodorus, 1288, died in Greenland, 1314; Jon Calvus, 1343, named while Arnus lived, his whereabouts being lost; Alfus, 1376, died in 1378; Henricus, 1389, whose seal has been found and published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians; Andreas, 1406, sent to replace Henricus, if dead; Jacobus, 1417, whose seal has also been found and republished; it contains the inscription: *S. Jacobi de gru. epi. gardar*; 1433, a Bishop whose name is unknown, was nominated by Eugene IV.; a letter of Nicholas V., in 1448, to the Bishops of Skalholt, would fill a column of the 'Standard'; suffice it to say that it was discovered in the Vatican, and an extract is published by Beamish in "The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century," pp. 152-154. Gregorius, 1450; his seal is also republished; Jacobus, 1487; Vincentius, 1537. Here is a happy coincidence! The last on my list brings me exactly to its namesake, St. Vincent de Paul, whose three hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated with immense pomp on the 24th inst., and I have made arrangements to be present, when his Lordship Monseigneur Dupanloup, will deliver one of his masterly panegyrics. On the 30th, the forty-sixth anniversary of the translation of his relics will be celebrated and Pere Chocrane, the distinguished Dominican prior, and the biographer of Lacordaire is to deliver the oration. I promise your readers a full account of those two great occurrences, and reserve all my ideas on that subject for the occasion. This will really be a rich harvest for your correspondent, and may, I trust, interest your thousands of readers.

A PROTESTANT EULOGY ON THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

REV. MR. STROBEL, a Lutheran missionary of Holy Trinity Church (German), Baltimore, who has once before defended the immortality of the soul in an erudite lecture against some of his infidel countrymen, preached on the 9th March a splendid sermon of which the following is the substance. The preacher premises by calling Mary "the Mother of the Lord," and praises her as an humble handmaid of God, blessed daughter of David, faithful friend, and the severely tried Mother of Sorrows, worthy to be a shining model to her sex. The Protestant preacher who thinks he should revile our Blessed Mother he calls a pseudo-Protestant, with regard to him he exclaims: 'Poor Mary! couldst thou have foreseen this, thou wouldst have chanted a wail of lamentation instead of a hymn of glory.' He further says of the Blessed Virgin: "She is the true ideal of noble womanhood, of which Goethe at the conclusion of his 'Faust' remarks: 'Woman's eternal grace will elevate us.'" The Minnesingers of mediæval times called the Blessed Mother by no other name than our Lady—"Unsere Liebe Frau,"—and Schiller in his "Bride of Messina," one of the ablest of his tragedies, in speaking of Mary, pays her a beautiful tribute, saying that "even the Church, always divine, presented nothing more beautiful for the heavenly Throne; no art could soar higher, though divinely born, than to the Mother and her Son."

"History glorifies Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, on account of her noble sons; the history of the Church justly praises St. Monica, the holy mother of the great St. Augustine; but what is the honor of a Cornelia, of a Monica, to the honor of Mary, who bore the only ONE, to loose whose shoe-latches neither the greatest statesman, nor the most celebrated churchman could ever be found worthy. And yet Mary is called the Mother of Sorrows—*Mater dolorosa*. And she is justly called so, because since upon earth there is no dignity without weight, and no joy without sorrow, the highest dignity of a woman, and the greatest joy of a mother, united in Mary's person, have been united with great woe and grief. Already in the days of Christmas, the venerable Simeon, when blessing her, told her that "a sword should transpierce her soul." . . . She must have certainly suffered much at the thought that from her Child's Blood should come forth salvation to the world. But to her resignation of faith were added the pangs of a mother's heart when seeing her Divine Son in agony, bleeding and suffering, on the martyr's pole at Golgotha. David exclaimed once, with tears: 'O Absalom, my son! would to God that I could die for thee.' David's daughter Mary, said nothing when her Son, Jesus, was dying, since there is a woe too great for words and tears, and such was Mary's woe at Golgotha:

'At the Cross her station keeping,
Stood the mournful Mother weeping,
Close to Jesus to the last,
Through her heart, His sorrow sharing,
All His bitter anguish bearing,
Now at length the sword had passed.'

At the conclusion, Mr. Strobel exhorted his hearers to place images of Mary in their houses, since the Lord's own Mother is a true type of noble womanhood.—'Ave Maria.'

