

New Zealand Tabbet

VOL. IV.—No. 176.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,
Gumberland, 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 Canterbury's 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 1/3, and 1/2 London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

WANTED KNOWN.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

GENUINE WINTER BARGAINS.

Superfine Black Sacs	...	15s	worth 30s
" " Double-breasted Jackets	...	22s 6d	" 35s
" " Pagets	...	27s 6d	" 45s
Bliss Tweed Suits	...	50s	" 70s
Superfine Doe Trousers	...	20s	" 27s 6d
200 pair Gents' Gold Cape Gloves, lined	...	2s 6d	" 5s
350	...	3s 6d	" 6s 6d
150 Black Waterproof Coats	...	17s 6d	" 25s
100 Drab	...	12s 6d	" 17s 6d
50 Melton and Witney Overcoats	...	27s 6d	" 50s
20 Stable Vest, with sleeves	...	15s	" 25s
750 French Peak Caps	...	1s 6d	" 3s 6d
220 Black Alpine Hats	...	3s 6d	" 5s 6d
330 Shepherd Check Shirts	...	5s	" 7s 6d
120 Under Flannels	...	4s 6d	" 6s 6d
230 pair Winter Drawers	...	2s 9d	" 4s 9d
100 Victoria Tweed Trousers and Vests	...	30s	" 37s 6d
75 Boys' Melton and Tweed Suits	...	12s 6d	" 17s 6d
50 pair Boys' Tweed Trousers	...	5s	" 6s 6d
30 " Inverness Capes	...	12s 6d	" 15s
150 Small Boys' French Peak Caps.	...	1s	" 2s
50 pair Blankets	...	12s 6d	" 15s

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

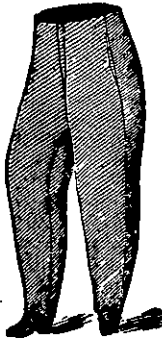
CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,

(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. E V E,

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homeopathic 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,
Who deals and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and Maclaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.
TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.



R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND.

G HOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES
(Lately introduced into New Zealand.)

THE GREATEST MEDICINES

For effecting sure and speedy cures that have ever been offered to the public

THEY NEVER INJURE ANYONE!

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

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

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance completely restores the sufferer to
EASE AND HEALTH!

They can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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

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

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

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

G L O B E H O T E L
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

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, Patter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS.

PATERSON, BURKE, & Co.
(Late with John Taylor)

Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened those central premises in Maclaggan street three doors above the Arcade.

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

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

J O S E P H R E A N Y
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Railway Street, Dunedin.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

HENRY SCOTT.

M R S. H U N T E R,
STRAW HAT MAKER
AND GENERAL DYER.
Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered to the newest shapes.

Cargill street, one door from Filleul street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

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

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

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

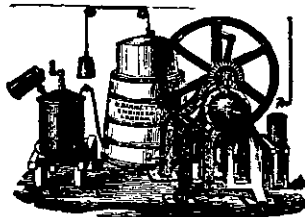
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**

**THOMSON AND CO.**

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

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
(Formerly of Princes-street South),
Has commenced business in Cumberland St.,
corner of St. Andrew-street.

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

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

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

GENERAL STORE AND WINE

AND

SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

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

CHARGES MODERATE

CITY COMPANY

HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping Supplied: Families waited on for orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.**NEW INDUSTRY.****WASH BLUES, DYES, LEATHER****STAINS, &c.****PATENT LIQUID WASHING BLUE.**

In Pint Bottles.

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

CONCENTRATED**NEW ANILINE DYES.**

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

Directions for dyeing upon each bottle. These are more especially got up to supply towns and districts where there are no renovating Dyers. But they are also designed for Coloring Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, Hair, Bone, Pomade, Oils, Candies, 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 Candies, 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, Adjoe, 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.

C H A R L E S S O N N T A G

BROCKVILLE NURSERY,

KAIKORAI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

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

Coniferae, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The earliest orders the first attention receive.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

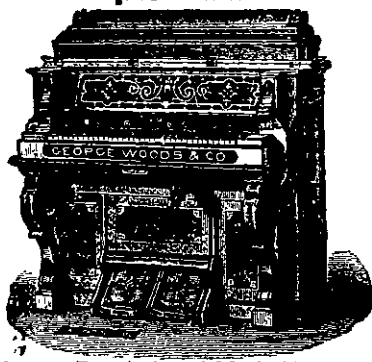
G E O R G E R . W E S T ,

IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO-

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

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

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E ,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

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

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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

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

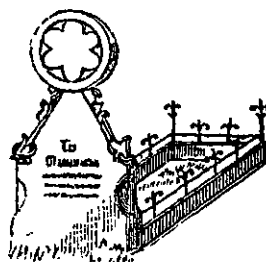
SPECIAL NOTICE.

he BOOK IOST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

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

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS.

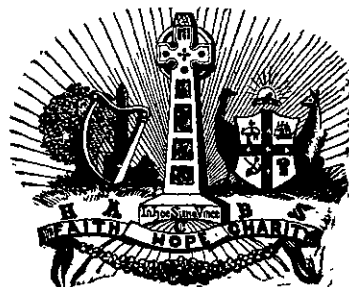
FONTS,
PULPITS,
ALTARS,
REREDOSSES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLETS,
HEADSTONES,
AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,
COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY
PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,
AND OAMARU STONE.

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

SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

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



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

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a WIDOWED MOTHER, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

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

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instill into the mind 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 BOOK-SELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

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

GEORGE STREET,

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

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

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

Special 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 Pakaha, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:

lin. and upward,	6d per foot
3in. "	5d "
4in. "	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 and Centre 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 9, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—220 head were yarded at the sales to-day, the quality ranging from medium to prime. We have to record a reduction in prices, as compared with late quotations, of at least 2s 6d per 100lbs. Best pens of bullocks brought from £11 to £14 10s; cows, £8 to £10 10s; or equal to 35s per 100lbs for prime quality. At the yard we sold 70 head as above.

Fat Sheep.—2000 came forward, 1500 finding buyers at a fall of 1s to 1s 6d each below late rates. We quote best cross-breeds at 11s to 14s; merinos, 7s 6d to 10s 6d; or 2½d per lb for former, and 2½d the latter. We sold 500 at the yards.

Fat Calves.—Good vealers are in demand, at from 30s to 70s each.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—Nothing of importance has been transacted.

Wool.—The latest cablegram quotes the fall in price of wool at 30 per cent. below prices in June sales, 1875, and little probability of a recovery during the present series. By Frisco mail, due in Auckland on the 13th inst., price catalogue will be to hand, when values will be better determined.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly sale this afternoon, prices show a decided fall of 3d to 4d per skin. Butchers' green cross-breeds brought up to 3s 8d; dry cross-breeds, 2s 7d to 3s 1d; merinos, 2s 2d to 2s 6d.

Hides are lower. Green butchers', 19s to 20s; wet salted, 3½d per lb.

Tallow.—A few lots of inferior sold at £22 10s to £23 10s.

Grain.—Wheat: There has scarcely been any transactions in this market since our last report, owing to the absence of supplies both by rail and coastwise. We have not heard of any sales over 5s, but expect choice milling would bring more money, as some mills are standing for wheat, and flour has advanced 20s per ton. Oats are wanted for shipment at 1s 10d to 1s 11d for feed, and 2s for milling. Barley continues dull, the only enquiry being for the best malting, which is scarce and firmly held at 4s 6d to 4s 9d; secondary sorts, at 4s to 4s 3d; milling, 2s 9d to 3s; feeding barley, 2s to 2s 6d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 9, 1876, as follows:—Quietness reigns supreme in the labor market, but activity is not expected so soon in the season. Town work and business is languid, but for all that, buildings and improvements are going on in every direction. Ploughmen and all people trained to country work are at once picked up. Couples are in good demand. Female servants, with ordinary experience, are about extinct. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel girls, 15s to 30s; carpenters, 10s to 13s per day; storemen and clerks, 36s to 50s; dairy hands and knockabouts, 15s to 20s; grooms, gardeners, &c., 20s and 25s and found.

MR. A. MEXCE reports for the week ending August 9, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d. Fresh butter is much more plentiful than it was, and the prices are not likely to rise any more. Salt butter is very plentiful, and can be bought at any price by the keg. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d per lb.; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Eggs still sell well at 2s to 2s 3d per doz.

MESSRS. M. and J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £11 10s to £12 per ton. Oatmeal—£11 per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 5s, including bags. Pollard—£6 per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£3 15s per ton. Potatoes—£3 15s to £4 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—3s 3d to 3s 6d per bushel. Barley—2s 9d per bushel. Oats—1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel. Cheese—9½d to 11d per lb.

MR. J. VEZAY reports for the week ending August 9, 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.

Robin's Conquest.

T O M.

Yes, Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew.

Just listen to this:

When the old mill took fire, and the flooring fell through,
And I with it, helpless, there, full in my view,
What do you think my eyes saw through the fire,
That crept along, crept along, nigher and nigher,
But Robin, my baby-boy, laughing to see
The shining? He must have come there after me,
Toddled alone from the cottage without
Any one's missing him. Then, what a shout—
Oh! how I shouted, "For Heaven's sake, men,
Save little Robin!" Again and again
They tried, but the fire held them back like a wall;
I could hear them go at it, and at it, and call,
"Never mind, baby, sit still like a man,
We're coming to get you as fast as we can."
They could not see him, but I could; he sat
Still on a beam, his little straw hat
Carefully placed by his side, and his eyes
Stared at the flame with a baby's surprise,
Calm and unconscious, as nearer it crept,
The roar of the fire up above must have kept
The sound of his mother's voice shrieking his name
From reaching the child. But I heard it. It came
Again and again. O God, what a cry!
The axes went faster; I saw the sparks fly
Where the men worked like tigers, nor minded the heat
That scorched them,—when, suddenly, there at their feet
The great beams leaned in—they saw him—then crash,
Down came the wall! The men made a dash—
Jumped out of the way—and I thought
"All's up with poor little Robin," and brought
Slowly the arm that was least hurt to hide
The sight of the child there, when swift, at my side
Some one rushed by, and went right through the flame,
Strut as a dart—caught the child—and then came
Back with him—choking and crying, but—saved!
Saved safe and sound!

Oh, how the men raved,
Shouted, and cried, and hurrahed! Then they all
Rushed at the work again, lest the back wall
Where I was lying, away from the fire,
Should fall in and bury me.

Oh! you'd admire
To see Robin now, he's as bright as a dime,
Deep in some mischief, too, most of the time;
Tom, it as we saved him. Now, isn't it true
'Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew?
There's Robin now—see, he's strong as a log—
And there comes Tom too—

Yes, Tom was our dog.
Constance Fenimore Woolson in Appleton's Journal.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XIII.

OLD OCEAN VISITED, AND NEW FRIENDS FOUND.

"DON'T distress yourself," he replied, "you shall know all I know. She has brain fever of a most dangerous type; the physician in attendance has given her up; but I think she has a small chance yet, she has such a vigorous constitution, and a strong hold on life; but her ravings are horrible. To tell you the whole truth, this visit to Laura nearly unmanned me, and was the chief cause of my leaving town; I was worked to death before, but this was the last ounce. If I had not left everything, I believe I should have been down myself."

"Poor Laura! to die so!" murmured Rosine, her tears still flowing.

"God reigns," replied the Doctor gravely, "and He has determined that as we sow we shall reap: it is a comfort that He is more merciful in his judgments than we are. But I am counteracting my own orders, and keeping you out after nightfall; come," he added, wrapping her shawl carefully about her, "don't fret so about Laura, or I shall wish I had not come to tell you; cheer up and I will go to-morrow and fulfill, with you and mother for company, a duty too long neglected, and call on your new friend, now we can do so without fear of meeting the Commodore. I am glad for your sake you have made this friendship, it will do you both good."

Rosine's heart was too full for words. Miss Greenwood and all were forgotten in the one thought of her early friend, her first friend, lying at death's door and she powerless to help her by word or deed. The other letter, which she still held unopened, claimed her attention when she reached the house. "What does grandpapa say?" said the Doctor, standing over her, a little anxious about the effect of his communication. She had seated herself near the light, her hat still shading her eyes lest the Colonel should see traces of tears; but they came again as she read aloud in reply to Ned's question: "Willie is feeble, his general health is delicate and his eye-sight much affected; we wish Dr. Hartland could see him, but he is happy and cheerful as a lark." There was more; a little message from himself, telling dear Rosa that he was much interested in learning his catechism, and preparing for his first communion, which she did not read.

"O, how I wish I could have him here!" she exclaimed, turning to Colonel Hartland, and then shrinking back as she observed Mrs. Hartland's eyes fixed upon her with a penetrating gaze, so like

Ned's, and yet so unlike; "I thought perhaps the sea-air might do him good," she added, timidly.

