

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 179.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover. All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.
Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE



PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO, N.Z.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.
CITY BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,
BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S
LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

MARTIN & WATSON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART ST.,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut), Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

COAL.

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

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

Orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,
BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

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

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

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

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

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

WILLIAM PATRICK,
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.

**THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINES
EVER INTRODUCED INTO NEW
ZEALAND.**

For the complete restoration to health of those who are suffering from the maladies so prevalent in the Colony, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Shifting Muscular Pains, Intermittent Fevers, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Disorders of the Liver, and Gout, are the new Medicines which were brought to New Zealand about twelve months since.

"GHOLLAH'S"

GREAT INDIAN CURES.

Wherever they have been tried, the utmost satisfaction has been expressed by the people who have used them, and

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Are being continually received by the Proprietor, similar to those published in the 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'

Cures have been effected by these Medicines of serious and long standing maladies, that had previously baffled all skill, and which all other Medicines had failed to cure.

Are you sick and suffering? don't despair, but try these invaluable Medicines, and you'll get cured!

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.

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

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

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

L A M B E R T ' S

WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

Has much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

J O S E P H R E A N Y

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin

T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E
(late Carrier's Arms Hotel.)

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

Comfortable Stabling and Loose Boxes. Close and Open Carriages for Wedding Parties, &c.

Buggies and Saddle Horses always on Hire. Liberal Terms to Commercial Travellers.

HENRY SCOTT.

V E N E T I A N B L I N D S !

VENETIAN BLINDS !!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

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

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

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

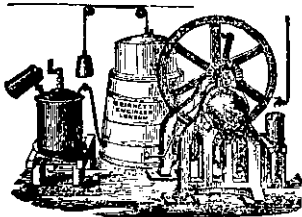
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Cuaraco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumbo, 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.

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 & DEAN - PROPRIETORS.
Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.

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

CHARGES MODERATE

CITY COMPANY HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

NEW INDUSTRY.

WASH BLUES, DYES, LEATHER

STAINS, &c.

PATENT LIQUID WASHING BLUE.

In Pint Bottles.

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

CONCENTRATED

NEW ANILINE DYES.

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

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

To be had from Grocers, Chemists, &c.

PATENT NEW AND FAST LEATHER STAINS,

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

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

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

WM. DEYSDALE, 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 th

SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

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

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

** Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

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

BROCKVILLE NURSERY

KAIKORAI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

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

Conifers, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The earliest orders the first attention receive.

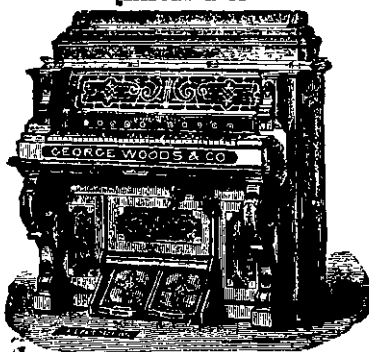
ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

ORGANS,

PIANO-

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S

UNEQUALLED 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, now Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

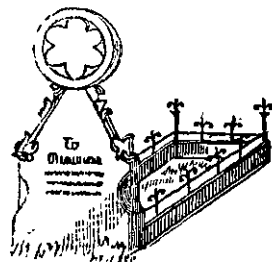
SPECIAL NOTICE.

the BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

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

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONUMENTAL MASONS.

FONTS.

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

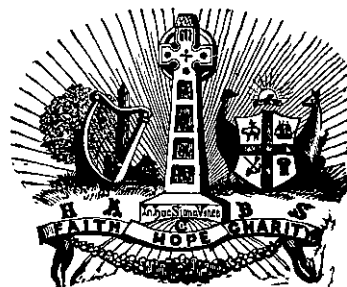
HEADSTONES, |

AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,
COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY
PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,
AND OAMARU STONE.

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

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

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



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

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

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

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

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s. each as proposition fees.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; post, 5s 6d.
Challoner's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.H., 10s 6d; by post, 12s.
Fate of Father Sheehy: A tale of Tipperary, 3s; post 3s 6d.
History of the Church in England, from the earliest period to the year 1850, by the Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, 2 vols., 25s; by post, £1 8s.
History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, by Most Rev. Dr. Dr. Moran, 11s 6d; by post, 13s.
History of Rome, by T. Young, Esq., 3s; post, 3s 6d.
Invasion: A tale, by Girard Griffen, 3s 6d; post, 4s.
Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s.
Kelly's Disquisitions 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, cruet, silvers, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, we ding, and birthday presents.