WHAT WILL THE END BE?

You will ask me what will the end be? What it has always been. The enemies of the Catholic Church will be baffled as usual, and the temporal power will be restored. But you will say—"Have you a friend on earth?"—Not a friend. "Have you a hope on earth?"—Not a hope. "On what, then, do you build your hopes?"—On God, who has promised never to forsake us, and who has kept His word up to the present. We have not a friend, we have not a hope on earth; yet our hopes rise from earth to Heaven, and twine themselves around the feet of God. It has never been defined, as an article of faith, that the temporal power is necessary; but in the present economy of God's Church it is indispensable; and we believe that God will rather confound the wicked than change the economy He established; that He will again (and again, as often as necessary), "show might in His own, and scatter the proud in the conceit of their heart, and that He will put down the mighty from their seat, and exalt the humble." (St. Luke i. 51, 52). If you think this belief fanatical and illusive, recall to mind that it is now only six years since he actually did "put down from his seat," a mighty one, who had betrayed His Vicar; and that this unhappy prince was actually the *second of the name* punished in the same way for the same crime—for having assailed the Vicar of Christ. If this does not convince you, at least reflect on the singular firmness of our hopes, and when they are realised do not imagine their realization was merely an accident, but recognise the fulfilment of what had been foretold, when there was not a human hope of its accomplishment. And recognise in its fulfilment the hand of God. The European powers count their soldiers by hundreds of thousands and even by millions, yet no one would venture to affirm that the very strongest of them might not be swept away in an hour. The Pope has not got a soldier or a gun, and yet Catholics look upon it as quite a matter of course that he will not be swept away, even though all the other "kings of the earth should stand up, and the princes meet together against the Lord and against His Christ."

I conclude with the words so full of a noble faith, of the illustrious Cardinal Manning:—

"Do not think me fanatical, or blind, or senseless, if I affirm that the temporal is not ended yet; but the Roman question is now only *once more* begun. We have had to repeat even to weariness, that some five and forty Popes before now, have either never set foot in Rome, or have been driven out of it. Nine times they have been driven out by Roman factions; times without number by invaders. Why not, then, a forty sixth time? Pius VI, Pius VII were prisoners, why not Pius IX? Pius IX has been already once in exile, why not a second time? Nine times has Rome been held by usurpers, why not a tenth? Seven times has Rome been besieged, why not an eighth? Twice has it been nearly destroyed, and once so utterly desolate was it, that for forty days, we are told, nothing human breathed in it, and no cry was heard but of the foxes on the Aventine. Warfare, suffering, wandering, weakness, with imperishable vitality and invincible power, is the lot and history of the Pontiffs, and Rome shares their destiny. There has happened nothing now that has not happened, and that often, before. The end which has been often predicted has not come; why should it now? Men are always saying—'Now, at last, is the end.' But the end is not yet."—Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J.

BLUCHER IN ENGLAND.

The 'Kölnische Zeitung' has published a series of letters, which Marshal Blucher addressed to his wife during his campaign of 1813-14, and during his visit to London in the latter year. Blucher's orthography is curious, and might convey some useful hints to the advocates of a phonetic system of spelling; of grammar he has not the least notion. On the 3rd of June, 1814, he writes from Boulogne (or Boulouge, as he spells the name):—"Yesterday I dined with the Duke of Klarents on board the ship-of-the-line *Imprenabele*. I am still deaf from the thunder of the canon, and almost upset by the marks of honour bestowed upon me. If things continue like this I shall turn mad in England. . . . The English come to this place in hundreds to see me, and I am obliged to shake hands with every one of them. The ladies quite make love to me. They are the most crack-brained (*nerrischste*) people I know. I bring a sword and a sabre with me, which have 40,000 thalers' worth of jewels on them. The City of London has likewise presented me with a sword, the Clubs of London have admitted me without ballot, and at Edenburg, in Scotland, they have made me honorary member of their learned society. It will be a wonder if I don't turn mad." His first letter from London is dated 6th of June, 1814:—"Yesterday I landed in England, and I hardly know how it is I still am alive. The people almost tore me to pieces. They took out my horses, and carried me, and thus I came to London. Against my will they took me to the Regent's Castle. The Regent received me in a manner not to be described. He hung his portrait, richly set with brilliants, and attached to a dark blue ribbon, round my neck, and said, 'Be sure you have no truer friend on the earth than myself.' I lodge with him. I must also tell you that the King, in spite of my resistance made me a Prince yesterday. . . . Your brother is with me and witnesses all that happens to me. The people carry me upon their hands. Whenever they catch sight of me they shout, and 10,000 of them are together in no time. In uniform I cannot appear at all." On the 12th of June, he writes:—"Unless constantly surrounded by guards and attendants they tear me. If I ride in a carriage they take out the horses. I am being fatigued in an inhuman manner, am sitting to three painters at the same time, and have hardly been able as yet to look around me."