"The sea-air gets a great deal more credit than it deserves," replied Mrs. Hartland, coldly.

"Let her have him here," said the Colonel, looking towards his son.

"The care of a feeble child I should think," continued Mrs. Hartland, "would not tend to benefit Rosine's health, and I always heard a sea-beach was the worst possible place for difficulties of the eye; it might bring on blindness at once."

"I'll tell you what we will do," said the Doctor, after a few moments' thought; "when you and the Colonel get tired of each other, you and I will run up to Hawthorndean, and I will leave you there for a few days."

"Thank you, Ned, that will be very pleasant," she said, almost with a sigh.

Laura and her dear Willie mingled in her dreams that night, and the next morning found her looking pale and dispirited. The Colonel reproached his son for keeping her out late at night, but Ned reproached himself for the true cause of her bad looks, and wished he had held his peace about Laura. He exerted himself to carry out his plan for a call on Miss Greenwood, thinking that the making a new friend was the best way to help Rosine to forget the old one. His father wondered what could have brought his son so suddenly to a point for which he had been striving for years, and Mrs. Hartland assented to the proposition coldly and stiffly, the lady was never a favorite of hers. Miss Greenwood received her guest formally, as if it was quite unexpected event, hardly a pleasure, and took her seat by Rosine. Dr. Hartland stood, after the first cold greeting, with his hands behind him, gazing at the pictures which ornamented the walls of this private parlor of the Seagirt House, hazarding a word only now and then, till his eye caught a volume turned down upon the table, as if to be taken up and finished when they had gone; the title attracted him as he leaned over the table to get a nearer view of a wonderful copy of *La Notte*, by Carl Maratti. He remembered to have seen it in his early days in Miss Greenwood's own home, and fearing to trust himself to gaze longer on what was so full of memories, he took up the book and exclaimed, "Jane Eyre! I meet it everywhere."

"That is an odd volume," said Miss Greenwood, coloring slightly, as she addressed him, and their eyes met. "Harry purchased the book when he was at home last, and he mislaid the other volume. I took this up while grandfather was sleeping, having heard it so often spoken of; but I have little time for such reading," she added, turning away from the Doctor's fixed gaze.

In parting, she begged the Colonel, between whom and herself the ice had rapidly thawed, to allow her as much of Rosine's company as he could spare.

"What a pity," said the Colonel, as they entered the carriage; "how I did long to kiss her and call her Dora, as I did in old times."

No one replied to this remark, the truth was slowly dawning upon Rosine that there had some time been something quite serious between the Doctor and Miss Greenwood, and she was afraid to speak, lest she might say something that would hurt his feelings.

"I have found out your secret, Rosa, during this call," said the Doctor, when he found conversation flagged, and wishing to turn the thoughts of the company in another direction. "It is very funny how things will come about. I could swear, if I ever did such a wicked thing, that that volume of *Jane Eyre* on Miss Greenwood's table is fellow to the one left on the flower-table, and that Harry Greenwood is Rosa's 'gentleman.'"

"You don't really know?" inquired Rosine, her interest excited. "I should be glad if he were Miss Greenwood's brother. Is he like her?"

"Yes, not unlike Dor—his sister; the same wonderful eyes—and—Harry's a fine fellow and a gentleman, a little stiff like his sister about matters of propriety." There was slight sarcasm creeping into his tone, and the Colonel took it up at once by saying, "Dora's a pattern woman! Look at her devotion to her grandfather, it is something beautiful, and so in contrast with the manners of the present age, when old folks and children are left to the care of servants. I have certainly never seen any one like her."

"She intends becoming a Sister of Charity after his death, I hear," said Mrs. Hartland.

The Doctor fidgeted, the Colonel did not reply, and the remainder of the ride was a silent one.

Mrs. Hartland expressed her doubts that evening to her son, as to how the Commodore would regard a friendship between his daughter and Rosine. "You know, Ned," she said, "Mr. Benton was the cause of his pecuniary losses."

"Even the cantankerous old rascal could not find fault with the girls for loving each other," replied the Doctor, "arbitrary and domineering as he is."

The call brought Rosine and her new friend nearer; and after the Colonel and she were again alone, each day brought the girls together, and the grandfather becoming accustomed to Rosine's presence in their walks, their intercourse was often prolonged through many hours. Miss Greenwood would seat her parent comfortably in the camp-chair, where he could see the sun shining on the waves, and feel the sea-breeze playing with his long white locks, and above all, watch the girls as they walked up and down the beach, never out of sight or out of reach of his call.

The fair had one day been brought incidentally into their conversation, and Rosine had related her adventure at the flower table, with the Doctor's surmise that she was indebted to Miss Greenwood's brother as her protector.

"We can soon tell if Harry were the fortunate man," said her companion, pausing in her walk; and taking a double locket from her bosom, she touched a secret spring and placed the trinket in the young girl's hand. "Is it like that gentleman?" she said, smiling.

"I should know it anywhere!" exclaimed Rosine, "I am so glad."

"So am I," said her friend, drawing her arm within her own as they continued their walk; "you must know Harry when he comes home; he's a noble fellow."

"Where is he now?" inquired Rosine.

"He is on a cruise to the Mediterranean. There is talk in the Department of a recall of the squadron with which he sailed, to join the forces the government propose to send against Mexico. I think if it comes to this, it will decide my brother at once to leave the service for which he already has no fondness. Such an unjustifiable war! I pray Jesus and our Holy Mother to save him from shedding blood in such a cause."

Rosine made no answer, her eyes were riveted on the locket, when, as if by magic, the reverse side of the trinket sprung open. "O, how beautiful! how lovely!" she exclaimed, pausing suddenly in her walk and looking to her friend for an explanation.

The picture was of a youth apparently about twenty, glowing in the first flush of manly beauty, and with an expression that won the heart at once. Miss Greenwood took the locket in her own hand and murmured, "Yes, dear, lovely, beautiful beyond comparison; and taken so young, so suddenly, and so—," her voice died away in a sob. She walked away from her friend, her eyes cast down, her step rapid. Rosine remained where she had left her, wondering in her own mind if this could be the 'first-born' of whom Ned had once spoken—then came the wonder, why this intimacy between the two families, which must have been very strong, had never been known to her. She tried to recall any allusion to them, but could only remember hearing Aleck once wish Harry Greenwood were at home, and the Colonel had spoken sometimes quite severely of the Commodore, but of Miss Greenwood and the lost brother, she had never heard till she had herself made her acquaintance.

Rosine was awakened from her reverie by the return of her friend, all traces of the late deep emotion effaced, and her countenance wearing the calm, placid, somewhat pensive look, that usually rested there. She informed her young companion that she had met the Colonel on the beach looking for her. Rosine made haste to meet him, he coming towards her holding a letter high above his head, exclaiming, "From the west!" Immediately, as she saw her father's handwriting, her heart sunk within her. "I know there is bad news," she said, out of breath with her run, and looking pitifully into his face.

"Shall I read it for you?" he inquired affectionately, and placing the camp-stool for her and bidding her lean against him, he read aloud, not without some hesitancy and choking on his part, the sad story of little Jeannie's release and Marion's wanderings and consequent illness. It was written in the terse, laconic style of a man of business; but in the end he said, "I thank God, my child, that you are exempt from the hard discipline we are enduring in this to us foreign land, and are sheltered in the home and heart of one worthy of the love of such a daughter."

"But I ought to be with my mother," she said, looking up at Colonel Hartland; "she needs me now more than ever."

"But, my darling child," replied he, "in your present delicate state, lately recovered from a nervous fever, you could be but little assistance."

"I could comfort her," she said sadly.

"O, here is something from your mother," he exclaimed, as he turned the last page.

"Do not be impatient or unreconciled, my beloved Rosa. The dear Lord will watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another, and bring us together again. I miss you hourly, my sweet comforter, now more than ever; but I would not have you pine for me; you have with me, the sweet company of the saints, and they will bring you comfort with their prayers; we have now a new advocate in Heaven, and dear Jeannie will never forget to pray for us. The little picture of St. Rose is near me, and I never look at it without appetite for my sweet Rosita."

SOME ADVENTURES UNDER THE MAY LAWS.

(Concluded.)

As soon as night fell the "commercial traveller" left N—— by footways and bye-paths through fields and gardens, leaving his friendly host to make known to the parishioners his intention of reappearing the following Sunday and saying Mass, this time as early as two o'clock in the morning. Meanwhile he returned to the town, bent on making acquaintance with the Landrath, whom he had always heard mentioned as one of the stoutest champions of the war of culture. He found out the hotel, which did duty as casino, where the Landrath, spent an hour or two every evening, and took a seat at a table round which sat a party consisting, as he learnt afterwards, of the mayor, the doctor, and the lawyer of the place, besides the Landrath himself, and a tax-commissioner. There were two other guests in the room, who appeared strangers. The conversation at first turned on indifferent subjects, but gradually got round to the inevitable subject of the day—the "war of culture." It is worth quoting.

"The bitter feelings of the people in these parts," I said, "strike me as remarkable. A man who travels as much as I do, has the best opportunity of getting to know the state of mind of the inhabitants. And it seems to me there is some fault to be found with the behaviour of officials in this business. The official is a man, and as a man he takes part eagerly for or against; for in this struggle the dearest interests of men are concerned, and so, unluckily, it often happens that the requisite composure and objectivity get lost sight of, and their place is taken by bitterness and subjective party feeling. This is the case, certainly, with persons who are, from want of education and the nature of their calling, without all delicacy." For instance, it is impossible for the Govern-

ment, or those who make the laws, to intend to sanction the conduct of many of the *gendarmes*, which must be condemned by every right-thinking man."

"The Landrath, who had not lost one of my words, moved uneasily in his seat, and stroked his huge moustache vigorously.

"But what would be the result," replied my *vis-a-vis*, "if the laws of the Government should continue to be set at naught? Unless the insolence of the priests is checked, there will be an end of all respect for law and order among the people. What I say is, that the Government must step in, and where lenity and forbearance would be mere weakness, there cannot be any special delicacy in the choice of means. If the priests won't submit, they must be made to feel."

"Do you really think, then, that the *gendarmerie*, trials, and prisons are effectual weapons against men's consciences? I am certainly no enemy of the State, and I love my country; but just for that reason I cannot but most deeply lament the whole contest with its miserable details. It has made a rent in the land which will not close easily, dealt wounds to the hearts of the people which will not heal soon."

"And things will go further still, my good sir. I am a member of the Lodge, and tolerably *au fait*. If imprisonment and deprivation have no effect on the bishops, their stipends will be withdrawn, and their whole connection with the Pope dissolved. Then the ambassadorship at the Curia will be abolished, and should the Pope do the least thing to give the Government a handle for further proceedings, the Bull of 1821, *De salute animarum*, will simply be declared null. And if the people get troublesome, then the district or the province will be put in a state of siege, and the Ultramontane, papers, those plague-sores of Germany, suppressed."

"I quite believe that you may be right, and that the Government will shrink from no measures, however violent; but I do not believe that the bishops will sacrifice their convictions for the sake of a salary. I respect every sincere conscience."

"Fiddlesticks! The priests are determined to keep the people in ignorance, and they must do so in order to continue to exist and not feel the ground give way under their feet; they lord it over the masses, and their dignity, enveloped in clouds of incense, will stoop to no accommodation with the laws. The Government, on the contrary, would enlighten and emancipate the people—get them out of leading-strings—that's the real point of the struggle. The priests mask their obstinacy to the eyes of the people by the phrase, "We must obey God rather than man;" but among themselves they laugh, like the Roman augurs, over the stupidity of the mob."

"That accusation of the priests cheating and deceiving the people is so dashing a one that I seek in vain for a proof of it. Certainly the bishops and priests suffer for their principles; and, after all, one must have religion, or there is an end of civil liberty; for never will the people be enlightened to such a pitch as to render a positive religion superfluous; never will people be so inoculated with so-called "moral principles" as to do good because it is good, and to shun evil because it is evil. Rob them of their God, of their faith in eternity and its retribution, and they will sink to the level of the brutes; and their unbridled passions and impulses will break all bounds, and a peaceable social life become impossible. . . . Only a madman, or a man blinded by fanaticism, can be so hostile to Christianity and the bishops as to make that charge of deliberate falsehood and deception. You alluded just now to the Roman augurs—let me allude to the national Liberals of our day. Was it not political hypocrisy, when persons calling themselves Liberals gave their sanction, in spite of knowing better, to laws which they condemned in their hearts? Look at the military service law, at the Landstrum law, at the rejection or adjournment of the motion for the direct right of election! Is it real Liberalism for the majority of the representatives of the people to sanction laws which the people reject, merely out of deference to the Imperial Chancellor or the Government? Is it not making a farce of constitutional rule?"