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

The following always on hand:—Gold and silver watches, Geneva and lever do, guards, albatross rings, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thimble, 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 Fisher 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 Pakela, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:

1in. and upward, 6d per foot
3/4in. " 5d "
3/8in. " 4d "

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

W A N T E D K N O W N—C H E A P B O O T S
C H E A P B O O T S.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL 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.)

M R. J O H N C. H O Y T E
A R T I S T,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending August 30, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—130 head were yarded at the sales to-day, chiefly of good to prime quality, including a splendid draft from Mr. John Grigg's estate, Longbeach, Canterbury. The prices realised showed a slight advance on our late quotations—being, for best pens of bullocks, £12 to £16 5s each; ditto cows, £10 to £13—or equal to 35s per 100lbs. A few prime pens brought at the rate of 37s 6d. We sold 103 head at the yards, on account of Messrs. John Grigg, W. R. Thomson, James Gall, and others; and have placed privately 50 head at above rates.

Fat Sheep.—1,300 were penned, and this number being only a short supply, there was a considerable advance on late prices, and an unusually active competition on the part of the trade to obtain their requirements. We quote best cross-breeds at from 14s 6d to 17s; medium ditto, 11s to 13s 6d—or equal to about 3d per lb.

Store Sheep.—At this season of the year but little is done in this class of stock.

Store Cattle.—No business of importance has been transacted.

Wool.—By Suez mail, on the 25th, we received later catalogues of July sales, which fully confirm a decline in prices of 30 per cent from June, 1875, all descriptions being involved in the fall, which it is, however, satisfactory to know has been followed before the close of the sales by an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent from lowest prices.

Sheepskins.—We sold a full catalogue at our auction this afternoon, realising very full prices, in some instances a slight advance on last week; butchers' green cross-breeds bringing from 3s 4d to 4s 7d each; merinos, 2s 7d to 3s.

Hides are again lower this week; few sold.

Tallow.—We sold some parcels of country-rendered, fair quality, at £27 to £29.

Grain.—Wheat continues very scarce, none coming forward excepting to millers' orders. Present value for good milling, 5s to 5s 3d. Oats are not much in demand this week, but few offering; prices are firm—for feed, 1s 11d to 2s; milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Barley is very dull, brewers not buying; for good samples, which are scarce, holders are firm at 4s 6d; milling samples, 2s 6d to 3s; feeding, 2s.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 30, as follows:—The labor market still bears a very quiet aspect, more especially for town wants. A good many unsuitable people hang about town; but no man or woman fitted for country work need be any time out of work. Wages are slightly back from last year, but industrious people are never grudging good money. Couples are quieter than last week. Female servants of all sorts are very much needed. Many late arrivals, fresh from city life, are badly off; they expect too much. **Wages.**—Couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen, £52 to £60; shepherds, £60 to £70; day labor, 8s and 9s; general female servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, and 30s; cooks, waiters, gardeners, groomers, &c., 25s to 40s per week; dairy hands, 15s to 25s; boys, 10s; storemen and clerks, 36s to 60s; carpenters, 10s to 13s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending August 30, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in 1/2 to 1lb. prints, 1s 9d to 2s; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 8d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 6d. Fresh butter is now very plentiful, and prices are now falling; salt butter is also plentiful, and quite a drag in the market. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; eggs are very plentiful, and retailing at 1s 3d to 1s 6d per dozen.

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

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending August 30, 1876:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.

Poets' Convey.

THE WEE PAIR O' SHOON.

(From the 'Scotsman'.)

Oh, lay them cannie doon, Jamie,
 An' tak' them frae my sicht—
 They mind me o' her sweet face,
 An' sparklin' e'e sae bricht.
 Oh, lay them safely doon beside
 The lock o' silken hair,
 For the darlin' o' thy heart and mine
 Will never wear them mair!

But oh! ye canna hide, Jamie,
 The voice that lisped yer name;
 An' the wee bit hands sae aft held oot
 Wi' joy when ye came hame!
 Ye canna tak' awa' the smile
 That shone like simmer morn;
 An' the rosy mou' that socht a kiss
 When ye were weary worn!