BENEDICTION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

EVERY subject that Father Newman undertakes to write upon is invested with new beauties by the magic touch of his skillful pen. Here is a beautiful tribute to the Benediction service that should inspire every Catholic with new veneration for this sublime spectacle:—

The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is one of the simplest rites of the Church. The priests enter and kneel down; one of them unlocks the Tabernacle, takes out the Blessed Sacrament, inserts it upright in a Monstrance of precious metal, and sets it in a conspicuous place above the altar, in the midst of lights, for all to see. The people then begin to sing; meanwhile the Priest twice offers incense to the King of heaven, before whom he is kneeling. Then he takes the Monstrance in his hands, and turning to the people blesses them with the Most Holy in the form of a cross, while the bell is sounded by one of the attendants to call attention to the ceremony. It is our Lord's solemn benediction to His people, as when he lifted up his hands over the children, or when he blessed His chosen ones when he ascended up from Mount Olivet. As sons might come before a parent before going to bed at night, so, once or twice a week, the great Catholic family comes before the Eternal Father, after the bustle or toil of the day, and He smiles upon them, and sheds upon them the light of His countenance. It is a full accomplishment of what the priests invoked upon the Israelites, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord show His face to thee, and have mercy on thee; the Lord turn His countenance to thee and give thee peace." Can there be a more touching rite, even in the judgment of those who do not believe in it? How many a man, not a Catholic, is moved, on seeing it, "Oh, that I did but believe it!" when he sees the Priest take up the Fount of Mercy, and the people beat low in adoration!

It is one of the most beautiful, natural, and soothing actions of the Church.

ST. PETER'S AT NIGHT.

If you happen to be in Rome ever on a Holy Thursday, remain after the *Miserere* until the hour of church closing, and give yourself to the exquisite reverie and quiet, you will gain a repose to the soul that is unusual; a divine peace will come down upon you that will make amends for much of the wear and tear of the storm and unrest of everyday life that is forever about and within all mortals, even the quietest existence. What a sight it is! The vast mysterious spaces; the huge vaults of darkness; the great dome of domes that seems unfathomable; the dark solitudes of the many unlighted chapels, and the profound depth of the Council Hall as seen over the tympanum of the great enclosure. Then the lurid light of the torches, the masses of light, enter at the sepulchre altar. These throw strange, bright streams into the transept, up into the far-off dome, even touching here and there a glittering stone or a shining marble cornice down the long nave; then they plunge into the dark apse and are lost. Added to these curious unearthly effects of light in the great space is the strange population of colossal marble figures that start into a new and weird life. They are high up in air, leaping over entablatures or stepping forth majestically from huge dark niches—great giants clothed in ancient draperies, all of whose gestures seem to tell the one solemn story of Christ crucified. It is the most wonderful combination of mysterious space, effective architecture, grandiose decoration and strange effects of lights and shadows ever created by mortal genius.—Anne Brewster in *Philadelphia Bulletin*.

SKETCHES OF THE REFORMATION.