"I confess," replied the Freemason, "that I do not agree in all points with the proceedings of the national Liberal party, but at the same time I am obliged to go with it because it is the only support of the Government, which, without it, would be unable to perform its civilising mission against the enemies of the Empire, whether red or black. That in so doing many concessions are made which the Liberals themselves do not approve is true, but inevitable; but, believe me, the times will alter, and then we shall attack the Government in its position of absolutism."

"And so, merely from considerations of conscience, you now agree to laws which are to be upset at a later day. Well, *populus vult decipi*! And people give their votes for anything. Government may carry on the war against the Ultramontane party. Well, I call myself liberal, but for that very reason I condemn such line of conduct. And I condemn to the measures that are being taken against the refractory priests. . . . Only yesterday I saw what confirmed me in my views. I was at N——, where the banished priest had returned, and had "illegally," said Mass. The police were on the alert in pursuit of him, but in vain; the people defended their pastor. Are not such incidents a *flasco* for the Government? Do you think they tend to increase and strengthen the love of the Fatherland?"

"You were at N—— yesterday?" exclaimed the Landrath, suddenly, turning to me.

"Yes, I was. Does that interest you?"

"Certainly it does, for this is the first I have heard of the pastor's return and of his officiating. That man's defiance of the law goes too far."

"Why so?" Because he does not let the police get hold of him? I certainly would not; for if I understand the priest's stand-point rightly, he considers himself bound in conscience to remain at the post assigned to him by his Bishop till he is forcibly driven from it."

"The doctor, who sat next to the Landrath, muttered something that sounded like 'Jesus in disguise.'

"You are mistaken," I said, turning to him with a smile, 'I am a travelling wine merchant of liberal views and friendly to the Empire.'

"And so they did not catch the pastor?" asked the Landrath.

"No: at least they had not done so when I left the place."

"If those peasants don't submit," said the Landrath angrily, 'I shall just say the word and send a body of soldiers into the place till they are tamed.'

"The rest of the party nodded approval.

"As this affair seems to be of importance to you," I said to the Landrath, 'I should advise your having the church closely watched next Sunday from as early as five or six o'clock, as doubtless the pastor will re-appear there on that day.' And thereupon I made my bow, leaving the gentlemen to puzzle their heads over my character and to revile the 'disguised Jesuit' to their heart's content."

Our friend spent the remainder of the week in a village on the Luxembourg frontier, the Moselle being the boundary. At this very time fell the *fete patronale* of the Church, and the pastor of the place, our Renitentus, and another priest—all three under the ban of the May laws, and all wearing thick beards—met by appointment to celebrate High Mass at nine o'clock. Every precaution had been taken by the people. A boat was in readiness to take them across the river in case of need, all the rest of the boats being removed to as great a distance as possible and made fast to the shore, and sentinels were posted about the place to give warning of danger. Hardly was Mass over when a lad ran into the church to give the alarm. The priests hastily unvested, charged the people to keep perfectly quiet, and made the best of their way to the river. The *gendarmes* were not two hundred yards off; but the boat was safely reached, and had pushed off some distance when they reached the bank, where they were greeted by much "chaff" from the fugitives, who regretted the trouble they had had and advised them to rest themselves a little and get cool. The river side was crowded by parishioners, cheering and waving hands and handkerchiefs, and the three "recusants" landed safely, congratulating themselves on drinking their coffee in a village inn instead of a Prussian prison.

Renitentus had relations in a town not far off, for which he took his passage in one of the Moselle boats, the captain of which turned out to be a schoolfellow, who was much surprised to see him in such unclerical garb. When the story was told, the honest sailor 'bid him fear nothing while he was on his boat; but an unexpected danger appeared in the shape of the *gendarmes* from whom the dark corner of the coach and the patriotic song had so lately saved him. These, however, were closer quarters, and recognition seemed certain. A few words put the captain *au fait*: he beckoned his old friend into his cabin, where, as he said, he might easily lie *perdu* till the end of the passage. "But that would be very dull in such fine weather, and we will do things more poetically. You seem to be going through a practical course of the *Æneid* and *Odyssey*; why not do the same with the 'Metamorphoses'?" When once a reverend pastor has turned into a commercial traveller, he can surely change from that to a sailor." Accordingly he donned a red jacket and cap, went on deck again, and got safely to B—.

Saturday saw him again on his way to his faithful people, and an hour after midnight he was in the church. No lights could be ventured on, and in darkness and silence one after another stole in, after whispering a pass-word to the sacristan who stood at the door. Confessions were heard till two; and then two candles were placed on the altar, screens arranged on each side, curtains drawn before the windows, and Mass was said. It must have been a night never to be forgotten by that hunted priest and his faithful people. The dark thronged church, the stillness scarcely broken by the low voices of the celebrant and his server, and now and then by a stifled sob. When Mass was over, Holy Communion was given, then the priest blessed his children, and left the place as he had entered it, in silence and alone.

The Landrath faithfully followed the friendly advice he had received, and the police watched the church with exemplary but unwarded patience for some hours.

In the course of the week the following letter was sent to the banished pastor; and what must have been the consolation of such an assurance of fidelity and zeal in the midst of persecution and hardship.

"Honoured 'Herr Pastor,'—It seems that the police are on the scent: we must go to work very cautiously, and so we have put ourselves in communication with the parish priests of the neighbourhood, and receive their permission for you to offer the Holy Sacrifice at night on the three next Sundays, at P—, G—, R—, and M—. Your parishioners will meet you at these villages. We have taken every precaution to prevent your arrest, trustworthy sentinels will be posted; a short sharp whistle is the signal of danger; the cry of the cuckoo the token that all is right. Your people will keep true, in spite of every trial and sacrifice, to the priest sent by their bishop; and nothing shall make us waver in our devotion to the Church, Catholic and Roman, the Pope and the bishops. We thank you for shrinking from no trouble to be a faithful shepherd to your flock."

All went well on the next three Sundays, on the fourth came a change. At midnight Renitentus was crossing a field leading to the village of M—, when a shrill, sharp whistle struck his ear, then another, this time close at hand, and now horses' hoofs were heard coming nearer and nearer. No one was to be seen, and not a house was in sight where he could take refuge. By-and-by a *gendarme's* helmet glittered in the moonlight, and a voice called out, "What did that whistle mean?" A man jumped out of a ditch, and ran across the field, the *gendarme* was about to give chase, when he saw the priest, and asked what was his business. No answer being given he was ordered to march, with a threat of being ridden down if he attempted to escape. He was taken before the authorities of the place, identified, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, at the end of which he was banished from the Ger-

man Empire by command of the Government. This term of imprisonment was very hard, the diet so execrable that he fell sick in consequence, and his treatment rude and insulting to the last degree. On this subject he says he mentions it not for the sake of complaint, knowing well that far worse was endured by thousands of confessors of old, but to protest against the crying injustice of the Government in treating political prisoners, suffering for their adherence to a principle, in precisely the same way as the basest criminals.

The four weary weeks came to an end. Forty-eight hours were given him before leaving his country, which he had simply and firmly declared he would not do voluntarily; his conscience as a Catholic priest forbade that; but he would wait quietly for what was coming. The poor young priest was to have a consolation before his exile, which, he says, made him forget all he had suffered. His mother was waiting for him. She had read the announcement of his banishment in the papers, and had come to bid him farewell.

"It was one of the happiest hours of my life; but how can I linger over this bright spot, this sunbeam that broke out of the clouds into my dark life? Let the reader remember that I am the only son of an aged mother who spent her last heller and bore many privations for the sake of educating him, who thanked God with tears when she saw him a priest at the altar, and who now after long separation met him on the eve of his exile to bid him farewell, perhaps for ever. We sat together, hand in hand, late into the night. I told her all my story, and she laughed and wept by turns. I have never seen her since."

And now we come to the closing scene of this pathetic drama. It was three days before Christmas, and the banished priest resolved to risk everything rather than leave his people without Mass on the feast. It was fearful weather; snow had fallen heavily for a week and lay several feet deep; not a trace of a road was to be seen, but he had promised his people to be with them at midnight, and he started at three in the afternoon. At every step he sank two or three feet in the snow, heavy flakes, driven by a strong wind, almost blinded him, and he began to fear that even if he did not lose his way, he should never reach N— in time. Once he walked right into a stream, but on he went. The man who defies the mighty Prussian Government is not to be daunted by a snow-storm.

It was half-past eleven when the brave-hearted priest reached his journey's end. Neither his flock nor the police had thought his appearance possible in such weather, so all was quiet in the village, and a suppressed cry of joy greeted his entrance into the church, where one of the parishioners was saying the rosary with the congregation.

"As the clock struck twelve I began Mass—never with such joy and devotion before—and very touching it was when one of the choir, in a low voice intoned the glorious hymn *Heiligste Nacht! Finsterniss weiche!*—'Holiest night! the darkness flies.' During the first Mass, I gave a short sermon on the text, 'Glory be to God in the highest; peace to men of good will.' Never did the words come so entirely from my heart, never was I so entirely happy as then. Yes, happy. Let the man of 'culture' and the unbeliever mock as they may; happy, in spite of trial and persecution: all weariness, all pain and care were gone, and tears of joy and sorrow filled my eyes as I thought of the circumstances under which I was keeping the holy Christmas feast, and of the faithful devotion of my people to their Church. It was a happiness such as the world cannot give. I said my three Masses, baptised three children, and gave my flock the general absolution. Then my good and faithful children pressed round me, clinging to my hand and weeping. I said a few parting words, and tearing myself from their entreaties to stay a little longer, passed once more into the darkness of the night. Next morning, when I reached the house of a priest, in the neighborhood, I broke down, and lay for many days in a violent fever.

"Since then I have only been twice at N—. To do so more frequently would have been running into the arms of the police, for my parish is desolate. The nearest church is an hour and a half's journey from N—, and only a small number could get there on Sundays in that bitter winter to hear Mass. My people have no teaching—no priest to administer the sacraments, to console the sick, to bring the food of life to the dying . . . but their Father in heaven is merciful!

"I have related the manifestations and the results of the war of culture in Prussia merely as they exhibited themselves in my person: similar scenes are repeated every day in all directions. The whole country sits sorrowing, and the priests are prisoners, or emigrants, or, like myself, homeless wanderers. And yet it is a contest in which the State will not triumph! It may make new laws, and take the bread out of the mouths of the priests; but it will learn all the more plainly that it has to do with Catholic priests."

The annual anniversary requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Mgr. Darboy, who fell a victim to the wanton tyranny of the Paris Commune in 1871, was celebrated in the Cathedral of Notre Dame on the 24th ult., at 9 A.M. The choir of the church was draped in mourning. Among those present were the martyr's sister and many relatives of the family. The erection of a statue to his memory, from the chisel of M. Bonassieux, which was to have accompanied this ceremony, has been delayed, because M. Abadie, the architect of the new church of the Sacred Heart, could not find time to complete the chapel in which it is to be placed. This statue will be situated in front of the monument to Cardinal Morlot, Mgr. Darboy's immediate predecessor in the see of Paris. It is expected that it will very soon occupy the place for which it is destined.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

WELLINGTON, August 3.

It is stated that great reductions will be made in the Estimates, and that some 400 General and Provincial Government officers will lose their appointments, and probably the Volunteer vote for the South Island will be struck off.

In reply to enquiries by this Government, the New South Wales Government telegraphs that no further action has been taken in re a second cable for European communication, because no answer has yet been received from the Victorian Government.

LONDON, July 3.

Montenegro has declared war against Turkey. The alleged reasons being that the Porte has blockaded the frontier, and insists on reforms impossible to carry out.

July 4.

The Servian troops crossed the frontier, and had an engagement with the Turks.

A later report says the Servians were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men. This is denied, and the Servians declare they succeeded in one action on the Eastern frontier of Bosnia. Subsequent actions took place in which a victory was claimed by both sides.

July 9.

The interview between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria was cordial. Gortschakoff and Andrassy were present. They agreed to a note not to interfere, but to reserve the right to mediate between belligerent powers until some decisive result is arrived at. The great powers guarantee the neutrality of the Danube.

July 15.