The eastlin' wind blows cauld, Jamie—
 The snaw's on hill an' plain—
 The flowers that decked my lammie's grave
 Are faded noo, an' gane!
 Oh, dinna speak! I ken she dwells
 In yon fair land aboon;
 But sair's the sicht that blin's my e'e,
 That wee, wee pair o' shoon!

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XV.

INGLEWOOD.

THE night before the Colonel was to return to the east the conversation between him and his friend was prolonged far into the small hours, although Mrs. Benton from the inner room assured her husband he would make himself ill again; the two friends seemed like lovers loath to part.

"I cannot but hope, Philip," said the Colonel, as he rose for the third time to say "good night," "that the time may come when you and your family may live in the east again; it is too bad to throw them away here."

"East!" replied the other with almost a groan; "for them I wish they might, but for me, never. I hoped it would please the good Lord to take me to himself in this illness. O, Aleck, it is a dreadful thing for a man to come to feel that his family would be better off without him."

"Don't name it, Phil," said the Colonel, seating himself again; "think of Lucy, how desolate she would be without you. Better off! Why I tell you she would not survive you long. What a woman she is!"

"You may well say that, but you don't know half she has been to me; but, my noble, my generous friend, when that time comes, as I hope it will, then may she look to you as I have, Aleck?"

Colonel Hartland did not trust himself to reply, but he gave his hand to his friend in token of hearty assent. He wished to stay to see them out of that "lonesome, windy, grassy place," into the snug haven in the woods, but not being his own man his time was limited; he kissed Marion in parting, and told her that he should have her to pass a winter with her sister before long, and went away leaving light and good cheer in the Prairie Home.

Rice came over to assist in packing and removing, which was to be done immediately. He had been constant in his kindness to the family during the illness of Mr. Benton, and had at length won his respect for his sterling worth, so that now, when they met there was a kindly recognition of obligation on the part of the once proud Philip Benton, for the services of his rough-hewn neighbor.

Mr. Benton was still too feeble to make any arrangements for leaving the one place, and occupying the other; and Colonel Hartland, who had taken a special fancy to young Leighton, had engaged him to attend to everything, particularly the broad ploughing around the farm, which was necessary in those days to save it from the devastations of the usual autumn fires. The men employed had finished the work only the day before they were to move, the last thing was packed, and Marion was playing a tune preparatory to boxing the piano; Horatio Leighton standing on one side, Mr. Rice with hammer and nails and eager listening ear on the other, when Sobriety rushed into the house, her eyes fairly snapping with light; "Uncle Sam's farm's afire!" she exclaimed.

There was a general rush to the door, to witness that grand and awful sight so wonderfully set forth to the life, by our own able countryman in his description of prairie scenes.

"Pears it's like that day Miss Marion read me about in the book," soliloquized Sobriety.

"How very fortunate," said Marion, turning to her father, "that the ploughing was finished around the fence."

"Providential, my dear," replied he gravely, "but for it, we should have been beggared, to say the least."

"It come near makin' a mess on yer," exclaimed Rice, who had gone out, and now came running round the corner of the house. "Here, you youngster," he added, addressing Leighton, "there's work for us." The young man did not answer the call at once, and it was repeated. "I say, youngster, stir your stumps or you may burn up, pretty gal and all, don't you see the fencin is took." Leighton rushed to the door at this announcement, "Here," added Rice, "get up behind and give us a lift at stin fire." But Sobriety was before him and had jumped upon the horse behind Rice, and away the

two went, careering over the fields to where the fence was beginning to burn. Indeed there was need of haste; the clouds of flame and smoke, were coming down upon them like an army with banners, leaping over the furrows, and with their forked tongues catching here and there the spires of long rank grass between the sods that had been ploughed, curling about the dry fencing, and bounding through it to reach the stubble within. The dull lurid light spread over earth and sky, giving to the faces that gazed on this wonderful sight its own terrible hue. In a moment Leighton was mounted and going in another direction where the danger was equally threatening. The three worked rapidly, pulling down the fence and covering the already ignited rails with fresh ploughed earth, beating and literally fighting fire till the flames swayed in a different direction, when they returned, much wearied and blackened by their exertions.

"But for your timely help, my kind friends," said Mr. Benton, giving a hand to each of the men, "everything must have gone before this 'destruction that wasteth at noonday.'"