No institution known among men had ever a more purely evil origin than the Anglican Church. It is almost unique in its unspeakable infamy. The closest scrutiny can discover in it not one redeeming feature. Savage pride, lust and cruelty on the one hand, matchless turpitude and ignoble servility on the other; such are the foul sources of its being. The founders could not plead even the poor apology of fanaticism. They hardly so much as affected a religious motive. That plea was not urged till later, when their heirs found it necessary to justify their work. In the beginning of the so-called Anglican Reformation nobody pretended that the Church had erred in doctrine. The question did not arise. Henry put people to death for denying Catholic truths which Elizabeth put them to death for affirming. When Bacon, Cranmer's chaplain, prematurely broached Protestant ideas, he was compelled to do public penance, and promptly retract his heresies. England was invited to accept a new lay pontiff; but that in Henry's judgment, was all the Reformation she needed. She was free to believe what she always believed; the only new article in her creed being this, that all "ecclesiastical jurisdiction" has its fount in "the royal power," and not in the Chair of Peter. Admit that, said Henry, and his vice-regent Cromwell, and you may invoke the Saints, hear Mass, adore the Sacrament, and pray for the faithful departed. Woe to you if you refuse to do either! But the invisible allies of Henry knew that this was only a beginning. They looked on with content and waited for the end. It was not long in coming. One of the popular errors of our day is to speak of the Anglican Reformation, as if there had only been one. There were, in fact, several, each differing from the other, though all were potentially included in the first. Not only all the infinite varieties of doctrine within the Anglican Church, but all the swarming sects outside it, spring from the original denial of the supremacy of the Holy See. In that heresy every other is contained. It implies them all. It subverts the Church, denies God, puts Saints and Angels to flight, dries up the sources of grace, robs the Sacraments of their efficacy, kills unity, destroys authority, abolishes mission and jurisdiction, makes strife incurable and division permanent, and substitutes for the light yoke and unerring guidance of "the blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles," the crushing tyranny of the godless State, or the senseless caprice of the individual conscience. Take away the Holy See, and God's Church is gone. The Church of Cain has taken its place.—*London Tablet*.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Cardinal Manning, showing how devotion to the Blessed Virgin raises womanhood to their true position of dignity among men:—"I will say to women, imitate the Blessed Virgin; and if you love and venerate her, her image will pass unconsciously into the very substance of your life and heart. Imitate her true dignity, that dignity which does not consist in clamouring for rights and in running a race in the intellectual culture of men. Man and woman have a diverse perfection, and the union of these perfections, which are diverse, make up one perfection which is indissoluble. Women have a dignity and perfection of their own which no man can imitate without lowering himself. An effeminate man is an abomination, a masculine, self asserting woman is a monster. The pattern of our Blessed Mother is a pattern of womanly dignity. Woman has her sovereignty, and her kingdom is her own heart; and in the home over which she rules no man can dispute that sovereignty; if he rise against it he is mutilating that divine law by which he rules supreme. Such was the state when God created man and woman in Paradise, and the world has wrecked the recollection and is striving to efface the image of that two-fold perfection which rises into one. Man is the image of God; man is the head of the woman, and the head of man is God. These are the words of the Holy Ghost. In Jesus and His Blessed Mother the first creation is not only restored but elevated to a divine perfection, and you are called to be children of the Incarnation. The highest creature in the new creation of God is a woman, and the Second Adam is God himself.

The *Catholic Examiner* gives the following description of the riches of nature in India as seen in the valley of the Rungheet, on the descent from Darjeeling:—"This noble river, the Rungheet, winds through a stupendous gorge, the precipitous mountains on either side stretching upwards many thousand feet, densely clothed with magnificent primeval forest. . . . It is almost impossible to describe at all adequately the exquisite and almost heavenly beauty of the scene, or the delicate coloring of the rocks and boulders on the margin of the river, which is that of porphyry and alabaster, contrasting quite etherially with the metallic green of the water. We seem suddenly to have been transported into Fairyland, and all is more like an extravagant dream than reality. Gorgeous butterflies of every hue are sailing in the air or sunning themselves on the banks, where, sitting with wings erect, they look like Dutch galiots at anchor, the most numerous among them being the large swallow-tail species, robed in black velvet, with scarlet spots on their wings and long antennae. Birds in plumage of scarlet, blue, and orange, flit among the branches of the majestic sol; and a perfectly marvellous little creature, belonging to a species of lepidopterous insect, with a vermilion body, and wings of transparent and glittering emerald, hovers above us and around us in multitudes, while the air is filled with a melodious chorus of happy creatures."