In replying to a deputation urging the neutrality of England in the case of a general war, Earl Derby concurred in their object, and said the Government refused to accept the Berlin memorandum because a compromise was unfeasible, and was unacceptable to the Porte, and further the insurgent fleet's in Bessica Bay would not take the initiative, but was there because England and all the countries had been misled. A general war was most improbable. France would certainly not go to war, and Germany and her people had no direct interest in war, and England would not provoke hostilities. Austria was in a peculiar position, but her own self-interest would dictate peace. There was a powerful party in Russia which desired that the Slavonic Empire should be under Russian guidance and influence. That party, however, was not now in power. Earl Derby believed that the Czar was a sincere lover of peace. The Russian finances and the extent of her recent conquests in Asia, were reasons also why Russia should not desire war. Earl Derby also confirmed the recent telegram, that the policy of non-intervention would be followed by Russia, and added that nothing should be done without the consent of the great Powers. Though England could not prevent decay of Turkey, she had guaranteed her against murder, but not against suicide, or sudden death. Mediatory steps would be offered if opportunity came as he thought it might shortly occur.

The New Zealand loan of £1,250,000 of five per cent. debentures has been offered, but only £200,000 was subscribed for at 100 to 102½. Tenders for the balance are invited at par.

Wool biddings dull; prices without recovery. The fall is estimated at 30 per cent. on June rates of last year.

Wheat is declining: New Zealand, 47s to 50s; New Zealand hemp is quiet, but prices firm.

Arrived: Jessie Osborne and Rangitikei.

AUCKLAND, August 4.

The schooner Argus is now 16 weeks out on a voyage to the Chatham Islands, and is almost given up as lost. She was a new schooner, and was insured in the South British for £2000. The crew consisted of—Morgan (master), Hayward (mate), and six others. There were 17 passengers, including Kerr and Engest, two of the principal run-holders on the island. It is thought the vessel may have got ashore after landing the passengers. It is proposed to send a vessel in search.

One of the immigrants has escaped from the Quarantine Station. It is supposed some friends went down in a boat and conveyed him away.

AUCKLAND, August 8.

The Acclimatisation Society have sent to San Francisco for 250,000 salmon ova, to be shipped with those for Canterbury. They propose to introduce crabs, lobsters, and other shellfish.

A report from the Tauranga district states that alluvial gold has been discovered in the Kainai Ranges.

At Maketu a great Native gathering, for the purpose of taking up and scraping the bones of defunct ancestors, has been just concluded—and, strange to say, without any drunken riot.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Friday, April 21, at Galway, in consequence of a request from the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, the Protestant rector, who stated that a Protestant pauper whom he had known as a parishioner for eight years, on entering the workhouse, just before her death, sent for a Catholic priest, and died without his having had any opportunity of knowing from the woman's own lips the reality of her desire to change her religion, the Board of Guardians unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That the master shall, as the law directs, on the change of religion of an inmate whose life is in danger, when requested, send for the clergyman of the denomination which such inmate wishes, but allow the clergyman of the religion under which he or she has been registered to the presence of such inmate, merely to ask in the presence of the master the truth of his or her wish to change, and the master shall permit no discussion."

A correspondent writes to the 'Journal des Débats,' from Geneva, as follows: "The new 'Catholic national religion,' invented

and pampered by Germany, appears not likely to live very long. In Germany, in spite of the denials on the part of the national press, the movement remains absolutely stationary; in Switzerland it visibly dwindles away. The churches are empty, and if a congregation does perchance assemble, it is only to hear some new-comer. At Berne, money is wanted for neophytes; in the Jura they trouble themselves no more about the new pastors than as if they never existed; in Geneva each year demands new sacrifices. In short, all this movement, provoked for political purposes, is perishing with the policy which called it into being, and it will not be long before the whole affair will be nothing but a souvenir of the past."

There are over 1700 parochial schools in the United States, educating hundreds of thousands of Catholic children without any expense to the Protestant public.

M. De Lesseps has returned from his five months' trip to Egypt. He has ascertained that Port Said is not likely to be filled in with sand, as predicted, the work done by the dredging machines last year being still open. In winter, when the Bitter lakes are full, a tide sets into the canal, which turns the current toward the Mediterranean. In summer when the level of the lakes has been lowered by evaporation, the current turns in the opposite direction. Formerly rain was unknown on this part of the Red Sea, but since the building of the canal showers have fallen regularly about once a fortnight. The result has been to start vegetation up, even on the Asiatic side, in the most wonderful manner. Civilisation, therefore, changes the climate as well as the face of the country, and if things go on as they have begun, the sands of the isthmus will be covered with forests in another fifty years.

There was a thrilling incident on the Kansas and Missouri bridge at Leavenworth recently. Two men, who appeared to be very drunk, were crossing the bridge from the Missouri to the Kansas side. About the middle of the bridge they got into a quarrel, and commenced knocking each other about. The fight was observed by several spectators on the Kansas shore, and they saw a sight worth seeing. One of the men knocked the other clear off the bridge, and he somersaulted through the air sixty-five feet to the surface of the water. How far he went under, nobody knows, and nobody ever expected to see him alive again. But he soon rose and swam ashore, and scrambled out of the Missouri flood uninjured and perfectly sober. As soon as he saw what he had done, the victor ran with all his might back to the Missouri side, and he is probably running yet away from his supposed murder. The other refused to state the cause of the quarrel or give names. He also went back to Missouri after his friend, doubtless to finish the fight.

New Orleans has a religious who proposes to rival the famous Nun of Kenmare in literary reputation. Miss Carroll, formerly of Clonmel, county Tipperary, who joined the Sisters of Mercy at Cork in 1853, and went to America in 1856, has founded the magnificent convent of her order in New Orleans. This institution shelters destitute servants, and has found situations for 735 in five years. It supports an orphan asylum, with 200 inmates, who are not only educated to fill good positions but so trained as to make skilful housekeepers. The good Sisters, who number 42, of various nations, have also charge of the prison, the industrial school, and the schools of the French church. To return to Miss Carroll, however. Her first work was a life of the holy foundress of the Order, Miss Catherine McAuley. She has since published "Hours of Childhood," and "Glimpses of Happy Home." She has translated, in several volumes, the "Life of St. Alphonsus," and "Love of Jesus Christ," and she is at present engaged on a memoir of Father Duffy, who died two years ago, after performing wonders in the raising of convents and asylums. This learned lady, it will be seen, is nearly as "lazy" as the monks, and as little deserving of the praise of the industrious, ascetic and self-denying Protestant clergy. Catholics, however, rejoice in knowing that she has many rivals, in benevolent activity at least, among the other orders of the Church.

A few days ago, the 'Times' published a brief telegraphic despatch from Dodge City, Kan., announcing that a band of vigilantes had hanged two men near Fort Dodge for stealing horses in Summer county, Kansas. Subsequent inquiries, made by the grief-stricken father of one of the men hanged—a young man named Calahan, son of a preacher in Topeka—proved beyond a doubt that Calahan was guiltless of any connection with the crime. He was engaged in gathering buffalo bones on the plains, and had been hauling some bones from his "dug-out" to the railroad when one of the horse thieves came to his place. He gave him shelter. While he was here the vigilantes from Summer county came up, and arrested both parties, and, notwithstanding Calahan's protestation and his endeavor to show that he lived there, and had not been to Summer county, took him with the guilty man and hanged him then and there. The Rev. Mr. Calahan says that his murdered son was in no way implicated in this crime.—Kansas (Mo.) City Times.

The Germans never could have wrought out such a mode of revenge, so sure, so effective, and so mortifying, as the French are wreaking on the German nation. The whole country is flooded with notices, pamphlets, and addresses from Bon Marche and all other leading houses in Paris, containing samples and prices of good, fashions, models, etc., that are so much better, cheaper, and more tasteful than German work and goods, that scarce a woman, even if she have but one dress a year, does not order it from Paris. The merchants here have protested, appealed to the national pride, and used every exertion to break up this ruinous competition, but even with the submissive German woman the one womanly weakness is too strong to yield. A pretty dress and a cheap dress are irresistible. A society is about to organise to petition the Crown Princess to be its ruling head, whose object is to banish French goods and French modes, and originate their own fashions.

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, 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 KEOHE, 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 11, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Boyle, Riverton, to Feb. 11, 1877	...	0	13 0
" J. Coogan, Wellington, to June 19, 1876	...	0	12 6
" Michael Savage, Totara Flat, to Nov. 29, 1876	...	1	5 0
" B. Gallagher, Greytown, to July 31, 1876	...	1	5 0
" James Daly, Ross, to June 19, 1876	...	1	5 0
" R. Maney, Napier, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5 0
" D. Hishon, Winton, to April 24, 1876	...	1	5 0
" G. Purton, St. Bathans, to April 24, 1877	...	1	5 0
" J. Mulvey, " to Oct. 23, 1876	...	0	12 6
" P. McCaffery, " to July 28, 1876	...	1	13 6
" — Busch, Naseby	...	2	0 0
Messrs. Cagney, Oamaru,	...	4	1 0

PETER'S PENCE, INVERCARGILL.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. Higgins	...	1	0 0
Mr. D. A. Cameron	...	1	0 0
" D. M. Cameron	...	1	0 0
Riverton—General collection	...	1	15 0
Nokomai	...	1	12 5
Mabel " (1875)	...	1	8 0
Winton	...	0	9 0
Mr. Gibbin	...	0	12 0
Mrs. Hill	...	0	10 0
Mr. J. Maher	...	0	10 0
" P. M. Inerney	...	0	10 0
Miss M. Collins	...	0	10 0
Mr. Louis Marischo	...	0	10 0
" D. Lavelle	...	0	10 0
" J. Ross	...	0	10 0
" J. Hannen	...	0	10 0
Small sums	...	4	3 6
Total	...	17	0 0

OAMARU.

The collection amounted to £21 0s. 0d.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

THE DEBATE.

THE debate on Separation in our House of Representatives is at least amusing. If it does not give a very high idea of the moral and intellectual qualities of those who oppose this necessary measure, it affords another illustration of the comical manoeuvres of men bent on carrying out their own ends anyhow.

The Premier finds nothing to answer in Sir GEORGE GREY's speech. This is very wonderful. Sir GEORGE is a statesman of more than thirty years standing. As Governor, he has successively and successfully administered the affairs of the important colonies of South Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand in trying and dangerous times, and so highly have his statesmanship and administrative abilities been prized by several imperial governments, that in both New Zealand and South Africa, he has had the unusual honor and responsibility of two terms of office.

Sir GEORGE is independent, not only in mind and principle, but also in fortune; and he has made New Zealand his home, not for the purpose of making money, but because he loves the country and its people. This beautiful and rich colony is his home, and his leading object is not to amass a fortune, that he may as soon as possible return to the old country to enjoy it, and in this enjoyment forget the colony and its interests.

Sir GEORGE is a scholar and a gentleman, a man of culture and taste, well read, eloquent, a man of the world too and of wide experience. His views are not narrowed by prejudice, nor blinded by considerations of self interest. He is not obliged to cling to the bark of state for to-morrow's bread. Rich, independent, generous, brave, learned, eloquent, experienced in statecraft and administration of public affairs, familiar with all that concerns this colony for more than thirty years, is it possible that the speech of such a man on an all-important and solemn occasion contains nothing that calls for an answer from the ephemeral politicians who oppose his policy? Incredible! Is it possible that a man, holding the position of Premier of New Zealand, is really unable to see anything in this speech to answer? It may be so, and of course it must be so; but so much the worse for New Zealand and the reputation of its present Premier. A country ruled by such a Premier cannot hope for a very bright future.

But that which at first sight seems incredible, is proved by a perusal of the speech itself, not to be a fact. In order to see this, it is only necessary for people to read this speech, and consider its various parts in the light of their own experience and knowledge of men and things in this colony.

But this puny attempt to burke discussion will deceive no one, the trick is too transparent. Nor has it succeeded even with Government supporters.

These, however, are not very happy in their reasons for opposing Separation. Their appeal, for example, to the history of the dominion of Canada, and the unification of Germany, is very unfortunate. Why, the fact is, both Canada and Germany supply most cogent arguments in favor of Sir GEORGE GREY's scheme. The Canadian Dominion is a Federation, and this it is which Sir GEORGE proposes for the two islands of New Zealand. Under the Dominion of Canada there are several Provincial Legislatures and Governments, viz., of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and it is precisely something similar that Separationists propose for this colony. And as to Germany, this new empire is a Federation, made up of a number of independent States, such as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Brunswick, Baden, &c., &c. The appeal then to Canada and Germany by Centralists is unfortunate, and would be amusing were not the crisis so serious.

But what must be the intellectual calibre of men, who fancy they find an argument, for doing away with Provincial Legislatures and Governments, in the history of the Dominion of Canada and the new German Empire? We are not now surprised at hearing gentlemen say there was nothing in Sir GEORGE GREY's speech to answer. Surely it is not wonderful to find men unable to see an argument, or appreciate a reason, who think they can find grounds for Provincial destruction in the history of two countries in which Provincialism flourishes, and has been recently confirmed.