In a few days the family were settled at Inglewood, the name which Marion had given to their new home. Mrs. Benton's heart leaped with thankfulness as she strolled under the protecting arms of the broad centennial oaks and familiar maples, and in their friendly shelter she rejoiced continually. Marion, too, was happy, gladdened by her proximity to Alice Leighton. They were near neighbors, and that day must be indeed dark and stormy that did not bring a meeting between some members of each family. The remove brought them near the physician who had so skilfully carried Mr. Benton through his dangerous illness, and whose advice had brought them to their present home. A promising, cultivated gentleman, brought to Athlaca by his attachment to the Catholic Church, could not fail to be an object of interest to both Mr. and Mrs. Benton, and with him had arrived the faithful pioneer missionary, who was earnestly spending himself for that object to which he had consecrated his life. A church had sprung up as if by magic, and Mrs. Benton no longer mourned the absence of the Holy Sacrifice.

Between Dr. Nelson and Mr. Benton had grown a wonderful intimacy, commencing with the confidential intercourse of the sick-room. The sensitive shrinking from strangers which had marked Mr. Benton since his sojourn in the west, had given way before the modest worth of Dr. Nelson. It was a study, a most pleasant study, for the wife to note the progress of this friendship between her once proud, cold, haughty husband, and such a manly, Christian heart. The physician was one of those rare spirits who have no rough corners, or rather whose rough corners have been rounded by the discipline of a hard life. With great natural reserve and a quiet, unobtrusive nature, he had a soul that was always prompt to do right—sensitive and sympathetic as a woman, without any touch of weakness. His inner life flowed on like a noiseless stream hidden from view, and betraying its existence only by the fresher verdure springing up in its course.

Though a young man, for he had not reached thirty, his experience gave him the wisdom of added years; born to wealth and worldly hopes, his life had, since his orphanage at the age of fourteen, been one continued struggle with adverse circumstances; his father's riches faded before the wind of a terrible financial crisis, and he died leaving his wife and two children with a very small pittance for their support. The wife had soon followed her husband, and now Dr. Nelson stood in the world without the claim of kindred with any person save his sister, Philomena, whom, out of his own earning, he supported at the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. Benton felt a motherly care for the young man, and longed to help him when he made light of the serious inconveniences of a life among a rude people, like the population of Athlaca. He had built his small cabin not far from Inglewood, and the grateful heart of Mrs. Benton could not resist the temptation of bringing many little comforts to his bachelor's hall, which only a woman knows how to provide. After the removal, all his leisure was spent with his friend, Mr. Benton, who never seemed to tire of his young companion. His extensive knowledge of men and things, aided the young man in his profession; while Dr. Nelson's guileless devotion to his faith, and his cheerful, contented waiting on God, afforded to Mr. Benton the example he most needed, that of a manly Christian.

Marion was fast becoming identified with Athlaca society, she was the leading mind, and she at once took her position as the first young lady in the growing town. In Sunday-school, in works of charity, in decorations of the new church and the altar, she was conspicuous everywhere. She had great success in removing prejudice against the Catholic Church, and she was equally successful in impressing upon her friends her importance in more worldly matters. Good Father Sheridan, the faithful pioneer priest, called her his right-hand man. Emigrants of the better class came flocking into the town, and houses began to dot the prairie in all directions. A new brick court-house to mark the county town, sprung up near the church, the law and the gospel working side by side.

Alice Leighton appeared to be regaining her health slowly but steadily, perhaps from the skill of Dr. Nelson, who had been consulted by her mother, perhaps through the constant motherly advice of Mrs. Benton, perhaps from a new interest which seemed to have sprung up in her heart for the temporalities of the new parish of St. Monica, in which she saw her young friend so interested; whichever it may be, something had brought out the before undeveloped resources of her character, in a way to astonish her friends. The long winter, the dread heretofore of Marion and Alice, came laden with joys congenial to the mind. The families made a point of meeting when evening "drew her crimson curtains round" for social enjoyment. Mrs. Benton proposed historical research, and as Father Sheridan had a good library, and Mr. Benton's books were choice, they had great success in that direction, the gentlemen reading aloud, while the ladies plied the busy shaft of industry.