Many Yankee prisoners were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, during the war. So great was their number at one time, that they were confined in the cellars of unoccupied warehouses, where the dampness and confined air rendered their imprisonment extremely dangerous to health. Many died for the want of proper clothing and food and general exposure to cold and malaria. As soon as the Catholic Bishop of Charleston knew these facts, he interested the ladies of the city in preparing bedding, clothing, and other comforts for their use, and obtained the permission of the commandant of the post to see to their proper distribution. So hostile were the people generally to any demonstrations of relief for the Yankees, that, but for the high consideration the inhabitants felt for the personal character of the Bishop, they would have accused him of political sympathy with the Northern prisoners. Scores of Protestant prisoners owe their lives to the kind efforts of this Catholic Bishop in ameliorating their condition during the confinement in the cellars of the City of Charleston.—*Conn. Catholic*.

Most Irish readers are familiar with Charles Phillips' penegyric on the character of Washington, pronounced at a dinner on Dinas Island, Killarney. But it seems he was preceded in his eulogy by an earlier Irish admirer of the "Father of his Country," in testimony of which is quoted the annexed advertisement, which appeared in the *Londonderry Journal* of April 30, 1783:

"Whereas, on February the 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tam-laghtfinlagan, and county of Londonderry, a man child, whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who first caused him to exist will grant him grace. Also, in consideration and remembrance of the many heroic deeds done by that universally renowned patriot, General George Washington, the said Matthew Neely, has done himself the honour of calling the said man child by the name of George Washington Neely, he being the first child named or so called in the Kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant Western star."

The windows of the newly-opened "Evangelical Church" at Naples, have been ruthlessly smashed with a shower of stones hurled from the strong arms of ungrateful Italians, and, of course, the mischief is laid at the door of the "Clericals." The Catholic papers, however, in Rome and elsewhere, disclaim all participation in this violence, even by desire—much less by counsel—and advise the Neapolitans to let the stones remain in the road. They do not wish to see anyone's windows broken, whether he be good or bad, Clerical or Evangelical; but in giving this advice to the natives, they have a word of good counsel for the Quixotic Missionaries also, which is to shake off the dust of their feet against the Italians, and go to the place whence they came; there are many ships in the Bay of Naples, especially English and American ships, and by taking a passage in them, they can at once secure their safety, and find a field for their work among their two hundred sects at home.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cardinal Prince Schwarzenburgh has been lately making a Confirmation tour through a portion of his archdiocese of Prague. At Petrowitz he was informed that a little girl, who had been for many years an invalid, was very desirous of being confirmed. Her condition, however, was such that she could not even be carried to the church. When the regular Confirmation was ended, the Cardinal betook himself to the miserable dwelling where the little girl lived, accompanied by all his clerical attendants and suite. There was no room for all in the poor dwelling. Here his Eminence confirmed the sick child, exhorted her to patience, and when going away, left behind him a handsome donation to assist her necessities.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral, in which he refers at great length to the subject of education. He says that under the pretence of spreading education and promoting the temporal advantage of the nation, an occult warfare against the Catholic religion is being carried on, and he calls on Catholics to resist all dangerous attempts to impair the efficiency of the schools and undermine the faith of the children. With regard to higher education, he urges them to use every effort to obtain a Catholic University for a Catholic nation.

We take the following from the London correspondence of the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal':—"Scarcely a week passes without the record of some convert to the Roman Catholic Church from amongst the ranks of the Anglican clergy. Most of the clergymen who thus renounce the doctrines of the Church of England are men of mark, noted for scientific or literary attainments, or of fame in the pulpit. The latest accession is that of the Rev. E. J. Webb, Vicar of Hamletton-with-Bramstone, near Norwich, who, in addition to his profession of faith, has published a pamphlet, in which he asserts frankly that, salvation is not to be found in the Church of England.

The Rev. William Lovell, M.A., Curate of Wantage, and formerly scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, has just been received into the Church. The 'Pilot' announces the reception of Lady Heywood, wife of Sir Percival Heywood, Bart.

The 'Germania' of Berlin publishes an appeal addressed to the Catholics of Germany, signed by the leading Catholics of the country, such as Prince Charles of Lowenstein, Baron Felix de Loe, Haffne, Marbé, and others, and calling on the people to celebrate with particular solemnity the 16th June next, the day on which Pope Pius IX. will commence the 30th year of his reign.