We are only surprised that these gentlemen did not go to Ireland and the Union of A.D. 1800 for an additional argument; such a mode of reasoning would have been in their line. They would, no doubt, have found the Irish nation in love with the loss of their independence, with consequent absenteeism, the flight of their best talent to London, and of the bone and sinew of their population to America, the yearly drain of £6,000,000 of rents, and £2,000,000 of surplus revenue, without the return of one shilling from either! This would have been as good an argument to the point as any afforded by Canada and Germany. It would afford too, an apt illustration of the future which is being prepared for the South Island by the Centralists. The seat of government always attracts to it wealth and talent; and the history of

the world teaches that islands which lose their independence and their own separate government, and become tacked on to other islands or the main land in which the seat of government is, soon become impoverished and discontented. Look to the history of Ireland and Sicily, for example, or Crete and Sardinia. And similar will be the fate of this island if Centralism become an accomplished fact.

But, it is said, the two islands are very near one another. True; but then, Ireland is as near Great Britain, and Sicily is as near Naples, and, nevertheless, the loss of their own governments has led to the ruin of both. In the presence of this consideration, the other argument in favor of Separation, viz., that this measure is absolutely necessary for the preservation of our Land Fund, though in itself important, is hardly to be regarded.

A FORGERY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Canterbury has sent us a pamphlet or tract published by the "Victorian Tract Distribution Society" and headed "The Gospel in the Vatican." The *Victorian Tract Distribution Society* shows by this publication that it is either very ignorant or maliciously unjust. This tract contains a speech falsely attributed to Bishop STROSSMAYER, and untruly said to have been delivered in the Vatican Council. It has been stated a thousand times by Catholics who were present at this Council, and who took part in its proceedings, that the speech is an impudent forgery; and Bishop STROSSMAYER himself has publicly declared that this speech is a forgery, and that he never delivered any such speech. The statements in reference to the Popes in this forged speech are as much facts as the speech itself. They are all, almost without exception, forgeries, and have been refuted again and again by Catholic historians. But nevertheless, like this forged speech, they have been and will be again greeted as history by the enemies of the Church. Thus it is that these enemies make anti-Catholic history.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

IN our issue of last week we gave an extract from the report of the Victorian Inspector of Prisons, by which it is made clear that a knowledge of the arts of reading and writing is not in itself a safe-guard against the commission of crime in all cases. Of the persons imprisoned in Victoria during the year 1875, 5904 were able to read and write; 2536 could read only, and 1719 were totally uneducated. Hard facts for those advocates of secular education, who pretend that a panacea for crime is to be found in a slight acquaintance with letters, and that they only are to be regarded with suspicion, who are unable to spell.

Indeed this doctrine is so manifestly false, that although we are ever ready to credit men with honesty, even in cases where we widely differ from their conclusions, we cannot but doubt the sincerity of those who advance it; for it is contrary to the whole experience of mankind, and hourly meets with the most distinct and striking contradiction. Such a contradiction is that given by the report from which we have above quoted, and if we examine further into the matter, we shall find that a like state of things with that reported of has been found to obtain, or actually does so, in other parts of the world, differing widely in circumstances as well as in position from the colony of Victoria.

A Protestant clergyman, the Rev. R. L. DABNEY, D.D., residing in Virginia, United States, has lately published a work on the Public School Question. This work has been summarised by our able contemporary the 'Brooklyn Catholic Review,' and in support of our opinions, we can do no better than give the following extract from the summary thus made:—

"Of that apology for State interference which finds expression in the common formula that 'It costs less money to build schoolhouses than jails.' Dr. DABNEY does not find it difficult to dispose. What, he says, if it turns out that the State's expenditure in schoolhouses is one of the things which necessitates the expenditure in jails? The fruits of the system show that such is the result, and hence the plea for the State's intrusion is utterly delusive. The established effect of the kind of education which alone the State can give is to propagate crime. He quotes Sir ARCHIBALD ALSON as stating that forty years ago two-thirds of the inhabitants of France could neither read nor write, while at the same time education was made almost universal in Prussia by compulsory laws. But, among the reading and writing Prussians, serious

crime, as statistics prove, was at that time fourteen times as prevalent as among the illiterate French. And he says that it has been shown, from the official records of the eighty-six departments of France that the amount of crime has, without a single exception, been in proportion to the amount of scholastic instruction given in each. In Scotland the educated criminals are to the uneducated as four-and-a-half to one. M. DE TOCQUEVILLE remarked of the United States that crime increased most rapidly where there was most instruction, a conclusion which Dr. DABNEY conclusively illustrates by a comparison of Northern and Southern illiteracy with Northern and Southern crime. In 1850, he says, the Northern States, which had all adopted the State school system, had, after allowing for the difference of population, more than six times as many criminals as the "uneducated" South. In the same year "the North was supporting 114,700 paupers, and the North 20,500. The 'unintelligent' South was something more than four times as well qualified to provide for its own subsistence as the 'intelligent' North! But Massachusetts is the native home of the public school in America. In Boston and its adjacent country the persons in jails, houses of correction or refuge, and in almshouses, bore among the whites the ratio of one to every thirty-four. Among the wretched free blacks it was one to every sixty. In Richmond, the capital of 'benighted' Virginia, the same unhappy classes bore the ratio of one to every one hundred and twelve. Such are the lessons of fact." Indeed, adds Dr. DABNEY, it requires nothing but the evidence of one's own eyes to convince any observer that the economical plea for State schools is a delusion. In the South, State schoolhouses were unknown, and consequently jails and penitentiaries were on the most confined and humble scale. The North, studded over with costly public schools, is also covered with jails "even more 'palatial' in extent and nearly as numerous."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE storm which prevailed in Dunedin during the night of the 3rd instant, also visited Port Chalmers, where it displayed far more violence than was experienced from it at the head of the harbor. Chimnies, fences, roofs, trees and windows were overthrown or seriously damaged in all directions, and the night in question seems to have been one generally of alarm and confusion.

THE correspondent of the 'Brisbane Telegraph' at the Hodgkinson goldfield, gives the following account of a discovery which is causing some excitement in that district:—Considerable excitement has been caused within the last few days by the report of the discovery of a good harbour, with a convenient anchorage, wharfage, &c., on the coast, within seventy miles of this place. It is reported to be but six miles from the range continuation of M'Allister's, which is sixty-five miles distant from here, and, from the description furnished by one party, must be at the mouth of the Mossman River, due east from here, and within the immediate vicinity of Mount Beaufort. This will place the new harbor some twenty miles south of the Daintree River, and eighty miles north of Mourilyan Harbor and the Johnstone River. A party of four were out prospecting, and while in camp one of the party, while searching for horses on the range, suddenly saw the open sea, and, upon reporting to his mates, the whole party went down and had a swim. They came straight to the point, and call it seventy miles, having walked and driven their pack-horses in three days. They pronounce the road good, and the range low and easily crossable by teams. If this discovery turn out to be correct, it will be of the most valuable importance to us, instead of the 200 miles to Cooktown. One of the original prospectors of the old Palmer says that he was *beche-de-mering* there some years ago, and that the harbor is good, with deep water alongside the river bank. A party starts from here to verify these reports, and to test the practicability of a new Northern port.

WHEN Sir Julius Vogel went away on his memorable trip to England, remarks "Atticus" in the 'Leader,' he was given a special allowance for expenses of £1500, in addition to his year's salary of £2000. He asks now for a further vote of £2500, his total expenditure having amounted to £6000. "I do not pretend to say," writes Sir Julius, "that I have been economical. I lived in what I considered to be a reasonable manner, and, much as I would like to make the Colony a present of my services, I do not feel at liberty to do more than allow my salary to go in reduction of the cost to which I was subjected." There is a lordly style about this that commands one's admiration. The easy, Skimpolian grace with which he frankly owns that he was not exactly economical, and the calm, unbounded assurance with which he claims to have lived in a reasonable manner, in the face of the fact that he exceeded his allowance and salary by £2500, is very amusing. There was once a time, and a very good time it was, when plain Julius Vogel in Victoria would have managed to live in a "reasonable manner" on something less than that.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Otago Harbour Board was held on the 3rd inst. A complaint was received from the Deputy Harbour Master respecting the state of the Rattray-street Wharf. It was resolved that the matter should be again referred to the Committee, in order that the three interested parties—the Government, the Corporation, and the Harbour Board, might be induced to do whatever was necessary. A letter was read, signed by 72 owners of

lighters, and calling the attention of the Board to certain grievances from which their trade suffers. These being that the railway carries timber and heavy goods at rates considerably below those charged for ordinary goods, that the rate of wharfage dues on goods brought by lighters is double the charge made on goods landed at the Railway Pier, Port Chalmers; that hindrances are thrown in the way of consignees obtaining goods by lighters from ships berthed at the Railway Pier; that there is a want of shed accommodation; that vessels using the Railway Pier are not required to pay berthage dues, and that berthage dues charged lighters at present are not fairly regulated. The letter was referred to the Finance Committee. The report of the Finance Committee drew the attention of the Board to the fact there is now a considerable charge against the revenues of the Board for interest on money borrowed on the security of its endowments and rates. It also recommended that application be made to the General Government for a Crown Grant of that portion of land included in the plans of Harbour improvements, approved by the Governor in Council, and further, that application be made to the General Government, with a view of arriving at some definite understanding as to what is required for railway purposes out of the Board's endowment. A protest signed by Messrs. J. M. Ritchie, Henry Tewsley, and Hugh MacNeil, was made against the resolution adopted by a majority of the Board, at their last meeting, to accept the Crown Grant for the Board's endowment lands, excluding the triangular piece lying between the Port Chalmers Railway line, Castle and St. Andrew streets. The Engineer's recommendation that the tender of £140, for the removal of the shed, be accepted, was unanimously adopted. Mr. D. L. Simpson forwarded the Inspector's monthly report, and commended the remarks therein contained to the favourable consideration of the Board. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Tewsley:—"That the Board petition the General Assembly to determine who ought to be the Trustees to carry out the purposes of the Trust for which the Wharves and Quays Reserves were set aside, and that the Government be asked to introduce a Bill to give effect to the decision, whatever it may be. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, with a request that he will take the necessary steps to have the objects thereof carried out." The following accounts were passed: Progress payments on account of the new dredge, £2700; do. sheds, £520; wages and sundries, £1691 7s 1d; total, £4911 7s 1d.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., a shanty at the rear of Messrs. Reid and Gray's premises in Prince's street was discovered to be on fire. The high wind of the preceding night is supposed to have blown some sparks from the furnace of the neighboring foundry towards the building in question, and thus to have caused the conflagration, which, however, fortunately was not attended by any serious consequences.

The schooner *Dagmar* foundered under the Nuggets on Thursday last. Her crew were holding on to the vessel's side, having no hope of escape, when their position was observed by Captain Tunbridge, master of the cutter *Jane*, which fortunately for the shipwrecked men came within sight of them at the critical moment. Captain Tunbridge at once hove his vessel to, and proceeded alone in his dingy to the rescue, without delaying for a moment to consider the danger he would incur. He succeeded in saving the lives of the men in question, and proved himself well worthy of admiration, for his courage and kindness of heart.

The Melbourne Central Board of Health has issued the following notice, to which persons who are interested in the health and welfare of children especially, would do well to pay attention:—Recent analyses of the confectionery commonly sold in and about Melbourne having shown that many of the colored articles are in a high degree dangerous to health, the Central Board of Health consider it advisable to draw public attention to the matter, and especially to caution the public against the use of confectionery which is colored yellow, orange, or green, these colors being in many cases produced by means of chromate of lead, arsenite of copper, or other highly poisonous materials. With a view to putting a stop as far as possible to the sale of poisonous confectionery, the local boards of health have received special instructions to enforce the law in regard to this matter; but the Central Board deemed it well, also, to point out to all concerned, that the "Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink," imposes penalties of fine or imprisonment on any one convicted of selling adulterated articles, and also enables the purchaser of any such article to have the same examined by the Government analytical chemist, with a view to proceedings under that statute, on giving notice to the vendor at the time that the articles will be so examined.

A MAN named Robert Roberts, a native of North Wales, committed suicide on Friday last, by poisoning himself with strychnine, which he had obtained under the pretence of wishing to destroy rats. The unfortunate man had been observed to be in low spirits for some time previous to his death, and the jury qualified their verdict by stating that the act had been performed during temporary insanity.

A DOUBLE LADDER dredge is being built for the Harbour Board by Messrs. Kincaid and McQueen, at a cost of about £20,000. The dimensions are:—110 feet long by 33 feet beam, depth of hold nine feet. It is calculated that the dredge will lift 500 tons per hour, and it will be fitted with a compound engine of about 60-horse power, and two donkey engines for pumping, working the winches and lifting the bucket-ladders.