It is an interesting study to note in such a group as our friends formed, gathered round the cheerful hearth, the different impressions received from the same volumes. Mr. Benton with his strong powerful will, deep thought and experience of life; Dr. Nelson with his calm, quiet aspirations after right and truth; Horatio Leighton with

his yearning for position and advancement, and his honest avowal of the same. Mrs. Benton with her loving heart, and clear head; Marion with her father's powerful will unsubdued, and with the unconquered stirrings of her ambitious nature, astute mind and desire to be always first; Alice Leighton, with humble, quiet ways of seeking information from all; and dear, motherly Mrs. Leighton, with her large blue sock which she was always knitting, and her kindly interest in all. It was a pleasant group, now and then enlivened by the happy face of good Father Sheridan, who by his solid good sense would often give the castles in the air built by the young people a very sensible shaking in a kindly way. It was proposed by Dr. Nelson, at one of these gatherings, that each should bring, on a certain evening, without consultation with each other, the male and female character in modern history which most interested them individually. Each was to give his or her ballot with the names fairly written.

Mr. Benton's selection was St. Francis de Sales and Helena, mother of Constantine; Mrs. Benton's was St. Francis Xavier and St. Monica. Marion selected Napoleon Buonaparte and Joan d'Arc; Dr. Nelson, St. Francis de Sales and Katherine of Arragon; Mrs. Leighton brought Sir Thomas More and Madame Guion; Horatio Leighton, Charlemagne and Mary Queen of Scots, while Alice Leighton selected Washington and Sour Rosalie, the tale of whose wonderful life Dr. Nelson had just given her to read. Marion laughed at this choice, and in her heart really thought it very silly; she was quite confounded when Father Sheridan, who came in during the balloting, said Alice had made his choice among the female characters, and Mrs. Benton among the males. Out of these differing tastes came discussions, which added many items to the general stock of information. Mrs. Benton acknowledged to herself that during the whole of their married life she had never before so enjoyed the society and companionship of her husband. His old proud ways were seldom noticeable, he seemed like a new creature, and restored to the society of men, he found his sweetest joys in his dear and intimate union of soul with the partner of his joys and sorrows. His health was still feeble, the manly robustness of form, and quick haughty step for which he had been distinguished, were changed for a premature stoop and a slow measured tread. But Mrs. Benton would not allow herself to look forward to the probabilities, but dwell in the happy present with her husband, planning for their children's good.

Through the flame of love ever burning in the breast of the mother, a correspondence was established between Harold and his father, at first formal and stiff, but gradually it had become a medium for the affectionate counsels of the father, and the respectful affection of the son.

FATHER GARSIDE'S DEATH.

A DUBLIN paper says: "The Catholic community in London has sustained a severe loss by the death of the Rev. Charles Brierley Garside, one of those eloquent preachers and writers who, following the logical course of events and the example of Dr. Newman and Dr. Manning, boldly made, over a quarter of a century ago, the journey 'from Oxford to Rome.' He was the son of Dr. Garside, a surgeon, of Manchester, where he was born in 1818. From the grammar-school of his native city he proceeded at the age of twenty to Brasenose College, Oxford. He distinguished himself at the University both as a classical scholar and as a student of theology, winning the prize for the Latin and English essay, and becoming the Hulme Divinity Exhibitioner in the same year. In 1841 he took his B.A. degree with classical honors, and he proceeded in the usual course to the degree of M.A. Having entered the ministry of the Established Church, he obtained the curacy of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, but soon afterwards he removed to the metropolis, which was destined to be the scene of the remainder of his life work. After officiating at Christchurch, Albany street, Regent's Park, he was transferred in 1847 to the famous Margaret-street Chapel, then one of the principal centres of high-church teaching and ritual. Mr. Garside found, however, that his position was logically untenable, and having renounced the 'English religion,' he was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church on the 21st June, 1850. He now went through the regular course of study for the priesthood, and was ordained priest at Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1854, having shortly before graduated as bachelor of theology in the Collegio Romano. On his return to England he was appointed domestic chaplain to Bertram, the last Catholic Earl of Shrewsbury. He was assisting the priest at St. Mary's, Chelsea, from 1857 to 1861, since which date he was attached to the church in Clarendon-square, Somerstown. His death occurred at Posillipo, in the immediate vicinity of Naples, on the 21st of the present month, the cause being bronchitis, supervening upon a severe attack of typhoid fever. Father Garside was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, the greater number of whom he had been instrumental in bringing within the fold of the Church. Although he had a slight impediment in his speech he was a clear and impressive preacher, and his voice was frequently heard not only at Somerstown, but in all the principal Catholic pulpits in London. His contributions to theological literature exhibit masculine thought, profound erudition and remarkable purity of style. Among them are 'The Barter of Faith for Opinion,' 'Discourses on some Parables of the New Testament,' 'The Prophet of Carmel,' and, lastly, 'The Sacrifice of the Eucharist and other Doctrines of the Catholic Church Explained and Vindicated.'"