A curious accident occurred on the 27th May at a village between Palghaut and Beypore, which resulted in a death of a little girl about six years old. The parents, who were of the pariah caste, had arrived from Palghaut with a herd of swine, and encamped near the Military Camp, on the other side of the river. On the evening of the day in question, the mother of the child missed her and went in search of her. The child was discovered seated in a jungle playing with a cobra. The uncle of the child, with the object of frightening the cobra away, threw an egg at it, whereupon it bit the child and escaped into a hole. The child died a few minutes after she was bitten. The hole into which the cobra entered was then dug and the cobra was destroyed.

A number of leading Catholics from all parts of Germany met lately at the Frankfurterhof in Mayence, upon the invitation of H.H. the Prince of Löwenstein, to consult concerning the formation of a Catholic Association for Germany. It was resolved unanimously to found such an Association.

The 'Frankfort Gazette,' a democratic organ, announces that Nicotera, of the Italian Ministry, has discovered amongst the papers of Senor Lanza a receipt for 10,000 francs, as having been paid to the London 'Times' and a French journal for anonymous support of the Law of Guarantees. The 'Frankfort Gazette' cannot be suspected of partiality for Rome. What can the 'Times' answer?

The 'Universe' gives a touching account of an act of humility and charity performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris on Sunday last. His Eminence carried in person the Blessed Sacrament and administered Confirmation to a young girl, the daughter of poor but respectable people living on the fifth story of a house in the Rue Saint Rock. The poor girl had been prevented by illness from joining the ranks of her youthful companions at first Communion and Confirmation at their parish church of St. Rock. The condescension of his Eminence made a great impression on the people of the neighbourhood, and the Cardinal Archbishop was greeted by a respectful crowd on his return from his visit of charity.

A great number of Jews have been seized by the Russian police of Vilna, under suspicion of belonging to secret societies. This is very strange, as who would believe that there were any conspirators in Russia except the Catholics?

The latest intelligence, at our command, regarding the return of the Jews to Jerusalem, leads us to believe that still a length of years must pass away before the return can take place. We now learn that for some time past the Grand Rabbi of Vienna has ordered the usual prayers for the return to Jerusalem to be suspended, and the Jews in Italy have just received notice to do the same. The Jews find themselves so well off in modern States, that this return to their native country would be a misfortune.

A doctor of Lyons, formerly of Montpellier, has just given 600,000 francs for the reconstruction of the parish church. Mgr. de Cabrières, the Bishop of Montpellier, has written to congratulate the donor of this magnificent donation.

The 'Japan Gazette' astonishes the world by the declaration of the discovery of an ancient Catholic church in that country, which is used for other purposes, though still in perfect preservation. It is but one of the traces of that great St. Francis Xavier, whose works have not yet died out, and are now being increased.

The population of Ireland, says the 'London Times' is not materially decreasing now. The Registrar-General reports that although the year 1875 had a birth rate below and a death rate above the last five years' average, yet the births registered exceeded the registered deaths by 40,139, and that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in the year was but 52,397, which number is reduced to 51,462 if we deduct 135 described as "residents of other countries" who embarked at Irish ports. This shows a decrease in the year 1875 of 11,323 in the population, leaving it at about 5,600,000 in all.

The parish priest of Malfetta asked the Pope for alms to build a new Church, and the Holy Father sent him 500f. On the same day his Holiness sent to the editor of the 'Unità Cattolica,' in Milan (whom he calls his honest treasurer) two supplications, with the order to send to each one of the supplicants 200f. One of these supplicants was an officer of the Piedmontese army who was compelled by sickness to retire from the service. Other alms bestowed by the Sovereign Pontiff were 1000f. for a sacristy, 500f. for a benevolent society in Verona, 50f. for a poor family, 200f. for persons suffering want by a recent inundation, besides many other alms not known to any mortal man. All these alms were bestowed within two days.