THE final polling for the election of the Mayor of Dunedin came off on the 3rd inst. The results were as follows:—

	South Ward.	High Ward.	Bell Ward.	Leith Ward.	Total.
Reeves	255	459	277	442	1433
Woodland	245	317	470	297	1329

Majority for Reeves 104

THE Derby Ploughing Match came off on Saturday last in Mr. Muir's paddock, North Taieri. The day though cold was dry and favorable. There were about 300 present. The result of the match was as follows:—Class A. For single-furrow ploughs, nine entries. 1st prize, £10—James Gilbert (Fowler); 2nd do., £6—Thos. Christie

(Ponton); 3rd do., £4—Thos. McTaggart (Ponton). Special prizes:—Best feering and finish (box of tea, gift of Mr. M'Nee, and churn, gift of James Walls)—Thomas Christie. Best in field:—(Pair of backbands, gift of J. Chesney)—J. Gilbert. Class B. For ploughmen who have never won a first or second prize. Five entries. 1st prize, £7—William Haugh (Ponton); 2nd do., £5—George Gordon (Allan); highly commended—James Walters (Reid and Gray). Best feering and finish (pair singletrees, gift of J. Smeaton, and pair leggings, gift of G. Dowse)—Wm. Haugh. Class C. For youths under 14. Two entries. 1st prize, £5—Alex. Miller (Ponton); 2nd do., whip, value 20s. (gift of J. Rennie)—J. Sinclair. Best feering and finish (hat, gift of Mr. Muir, and pair leggings, gift of G. Dowse)—Alex. Miller. Best finish for reaping machines, 20s. gift of Mr. Muir—A. Miller. Class D. For double-furrows. Nine entries. 1st prize, £6—John Houden (Reid and Gray); 2nd do., £5—Charles White, jun. (Fowler); 3rd do., £4—Peter Adamson (Reid and Gray). Best ploughing, silver medal—J. Houden. Straightest: pair leggings, gift of James Collier—Alex. Collier.

THE Theatres continue to be well patronised, notwithstanding the very inclement weather prevailing lately. Amongst the principal attractions are the Lingards at the Princess. "Frou-Frou" was produced on Friday evening last for the benefit of Mrs. Lingard, and was a great success, Mesdames Lingard and Hoskins appeared to great advantage, and at the close of the performance were honored with a call before the curtain. At the Queen's on Tuesday evening, Mr. Talbot made his last appearance in Dunedin. It is to be regretted that he has not been playing under more favorable auspices, as he is a most deserving and painstaking actor. His engagement must have been anything but a profitable one for the lessees. Mr. and Mrs. Darrell make their re-appearance this evening in "As You Like It," when, no doubt, a large audience will assemble to welcome these favorite artistes back to Dunedin.

EVIDENT fruits of the establishment of the Christian Brothers in Dunedin were seen on Sunday morning last, when 42 boys attending the newly-opened schools made their first communion at the 8 o'clock Mass, in St. Joseph's Church. The boys, each wearing a sash of blue ribbon commemorative of the occasion, were under the supervision of their teachers, and the manner in which they approached the altar, together with their whole demeanour, bore the best testimony to the excellence of their preparation, and affords a most happy augury for their future. His Lordship the Bishop administered the Blessed Sacrament, and afterwards delivered an impressive address to the youthful recipients.

On the night of the 2nd inst. the residence of His Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin was entered by a burglar, and several small articles, amounting in all to the value of about £10, were stolen. Information was immediately given to the police, and the result was, that on Tuesday last a man, named Edward James Donolly, was arrested on suspicion of the robbery. It seems that the accused, who has been known by several assumed appellations, is an accomplished thief of no ordinary kind. His appearance is said to be most respectable, and his dress is the height of the fashion; when brought before the Magistrates, he even went so far as to wear a pair of white kid gloves. He had passed himself off in Dunedin as a musician and teacher, but on his belongings being searched by the police, he was found to be furnished with a complete set of house-breaking implements, including a pair of pistols ready capped and loaded; and taking this latter circumstance into consideration, it seems extremely fortunate, that his entry into the various houses he is suspected of having robbed was not perceived by their inmates. Besides the residence of His Lordship the Bishop, this interesting gentleman is further accused of having entered those of Mr T. S. Graham and Mrs G. K. Turton, stealing £80 worth of jewellery from the former, and a gold watch and guard from the latter. He was brought before the Magistrates at the Police Court, Dunedin, on Wednesday last, but at the request of Inspector Mallard was remanded for a week.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—Although much has been written concerning the late annual meeting of the above Society held in Melbourne last February, it has not been without good results, and I think the resolution passed by the Dunedin branch at its last meeting an expression of opinion that will be seconded by a large majority of the Lodges in this Colony. The illegality of the late A.M. has been very fully discussed through your columns, therefore, I think it would be out of place were I to say much about it at present. It is now proved conclusively that the Executive Directory has not the confidence of the majority of its branches, and, even if it had, I am doubtful if they could be managed as successfully as they have been in the past. It is very remarkable that not one of the pioneers of the Society occupies a seat on the Directory, especially when they proffered their gratuitous services to the Society, and were rejected, not by the Society, but by a portion of it known as the Melbourne district, who, by an unfair advantage in opposition to our laws and the protest of our representatives, carried all their points at the annual meeting. This important fact speaks for itself, and should not be lost sight of.

Our duty now is, to take immediate action for our own protection. With this object in view, I have for months past advocated a board of management for the Otago and Canterbury branches, thereby consolidating their interests, and extending the Society to the several centres of population in the respective Provinces. I notice that your numerous correspondents advocate District Boards for this Colony, but I am afraid in forming their opinions they have overlooked the principal objection, viz., that of expense. District Boards may work well in Victoria where railway communication is established throughout the Colony, and the

expense of travelling merely nominal, but here in New Zealand travelling is a very different matter. Another objection is the laws. They are too voluminous, and savour much of "Red Tapeism." The constitution of a board of management would be assimilated to that of a District Board possessing the same power, minus the expensive machinery. The officers of the Board would be elected annually, whose duties would be to receive the funeral quarterage, supply regalia and goods, open new branches, prepare annual returns showing the numerical and financial condition of the branches, and such other business as would be decided upon by the branches collectively from time to time. Of course, it would be impossible to hold meetings oftener than once in the year, owing to the great expense it would involve. As a guarantee that nothing would be passed at the annual meeting of the Board without consideration, a bye-law would be introduced, making it compulsory for a business order paper to be circulated amongst the Branches at least one month previous to the meeting; thereby giving the Branches an opportunity of discussing, if they thought fit the business to be transacted. I may here state, that I am in favor of the proposal of my worthy and esteemed friend, the secretary of the Lawrence Branch (Mr. J. J. Woods) to establish an Executive Council in Melbourne, the officers to be elected annually by the whole Society. This would be part of the business to be transacted at our local district meetings. The cost of a board of management for the Otago and Canterbury Branches would be about £96 per annum. This amount includes the probable expenses of deputies to the district annual meetings. According to our present laws, it is the duty of Branches sending deputies to defray their own expenses; this is manifestly unfair—for instance if a branch at a distance of 150 miles from the seat of government wished to be represented it would cost the Branch about £10—whereas the Branches in and around the seat of government would be represented gratis owing to the annual meeting being held in their midst. In order that every Branch should bear its proportionate share of the expenses of the Board and the annual meeting, I would propose that the quarterage to the Incidental Fund be at the rate of 1s. 3d. per member per quarter. Branches would then be alive to their interests, and take care they were represented as they would be paying for the privilege, although it would be hardly perceptible, being only 8d. more than what they have been paying to the Executive Directory until lately. It may be interesting to know that the amount of quarterage paid to the Incidental Fund of the Executive Directory last year from the New Zealand Branches alone, amounted to close upon £145. For which they have received no return. Out of the above amount the Otago and Canterbury Branches combined have contributed about £41. Why should they be compelled to contribute this money, when for a little more than double the amount they can have a complete system of local self-government, by which their interests would be amalgamated and consolidated, their Funeral Fund at their own disposal, and retained in the Colony, and the Society extended.

In conclusion I have to express the hope that, our Christ-church brethren will follow the example of the Dunedin Branch, and that the outcome of their united efforts will be a system of government that will be found acceptable to all sections of the Society in New Zealand, is the earnest wish of—yours, &c.,

August 2, 1876,

JOHN CANTWELL.

REEFTON.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—Aware of your readiness to publish anything touching the cause of Catholicity throughout this colony, I propose to forward you a brief account of a scene which took place here within the past week, and which, for piety, fervor, and religious zeal, was quite in keeping with that devotion and respect which has ever marked the conduct of the children of the Church towards their faithful and venerated pastors. The Rev. M. L. Cummins, O.M., who has so ably officiated here as pastor during the past two years or more, and who during that time had earned the esteem and respect of all who knew him, having contemplated leaving the parish, preached, for the last time in Reefton, a powerful and most eloquent sermon on "Hell and Eternity," on Sunday last to a large congregation, the church being filled to its utmost capacity by the members of his own flock and many representatives of the other denominations. I need scarcely enter into the details of the sermon and its effect. I can better describe it by saying that there was not a dry eye visible in the entire audience, tears flowing copiously from many, the rev. gentleman himself being greatly moved. On the evening of the same day, after vespers, the church being again crowded, his parishioners, wishing to manifest their love and devotion to their much esteemed pastor, and to testify to their appreciation of the good work done the Church during his ministrations, presented him with addresses, beautifully engrossed and illuminated (one from the congregation, read by Mr. P. Brennan, chairman Church Committee, the other from the Hibernian Society, read by their President, Mr. J. Kelly), and a handsome testimonial in the shape of a purse of sovereigns, to which the rev. Father eloquently and feelingly replied. On the Tuesday following, the Rev. Father Cummins distributed the prizes to the children attending the "Sacred Heart School," and expressed himself highly pleased with the proficiency attained under the present master, Mr. Delaney, and on the subsequent Thursday the rev. gentleman took his departure, accompanied by about one hundred people, men, women, and children, as far as the "Saddle." Here a most affecting scene took place, by the ladies of the choir chanting that beautiful hymn, the "Hail Queen," suiting the words to the occasion, after which, he imparted his benediction to the assembled crowd, and thence proceeded to Squarstown, accompanied by his successor, the Rev. Father Carew, whence he left next day for Ahaura and Greymouth en route for Wellington.—I am, &c.,
Inangahua, 29th July, 1876.

CURRENTE CALAMO.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A QUESTION is now exercising the wisdom of the Education Board of this city to an extent almost dangerous to the healthiness of the intellectual faculties of that body. Mr. Bunney, the newly appointed Deputy-Superintendent, at a recent meeting of the Education Board announced that it was the intention of the Provincial Executive Council to contribute towards the building of the Christian Brothers' and Convent Schools the sum of £500 out of the sum voted by the Provincial Government for school building purposes. The announcement acted like the proverbial "red rag before a bull" on the members of the Education Board. Such a proposal was an invasion of rights and privileges, and an insult to the immaculate wisdom of that excellent body. The money voted to them by the Council belonged to them alone. No other person or persons had any right to dictate to them how to dispose of it, and they resolved to oppose with all their energies any further attempt at carrying out any such proposals. The Rev. J. C. Andrew was the most prompt in action, and Quintus Curtius like, threw himself into the gulf by giving notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would move:—"That the Board, having understood from his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent that it is contemplated to propose or sanction a grant of £500 or some such sum for school buildings to a religious body whose schools are not under the control of the Board, the Board cannot approve of such a disposal of the funds available for education." Fearful that this would not be sufficient, he made his way with all possible speed to the House of Representatives, of which he is a member, and introduced a Bill entitled the "Deputy-Superintendent of Wellington Act Amendment Bill," the object of which is to prohibit the Deputy-Superintendent from signing any warrant for the payment of any money in the manner proposed in order to block up every passage through which the money could be transferred to the Roman Catholic School Building Fund. The energy and promptitude of the rev. statesman would of course be admirable if employed in the interest of justice and fair-play—in giving Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's—but when he works so energetically in keeping from a public body what they have a right to by law and in justice, his conduct must be characterised as rampantly tyrannical, and deserving of the reprobation of every lover of justice. Apropos of this the 'Evening Argus' says:—"Mr. Andrew probably forgets that he is a member of the Provincial Council of Wellington, and that the Education Act passed by that body, and in force in this Province, distinctly recognises the principle of aiding denominational schools. The Education Board certainly has not carried this system out to any extent, but the Provincial Executive, in distributing money accruing under a vote of the Provincial Council, is certainly justified in making the distribution on the principle approved by the Council in the Act. We doubt whether Mr. Andrew will meet with much sympathy in the House of Representatives." The same journal, which of its own confession is unfavorable to denominational education, adds in another article on the same subject:—"We do not think that the ordinary arguments as to the State supporting denominational education apply at all to this case. School accommodation is urgently required in this city, and the Provincial Council representing the whole people of the Province, has apportioned a certain sum of money for the purpose. A large section of the people, whose money this is, offer to provide for the education of their children, and show that they are in earnest by subscribing most liberally for the purpose. We think they are fairly entitled to some share of the money they, with others, contribute, as indeed would be any other class or denomination in the Province who acted in the same way. . . . We thoroughly believe in secular education, but we cannot refrain from admiring the manner in which the Catholics in Wellington have behaved, and are behaving, in this matter. It commands the respect even of those who cannot enter into, or do not sympathise with, the motives by which that conduct is inspired. We do not think that Mr. Bunney's suggestion is more than what they are fairly entitled to, and, although it may be necessary, in thus giving a grant of money, to insist on certain conditions, it would probably not be found necessary to propose any which could not be readily assented to on each side." The 'Evening Post' too supports it in the following manner:—"The Government take this course, deeming it an act of justice to the Roman Catholics, who have spent £2000 on their Wellington schools, and imported four teachers at their own expense, receiving no assistance from the Education Board, although they contribute their quota to the general education rate." Both these papers have never yet been accused of "Popish tendencies," and certainly would not have lent the matter their advocacy were it not that they see too glaring an injustice perpetrated. But all appeals to the good sense of the Board were in vain. An extraordinary meeting was called, and Mr. Andrew's resolution carried, together with others of a similar nature, and ordered to be forwarded to his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent. At this meeting the Rev. Mr. Andrew enumerated a number of members of the Provincial Council to whom he had spoken on the subject, and it appeared to him they were all in favor of the proposed grant, which I think is a strong argument in its favor. The Hon. Mr. Gisborne's part in the transaction is what has surprised people, as that hon. gentleman has on more than one occasion identified himself with denominational education. But Mr. Gisborne was defeated in his candidature for the Mayoralty of Wellington last year through being understood to have a leaning towards denominational education, and that perhaps may account for the part he has taken in the affair. We all know that Mr. Gladstone wrote his pamphlet against Catholicity in an endeavour to counteract the effects of the opinion which was being formed that he was a Catholic in disguise, through his having disestablished the Irish Church. It strikes me forcibly that it is to regain lost caste Mr. Gisborne has opposed the grant,