Field-Marshal Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages, recently delivered an elaborate oration at the banquet of the Lincei at Rome. Signor Sella paid an elaborate compliment to the veteran warrior, and coupled his name with German science. In response Von Moltke arose, drew a scrap of paper from his pocket, adjusted his spectacles, and simply read one sentence in Italian: "Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of his Majesty the King of Italy."

DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MARSHAL TURENNE, of France (1611-1675), born a Calvinist.

John Walker, author of a pronouncing dictionary.

Werner, a great German dramatist, who became not only a convert, but a priest.

Mother Seton (Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, 1774), was born in New York, and was a daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley. She joined the Catholic Church in 1805, and founded the well-known and widely esteemed house of the Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's, Emmittsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of that Order in the United States. This was in the year 1809. She died in 1821. Her grandson is Monsignor Seton, D.D.

Cardinal Duperron, born at St. Lo, France, in 1556, and a Calvinist, was converted in 1575, and died in 1618.

Frederick William Faber (1814-1863), was born in Yorkshire, and was ordained a minister of the Established Church of England in 1836, and joined the Catholic Church in the year 1845. He was one of the large number of English converts, disciples of Drs. Newman and Pusey, who entered the Church in that and the few following years. In the year 1848 he joined the Oratory of St. Philip de Neri, and became Superior of the London Oratory at Brompton, where he remained till the time of his death, 1863. His works are beautiful, numerous, and very popular. The chief of them are "All for Jesus," "Growth of Holiness," "Spiritual Conferences," "Bethlehem," "The Blessed Sacrament," "Creator and Creature," and "The Precious Blood." He was also an exquisite poet, and his hymns are sung all over the English speaking world. He was a most holy priest and religious.

Adelaide Anne Proctor (1827-1864). Miss Proctor was born in London. She was the daughter of Bryan Proctor, better known as Barry Cornwall. She wrote a number of beautiful poems, known and admired wherever the English language is spoken, and from the time of her conversion devoted herself to works of charity.

Hon. and Rev. George Spencer (Father Ignatius), born in 1799, and joined the Catholic Church in 1830. He was the pioneer of the great movement into the Catholic Church that has taken place of late years in England, his conversion taking place in 1830. He was the brother of Earl Althorp and uncle of Earl Spencer, resigned an income of £3,000 a year to become a poor missionary. He was an intimate friend of Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance. He died in 1864.

Augustus Welby Pugin, the restorer of Gothic Architecture in modern times, and the designer of the Palace of Westminster, where the English Houses of Parliament assemble, died in 1852.

The Lord Abbot of Mount St. Bernard's Cistercian Abbey of Lulworth, England, the Right Rev. Bernard Palmer, was converted to the Catholic faith in 1806, consecrated in 1849 the first Abbot in England since the Reformation. He died in 1852.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Reginald Pakenham (Father Paul), born in 1821, son of the Earl of Longford, nephew of the Duke of Wellington. He entered the Catholic Church in 1850, and became a Passionist Father and devoted himself to missionary work in Dublin, dying in 1857.

THE NEXT POPE.

WE (New York 'Tablet') take the following from our able contemporary, the 'Irish Democrat,' at the same time reminding our readers that its chief interest consists in the sketches it gives of certain cardinals. As to who will be the next Pope, that is known only to the Holy Spirit, whose is the choice. In such sketches we are surprised not to find any mention of Cardinal Bonaparte:

"In view of the advanced age of the Holy Father, people speak of his probable successor.

"It is supposed by some persons that the next Pope will be a member of one of the religious orders. Gregory XVI. was a Camaldolese monk, and made an excellent pope, and the convent-training and probation are judged good things for those who have to rule their brethren. If a Dominican be chosen, there is Cardinal Guidi, a Bolognese, Bishop of Frascati, now residing frequently in the Irish Dominican convent of St. Clemente.