The Rome (May 10) correspondence of 'Galignani's Messenger' says:—The Pope recently received Mgr. Cecconi, Archbishop of Florence, who was appointed by his Holiness to write a history of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. The first volume of this colossal work was published nearly two years ago. In receiving his Eminence Pius IX. manifested a desire soon to see the history completed, in order that he might read the great work before his death. The Roman prelates attribute this feeling to a sad presentiment, caused by the continued disquietude which afflicts the Holy Father. The latter, moreover, had expressed himself very forcibly on the subject, for no sooner had Mgr. Cecconi arrived at Florence than he gave instructions to his Vicar-General for the Government of his Archdiocese, and then left for the monastery of the Servi di Montesenario, where he immediately recommenced his labors.

On May 8th, the Joan of Arc fêtes were held in Orleans, France. Marshal MacMahon was present. In the course of his address to the Marshal-President at the cathedral, Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, said:—"The town of Orleans celebrates to-day two fêtes—the peaceful one of agriculture, and that of the warrior-liberator of our city and of France. That of agriculture shows our dear and great country desires to raise itself by the fruitful works of peace, and, when we look upon these brilliant exhibitions, would it not be supposed that the finest days of our national prosperity had returned? It is thus that France will astonish the world by her resources whenever she is allowed to develop freely the living forces and all the territorial and intellectual riches with which God has so largely gifted her. But these noble works require security and confidence, and it is your glorious mission, Monsieur Marechal, to assure them to her. Your presence in the midst of us declares loudly to our country that she can under the protection of your valiant and loyal sword, peacefully prepare the strength and glories of the future. The fête of Joan of Arc recalls to us how God protected France in past times, and teaches us that if it be good that a people should rely on itself, and work courageously for its regeneration, it must also look above to him who holds in his hands the fate of nations. That is why in this cathedral, where Joan of Arc fell on her knees, you come to implore the providential aids with which peoples and their chiefs cannot dispense in days of crisis. May God accede to your prayers and ours! May he again look upon France with mercy as of old! To material prosperity may he add Christian grandeur, and may he grant to you, Monsieur le Marechal, whose noble heart is so worthy of it, that superior light which in the hour of peril enables a man to save the people!"

One of the most distinguished and venerable of the Irish priests now living is the Archdeacon of Dublin, Canon Dunne, P.P., of Castledermott, Co. Kildare. In sending his parochial subscription to the Maynooth College chapel, he bears the following warm testimony to the sacerdotal work of the priests educated in that noble college:—"Through good report and evil report the priesthood of Maynooth fought the good fight. Whether at home or in distant lands, they maintained the faith racy of the Irish soil. Whether doomed to minister to the people in the winter of persecution or the more favored days after Emancipation, they ever inculcated the true principles of rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. Though not an alumnus of Maynooth, I have none the less entertained a kindred affection in its regard. For more than half a century, at the annual clerical retreat within its hallowed walls, I heard the eloquent and fervid lectures of the eminent ecclesiastics that adorned the Irish Church, many of whom now speak from the silent tomb their lessons of virtue and of wisdom."—*Catholic Review*.

Holy Week was profaned in Rome this year in a manner never before known in that holy city. The theatres were kept open until the last of the week, and parliament was in full session. The Catholics, however observed the sacred season with becoming respect, and flocked to the churches. They did not neglect their duties, but on the contrary appeared to fulfil them with more than ordinary zeal and devotion. Especially well attended were the sermons at St. Peter's. A number of French pilgrims arrived in Rome on Holy Thursday. They had previously visited many shrines and renowned places, such as the shrine of the Holy Winding Sheet at Turin, the tombs of St. Catherine of Genoa and of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi in Florence, and the Holy shrine of Loreto. They remained a week in Rome and then proceeded to Naples where they will pay their devotion to the Shrine of St. Januarius, and then go to Palermo to pray before the tomb of St. Rosalia.—*Catholic Review*

IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA.

THE following beautiful tribute to the Catholicity and patriotism of our Irish girls in America is an excerpt from a letter of Dr. A. M. Hogan in the Newark 'Irish Citizen':

"The splendid temples and steeples that rise in their greatness and grandeur through the cities and through the country are the work of their hands, nor is it possible for us to enter their portals without viewing in admiration the amount of their labor and in admiration reflecting on the devoted Irish girls who are universally admitted to be the principal contributors to the convents, churches and cathedrals that are fastly rising in this land. The lofty domes and towers from which peal forth the 'Angelus' bells were raised by their hard earned money and not by the rich or the wealthy, whatever in the main to them may be due. To the Irish girls in this country is owing that America is fastly emulating the oldest Catholic countries on earth, and the link which unites Ireland at home and Ireland in the grand Western Republic is hourly growing stronger and stronger; and who doubts but that it shall still grow and strengthen till the millions of the scattered Celtic race shall unite in one grand shout for the freedom and independence of the Emerald Isle?"