and the weak imbecile arguments he adduced in supporting Mr. Andrew's motion confirm me in that opinion. He says:—"The Act never contemplated the irrevocable grant of a lump sum in aid of a building, but only permitted a continuous subsidy, subject to the condition that the teaching should be satisfactory, and immediately withdrawable if this were not the case." £4,500 were voted by the Provincial Council for school-building purposes, and Mr. Gisborne tells us that "the Act never contemplated the irrevocable grant of a lump sum in aid of any building." If Mr. Gisborne's is the correct interpretation of the Act it is certainly most absurd, for surely no school could be built without a "lump sum" being irrevocably granted in aid of it. This argument may apply to the money voted for the payment of teachers, &c., but certainly is not applicable to the £4,500 voted specially for school building purposes only. He continues:—"However unsatisfactory its disposal might be to the Board, it would have no check and the public no security that the money would be properly applied. It was possible even to conceive that the schools might never be built; at any rate, the public had no security that they would be. Or, again, they might be used for purposes greatly repugnant to the public feeling, such as 'proselytism.'" Mr. Gisborne, or any other man, cannot, and does not, believe that money thus given would be improperly applied. The earnestness, with which the Roman Catholic body have gone into the work of building schools for themselves, flings back any such imputations, and as for the allegation that proselytism would be carried on in the schools, the fact that no such thing has been heard of in the convent school, is sufficient to show how unwarrantable is the supposition. To impute such things as these to the Roman Catholic body, who propose expending on the erection of two large schools £2,000, and mean to maintain them with an efficient staff of teachers at their own cost, is something of which Mr. Gisborne was thought by that body to be incapable, and warrants me in tracing the cause of his having done so to what I have already stated. One thing, however, it argues. There must be no better arguments at his disposal, or else he would use them, and when Mr. Gisborne cannot find arguments capable of convincing, it may be said they are not to be found, and unquestionably he has not adduced anything capable of convincing anyone who is not blinded by prejudice. Evidently the Education Act of the Provincial Government is favorable to the proposed grant, or the Executive Council would not dream of its proposal, and certainly justice demands that it be given, when the Roman Catholics contribute to an education rate, from which they are not deriving any benefit. The Board is relieved of any responsibility in regard to providing education, building schools, or paying teachers, for the Catholic children of the city. So much, therefore, is taken off their hands, and when this is so, surely the least they may do is to give £500 in aid of building their schools. The law is in favor of granting it; the Executive Council, at whose disposal the money is, is in favor of it; the public press is in favor of it, what then remains to be said but that the members of the Education Board are petty tyrants of the worst type, and that their conduct is a most flagrant outrage upon justice and liberty. Such is the type of men who comprise the Education Board of Wellington, and thus stand affairs at present. Mr. Andrews' Bill has not yet come on for debate in the House, and as in all probability you will have the result by telegraph before this reaches you, it is useless to speculate on that head. However, the prevailing opinion is that such an absurd proposal will be laughed out of the House, as are most of the rev. statesman's introductions. Speculations are rife as to what the result of all this will be, and the prevailing understanding among the Roman Catholics is that it will terminate adversely to themselves. Even so, they can do well without it. Very soon they will have two schools of their own—the Christian Brothers and Convent schools—and a day will come when the people of Wellington will blush at the injustice perpetrated by the Education Board of 1876.

HIBERNICO.

ABOUT DUNEDIN.

A CITY; tranquil, land-locked water with grassy, tilled, or wooded banks; brown hill tops rising up from these; the breakers foaming wildly on the beach, and, beyond, the wide ocean: such are the things seen from the higher parts of the town-belt that girds Dunedin, and they form a very lovely view. No where else do we remember to have seen such wonderful combinations of land, water, mist and sky, as are here at times to be looked upon. A softness and coloring are often to be noticed clothing the harbor that are as beautiful as they are indescribable; and which might well inspire an artist with ideas that, worked out on canvas, would secure for him a recognised place amongst the great masters of his profession; such, for instance, as was Turner, for in his pictures only do we fancy that we have seen anything to represent the aspect now and then presented by the scenery, of which Dunedin is the centre. And not only by the artist but by the poet as well might objects for the exercise of his genius be here found; for although the town, being but of yesterday, possesses no historic recollections, a future capable of many great things lies before it.

Dante, in the "Inferno," describes a river of boiling blood, in which certain of the lost are submerged; and along the bank of the river centaurs keep guard, watching with bows and arrows ready to shoot any of those in punishment, who shall venture to raise themselves above the scalding liquid further than it is permitted. Noticing that the Florentine poet moves all things easily moveable he touches with his feet, contrary to what they are there accustomed to see, for the shades of the dead are without weight, the leading centaur is about to address his companions, but before he speaks he puts his beard aside with an arrow. According to Longfellow's translation,

"Chiron an arrow took, and with the notch
Backward upon his jaws he put his beard."

Of this Mr. Ruskin, in "Modern Painters," says, "Dante's centaur, Chiron, dividing his beard with his arrow before he can speak, is a thing that no mortal would ever have thought of, if he had not actually seen the centaur do it. They might have composed handsome bodies of men and horses in all possible ways, through a whole life of pseudo-idealism, and yet never dreamed of any such thing. But the real living centaur actually trotted across Dante's brain and he saw him do it." So do ideas present themselves to certain chosen minds, and if they are besides gifted with the power of conveying such ideas, thus living, to the understandings of others, as they generally or perhaps invariably are, their fame of poet is secure, and they are destined to obtain an earthly immortality.

To such powers we can lay no claim, but overlooking this a city, as from the Town-belt we overlook Dunedin, even ordinary minds may deal in speculations, and conjure up images more or less vivid. In regarding the long lines of houses, spread upon the level ground, or those scattered upon the hills, although Asmodeus is not here to unlock for us the secrets of each home, nor would we have him do so if he were at hand, we still can find much to interest us, for here are certainly at play all the motives by which mankind has at any time been actuated—in greater or lesser degree; and here is being waged the great battle fought from of old—the conflict of good and evil.

VADIUS.

A LIST OF CONJURERS.

THE conjurers led a hard life in the middle ages, and some of their tricks, according to the tales told by their historians, must have been not only difficult but unpleasant. Thus, for instance, we are told that on a dispute arising between Zeito, of Bohemia, and a German conjurer, "the former, who was a little deformed man, with a very large mouth, ended it by swallowing his rival, ejecting his boots only, which were very dirty. He then withdrew, but in a short time returned, accompanied by the man whom he had swallowed." About a century later Cornelius Agrippa performed such terrible feats of necromancy, by the aid, no doubt, of his faithful attendant, a black dog, that it is a wonder he was allowed to die peaceably in his bed, which he is supposed to have done some years before the time when Faust was carried off by the devil. In a later age the conjurers had the mob to fear as well as the law, and there is a certain Dr. Lamb mentioned by Baxter, whose skill alarmed the people so much that they murdered him. In the last century several conjurers gained a considerable reputation. There was Fawkes, who performed the flower trick of the Indians; Katterfelto, "at his own wonders, wondering," whose black cat appeared one moment with a tail and the next without any; Pinetti, who introduced a clairvoyant at his entertainments and made an automatic figure perform all the feats of the rope-dancers; and the celebrated Von Kempelen, who invented the automatic chess-player. Then there was Cagliostro, a great rascal of the type of Dousterswivel, who cheated a wealthy goldsmith much in the same manner as that knavish German cheated Sir Arthur Wardour; there was Rollin, who died by the guillotine, and exclaimed, on seeing the warrant for his execution, "That is the first paper I cannot conjure away!" Nor should we omit the mention of Robert, a clever but impudent French conjurer, who professed to raise the dead. The present age has not been behind its predecessors in skillful jugglers and magicians, nor has it been wholly free from the superstition exhibited in early times. Chalon transformed a bird into a young lady; Sutton improved upon the trick by serving her up in an enormous pie; and Ching, whose celestial origin is doubtful, concluded his feats "by sitting in the air, apparently upon nothing, like the Brahmin of Madras." Anderson, who claimed to have received his title of "Wizard of the North" from Sir Walter Scott himself, was one of the most successful of modern conjurers, and introduced several new tricks. In one of them he is said to have anticipated by more than thirty years a deception practised by the Spiritualists. He produced a piece of paper on which three or four gentlemen wrote their names, or any words or sentence, one of them afterward burning the paper. Anderson then produced a basket of eggs, sprinkled the ashes of the paper over the eggs with the gravity of a mediæval magician, and then requested a gentleman to select an egg from the basket. On the egg being broken a perfect fac-simile of the burned writing was found in the inside. Anderson had an umbrella, on which were engraved the words, "Great Wizard of the North." This caused apprehension frequently among the country folk. On one occasion, while staying at an inn, no one could be found to enter his room, and his meals was placed outside; the bill was also delivered in the same fashion, and great was the relief when the awful wizard took his departure. At another time Anderson had taken lodgings at Forres, when the fatal inscription on the umbrella caught the eye of the landlady. "A weezard, are ye?" said the affrighted widow. "Then, for the love of goodness, gang oot o' my house. I wadna lodge ye for ae nicht under my roof, nae for a' the world. For the love o' heaven, gang awa, and tak your umbrella wi' ye." Anderson did not escape from the old lady so easily, for, on throwing him the money he had deposited, she exclaimed that it burned her fingers, and fell down in a swoon. In her fall she cut her face and caused it to bleed. The neighbors declared Anderson had murdered the woman, and it was not until after spending a night in the jail that he obtained his release.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

LOUISE LATEAU.

WHEN our Blessed Lord worked his miracles on earth nearly two thousand years ago, unbelievers attributed them to magic. When He cast out devils they said He was aided by Beelzebub, prince of the devils, and persuading themselves of this they remained unconverted. The infidels of to-day do not believe in magic, and when miracles are wrought in the Church they are unable to account for

them by an accusation of diabolical agency, but yet they are not converted, for their hardness of heart has found another refuge, and they say "these things are done by trickery." It matters not how open may be the manner of the performance, or how impossible it would be for deceit to be practised, "the age of miracles is passed, if, indeed, it ever existed," they cry, "and these things must needs be false, however they are brought about." Thus it is with the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, although thousands who yearly behold it are ready, at all hazards, to testify to its truth, and so are explained the wonderful cures performed by the water from the world-renowned grotto of Lourdes. Nevertheless, the marvellous works of God continue to be made visible, and though many in their folly laugh them to scorn, to others they are the means of conversion and of deep edification.

Some eight or ten years ago—we write from memory and guided by recollections of a cursory notice read here and there in Catholic newspapers alone—in a humble village of Belgium, called Bois d'Haine, and lying between the towns of Mons and Charleroi, a young girl, named Louise Lateau, was supposed to be dying. She was in nothing remarkable, except for goodness. She was of lowly birth, and her life had been passed in the labors usual amongst the peasantry of her native place; but her kindness of heart was proverbial, and in a recent visitation of cholera to the village, she had distinguished herself by self-sacrificing attendance on the sick. Her neighbours were therefore much grieved at the thoughts of losing her; and when it became known that, after all, it was probable she might recover, there was general rejoicing amongst them. She did recover, and then commenced the wonderful life which she has since led.

At first, if we recollect aright, she noticed that, on every Friday, blood issued from a certain spot upon her side, corresponding with that where in pictures of the Crucifixion the spear is seen to pierce our Blessed Lord. This she communicated to her confessor, and was by him desired to say nothing of it but to conceal it as well as she could. She did so as long as it was possible, but soon the blood began to flow from her hands and feet, as well as from her side, and it became apparent to all about her that she had been chosen to receive the marks of our Blessed Saviour's stigmata, as had St. Paul the Apostle, St. Francis, of Assisi, and, in our own day, the Augustinian nun, Anne Catherine Emmerich, of Westphalia, and certain holy women of the Tyrol and Italy.

The matter speedily was noised abroad; inquiries were not shunned, and members of the medical profession came from far and near to examine into the case. Many of these were men of eminence and European reputation, and amongst them some who had hitherto been infidels were converted, notably Dr. Klapp, of Hanover, while all seem to have agreed that the matter lay beyond the reach of their science, and could not have been accomplished by natural means.

As years passed by, the phenomena observed in the favored being of whom we write, appear to have increased in number and intensity, for, in addition to what has been already mentioned, of late we have read of a circle around her head and a wound upon her shoulder, answering to the impress of our most holy Redeemer's crown of thorns, and the bruise He received from the Cross borne by Him to Calvary. The bleeding of the stigmata has also been attended for some time with excessive agony, so that it is painful even to look upon the sufferer, for her affliction is most evident; but this finds relief in ecstasies, of which wonderful things are related, and during which she is unconscious of all that takes place around her as well as of pain. Moreover, as certain of the saints have done, she is said to have abstained for years from food, the blessed Sacrament alone having been received by her during that period.

Although our knowledge of them is very imperfect, we have thought it right to give this short account of these marvellous things, in order to draw the attention of our readers to them; for if God works such wonders in our day, it is evident He mercifully considers our weakness, and affords us means of strengthening our faith, by contemplating the visible signs of His presence in the Church. The world may laugh at the supernatural, but the supernatural is in our midst, and the arguments of unbelievers will no more remove it from amongst us, than the levers of Archimedes, potent though they were in their proper sphere, could have turned away the universe from its appointed course.

A CATHOLIC ARTIST'S WORK.

THE London 'Weekly Register' says: "A Catholic artist of the highest genius, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, already famous as the painter of 'The Roll Call' and 'Quatre Bras,' has now on view in London, at 148 New Bond street, what we do not hesitate to call, at once, her masterpiece. The subject of this noble work of art is the most splendid piece of heroism in the history of modern warfare. It is that charge of the Light Brigade which has already, in our time, inspired both the poet and the annalist. Alexander Kinglake in describing it, has risen to the height of Plutarch, while Alfred Tennyson has embalmed the memory of it in the noblest war-song given to the world since Campbell penned his 'Hohenlinden.' Quite of a piece with the prose of Kinglake and with the poetry of Tennyson is the picture just now completed by Miss Thompson. It is as pathetic and tragical a record as ever artist's hand has rendered visible on canvas, not of the "pride, pomp and circumstance" of glorious war, but of the cruelty, horror and agony of battle. The central figure upon the canvas is nothing less than a creation. It is a representation of a dismounted trooper in the costume of Lord Cardigan's horsemen stalking across the scene like an apparition, his sword—dripping from the tip with blood—yet grasped convulsively in his right hand, his eyes glaring in vacancy like those of one utterly dazed and bewildered, the bloody finger marks all over his breast of the Russian foes who have grappled with him, and whom he has shaken off—dead. There is the

lust of homicide in his every lineament—in the clenched jaws and dilated nostrils, and contracted brows—as he moves on, blind to all around him, and deaf to the voices of the comrades who are calling to him to stop. The scene represented is that of the return to the heights, after all is over, of the shattered remnant of the Six Hundred, who have come back as 'from the jaws of death,' or 'from the mouth of hell.' The picture is full of incident. The horses are as wonderfully painted as the men. It is significant of the havoc caused in this terrible feat of arms among the officers of the Light Cavalry that all the survivors here portrayed are either non-commissioned officers or troopers. The work is conspicuously a work of genius, and one that marks a distinct advance in the career so suddenly opened, only three years ago, before the great artist."

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: "We believe that the French army, in spite of what has been written in this country on the subject, is making great progress in every way. Work is being done silently and well. We have just seen the letter of an accomplished French officer, stating that the work until a few days ago was really too hard, and dwelling on the extra amount of duty necessitated by the training of reservists. We see that in Paris the cavalry regiments are being drilled to take the rail at night time, and by the lantern dimly burning a squadron rides up to the station, dismounts, piles arms, unsaddles, installs its chargers in the railway boxes, packs up hay and corn, and takes its place in the carriages. Once ready for a start, orders are taken to disembark, and man and steed are broken to this new service—conveyance of cavalry. An important measure of unification in the armament of the German army is about to be effected. The Bavarian, General Podewils, inventor of a system of muzzle-loading rifles formerly in use with Bavarian troops, has just constructed a metal cartridge fitting both the regulation Werder (Bavarian) and the Mauser (Prussian) rifles. This cartridge has been issued already to the Bavarian troops, and is likely to be adopted also in Prussia."

Rev. Robert Wilson, in the 'Popular Science Monthly,' describes a natural basin on the "Woodboo" plantation, about forty miles from Charlestown. Walking towards a clump of tall cypresses, you suddenly find yourself on the brink of a miniature lake, the ground being firm up to the water's edge. An irregular basin, about fifty yards long by a dozen wide, is hollowed out in the blue limestone rock which underlies the soil but a few inches from the surface, and this is filled to the brim with slightly opaline yet perfectly clear water. The bottom slopes abruptly from either side to the middle, where it is fully twelve feet deep, and there exists an irregular fissure extending the whole length of the basin, and varying from two to six inches (apparently) in width. The basin swarms with fish of every variety common to the waters of the region, and of every size. Schools of fry keep near the edge, hundreds in number, while in the deep waters may be seen full-grown perch and bream, catfish, black bass, pike and alewives. Watch the bottom for a while, and you will see these fish issuing from the fissure in the rock, the larger bass (four to eight pounders) never venturing far from it, and darting into it at the least alarm. I well remember a pike nearly three feet long, which I have often struck with a fishing cane, but which I never could capture. The largest fish will not take the hook, on account of the exposure to view; but the smaller bream, perch and bass bite with great eagerness, and I have often caught from twenty to sixty in an afternoon, selecting the best fish by sight, and placing the baits at their very mouths. Sometimes the basin is almost empty of fish; an hour afterwards enough will be visible to overstock a dozen ponds of equal size. By day, eels are rarely visible, and you may stir up all the patches of grass along the bed without discovering one; at night they are frequently caught, the negroes sometimes "gigging" them of the largest size. The temperature of the water is the same winter and summer—about 62 deg.—and the fish bite best in the coldest weather.

A singular phenomenon can now be seen in Clarion County, Pa., on a small stream known as Catfish Run. For a long time inhabitants of that locality have noticed a commotion on the surface of the water, like that made by gas bubbling to the surface. These bubbles have been seen for many years, but no particular notice was taken of them until recently, when the quantity of escaping gas increased, and the surface of the stream for several rods was covered with bubbles. A strong smell of gas also impregnated the air in the vicinity. Last month the place was visited by several gentlemen who had heard of the phenomenon. They became convinced that it was gas, and determined to test its burning qualities. A bunch of rags was obtained at a farmhouse and thoroughly saturated with kerosene. To this a match was applied, and the burning ball thrown into the stream. Before it reached the surface of the water, the gas ignited and a slight explosion followed. In a few moments the body of the gas burned steadily, and in every portion of the stream small flames sprang up where the gas escaped in moderate quantities. Since that day the gas has continued to burn, and the area of the stream covered by it has increased until now the fires extend a quarter of a mile up and down the run. Catfish Run is a sluggish stream, bounded on either side by steep wooded bluffs. At night the scene along the burning stream is magnificent. The fires light up the dark forests, and sparkle on the waters, making a spectacle rarely witnessed. This stream is contiguous to oil territory, and the only satisfactory theory of the source of the gas is that it rises from petroleum deposits beneath the water, as the same phenomenon, although the gas was in less quantity, has been noticed in Oil Creek.—Oil City Letter to New York 'Sun.'

The recent religious statistics published in France show a considerable decline in the number of Protestants. Before 1789 there were 1,000,000 in the kingdom; now, although the population has increased, they only number 562,000, and are divided into two classes, Orthodox and Liberals. The Orthodox refuse the Liberals the right of appointing ministers salaried by the state, and persist in reserving that privilege for themselves.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. T. ROBERTS, Estate Agent, has Removed to Victoria Chambers, Manse Street, next M'Landress, Hepburn and Co.

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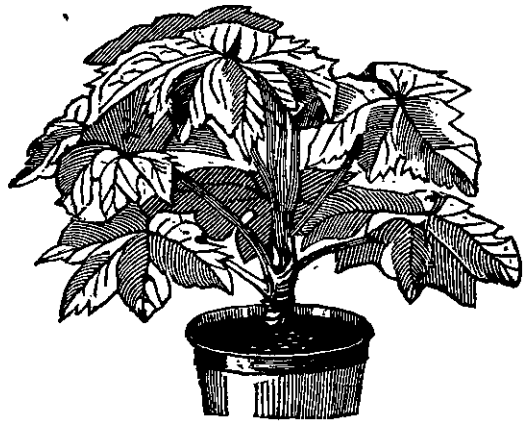
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Gooseberries and Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.

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

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Seeymore, Limes, Hornbeam.

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cockfoot, 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 HORSIA,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

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

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

HATS, 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 McLean'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.

COVERLID & MANTELL,

(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel
HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—

Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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.

J. M U R P H Y,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(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.

£10 REWARD

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

**SLESINGER'S
RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

NOTICE.

M'ARTHUR AND GREIG,
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET NORTH.

JAMES WALSH

**LACKSMITH, HORSESHOEER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,**
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

**ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL**

**AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,**
IMPORTERS OF
**PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.**
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and
Colored Printing.

MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,
(On the direct road to Lawrence).
W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

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

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

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

V.  R

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

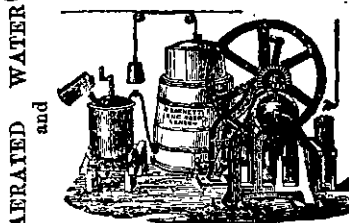
BASKETS! BASKETS!

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

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY

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

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

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

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



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

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

WEIR AND SAMSON

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,

Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay

and Corn Stacks, and all Farm

Produce, at lowest current

Rates.

SUG-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR****YOUNG LADIES.**

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,**BUTCHER,**

Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situated as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

The undersigned has much pleasure in recommending Mr. Lamont to his friends and customers.

JAMES HASTIE.**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,****OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.****WILL S. DOUGLAS & G. FALCONER**

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

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

Kept in Stock. **JAMES DOUGLAS**

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,**ETTERICK, BENDER BURN.**

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.**ESTABLISHED 1848.****ANDREW MERCER,****Family Grocer,****WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,**

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

**ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK
WORKS.**

MICHAEL O'HART,
PROPRIETOR.

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

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR**GEORGE MATTHEWS,****NURSEMAN AND SEEDSMAN,**

Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

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

Opposite English Church.

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

Stock Hats altered.

The following are agents for the firm—

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

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

JOSEPH DYSON.**AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,**

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

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

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

OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

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

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

[CARD.]**DAVID BLAIR, M.D.,****GEORGE STREET,****Corner of Albany Street,****DUNEDIN.**

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

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

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

Prices strictly moderate.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN—**O P E N I N G****OF THE****NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FAC-****TORY'S RETAIL BRANCH****ON****SATURDAY, MAY 27.****ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.**

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
Manager.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND
DINING ROOMS,****MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,****(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)****THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,**

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS."

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent

Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs.

Guthrie and Larnach,

May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.**MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,**

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby.

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence
M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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 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 CURER,
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strict decorum in the performance of its duty.

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.