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

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The usual Fortnightly Meeting will be held on Monday Evening, at 7.30, at FLEMING'S SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HALL, Princes-street.—By Order,

JOHN CANTWELL, Secretary.

M R. P. T. F I N N,
(Late of Victoria.)
S O L I C I T O R.
C O M M E R C I A L C H A M B E R S,
D U N E D I N.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

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

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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

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.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FRENCH AND GERMAN

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

BRITISH HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Terms Moderate.

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

MEDICINAL HERBS.

JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,
George-street, near St. Andrew-street.

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,
RAITRAY-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.

W I L L I A M R E I D,

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.

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 Privets, 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 APPLI-

CATION.

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 Gar-

den and Agri-

cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocks-

foot, and Lawn

Grasses.

Clovers of the

Finest Samples.

Golden and Black

Tares.

Gum and Wattle

Seed.

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.

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING
AND ENGRAVING

In all its Branches, Cheaper than any House in the Colony. Home Prices.

D. HENDERSON,
Old 'Times' Office,
Next Cargill's and M'Lean's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

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

C O V E R L I D & M A N T E L L,
(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel
HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

R O Y A L H O T E L
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.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L
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.

M U R P H Y A N D D A I L E Y
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.

D A V I D S C O T T & C O.
(Late of Scott and Smith),
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

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

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£100 REWARD

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

**SLESINGER'S
RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

NOTICE.

M'ARTHUR AND GREIG,
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

MR JOHN MOUNT,

SOLICITOR,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, and Sundries. Family and
Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

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

V.  R

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

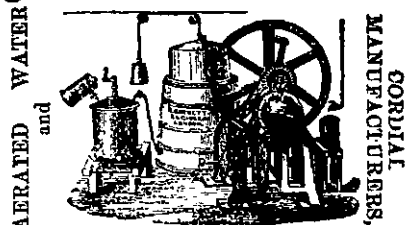
BASKETS! BASKETS!

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

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,

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

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

and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.

The undermentioned goods, which will be
found of first-class quality, can be had either
in case or bulk:—



Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, 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 libe-
rally 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.

SUG-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Respectable references are required.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART
HAURA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.
 The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

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

WILL S. DOUGLAS & G. FALCONER

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.

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

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

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

A N D E R S O N ' S B A Y B R I C K
WORKS.

M I C H A E L O ' H A R T,
 PROPRIETOR.

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

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
 ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

N U R S E R Y M A N A N D S E E D S M A N,
 Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

H A T S ! H A T S ! ! H A T S ! ! !
S T U A R T S T R E E T H A T A N D B O N N E T
M A N U F A C T U R E R.

Opposite English Church.
W A N T E D K n o w n—All kinds of Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Dyed, and Altered to the latest fashion.

Stock Hats altered.

The following are agents for the firm—
 Miss Forrester, milliner ... Mosgiel.
 Miss Turner ... Green Island.
 Miss Hill ... Grey-st., Port Chalmers.
 All orders entrusted to our care will receive the best attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

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

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

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

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
 Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co.
 W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
 and J. Scoular) H. R. Clark and Co.

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

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

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

D A V I D B L A I R, M D.,
 [CARD.]
 GEORGE STREET,
 Corner of Albany Street,
DUNEDIN.
 Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

J O H N G O L L A R,
 BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

T O T H E P E O P L E O F D U N E D I N .

O P E N I N G

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FAC.

T O R Y ' S R E T A I L B R A N C H

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

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

M O U N T - S T R E E T , P O R T C H A L M E R S ,
 (One minutes walk from the Wharf.)
T H O M A S M ' G U I R E , P R O P R I E T O R ,
 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

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

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

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

M E S S R S . H A L L E N S T E I N B R O S .

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN . . . PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First-class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN . . . Proprietor.

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

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

All drinks kept are of the best quality.

First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, . . PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, . . Lawrence M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

V.



R.

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

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

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 CURE, AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon, DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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