"Cardinal Guidi is very learned, has great judgment, and lives a most holy life. If an Augustinian Cardinal be required, there is Martinelli, aged 46, two years younger than Guidi, and equally noted for piety, learning, and irreproachable conduct.

"Cardinal Bilio, of the clerks regular of the Congregation of St. Paul, and aged 46 years, has been often spoken of as likely to be made Pope. He is the author of the famous Syllabus.

"Borromeo, a cardinal-deacon, of the age of 46, belongs to the noble house which had for its noblest member St. Charles Borromeo, of Milan. Cardinal Edoardo Borromeo walks worthily after the pattern set him by St. Charles Borromeo. He was almost isolated from his own family for a time, because he opposed their revolutionary tendencies and so-called liberalism. Borromeo was one of the private chamberlains at the Vatican, and served the offices of Maestro di Camera and Maggiordomo.

"The cardinal, however, who is most frequently mentioned as the successor of Pius IX. is Sisto Riario Sforza, a Neapolitan, who, at the age of 35, was made by Gregory XVI. Archbishop of Naples, and, when 36 years old, was created by the same Pontiff a priest cardinal, with the title of St. Sabino. He was the last cardinal created by Gregory, who, it is said, predicted he would one day occupy the Pontifical throne. The first cardinal ever created by Gregory was Lambruschini, his Secretary of State, who, in the conclave held on Gregory's death, had at one scrutiny more votes than Mastai Ferretti. Riario Sforza was at one time one of the four principal chamberlains to Pope Gregory, and is of high rank, being by birth a duke. He possesses a princely fortune, which he spends in doing good. His influence in Naples is immense, and he can do almost what he will with

the population. [Attached to the old dynasties, he yet holds aloof from politics, devoting himself singly to his ecclesiastical duties. He worked harmoniously with Vigliani, the present Lord Chancellor or Guardasigilli of Victor Emanuel, when Vigliani was Prefect of Naples. In his daily life he is a model bishop and a model cardinal, and doubtless, if Providence shall so appoint, will do his duty as a model pope.]

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

In the items of mail news telegraphed from Adelaide, it is said that at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on June 13, "Lieutenant Cameron gave an address on African colonisation, and created a storm of remonstrances by abusing the missionaries." It was certainly a very hazardous venture on the explorer's part, and that, along with the abuse he is said to have got, his head was not made a target for a shower of tracts and a volley of bibles, is surprising. To have dared such a thing so close to Exeter Hall, and within easy range of its light and heavy guns, was an act of unparalleled effrontery, for which he will have to pay dearly. Yet the only offence the imprudent lieutenant committed, was in his being too frank and honest, for we dare say he found it a very easy matter to justify his disparaging observations. These, we assume, referred to Protestant missions, for in any other case, his remarks would not have called forth "a storm of remonstrances." So far as truth is concerned he might have gone much wider afield, and as the subject has become one for discussion we shall deal with it in a broader aspect than he did. But in the first place we would have it understood that if the Lieutenant did indulge in abuse we should be quite willing to join in a condemnation of such misconduct, for we are quite certain that though Protestant missionary efforts are, and, from the nature of things, must be unsuccessful, there is not much of life, grace, or sanctity left in Protestantism that does not belong to its missions.

Lieutenant Cameron will, of course, have to reply to numerous correspondents, who are certain to have already challenged his statements. But he did not, we venture to say, rely altogether on his own observations. At least he need not have done so; for in the Foreign Office there is a dispatch to Earl Kimberly that would go very far towards bearing out his statements so far as they may have disparaged the results of the missionary enterprise in Africa. In this paper Governor Hennessy said of the condition of Sierra Leone that only 35,000 of the 313,370 inhabitants were returned as professing Christians, and of that number very few were real Christians, because, he said—

"It has been the invariable practice of the Protestant missionaries to enrol as members of the Church of England all the liberated Africans who have been brought for many years to Sierra Leone. The native Christians are confined to the towns along the coast, while the interior is rapidly becoming Mahomedan. In one year the Mahomedans are said to make more converts than the Christians do in ten. Beyond the settlement, no educational or religious influence is exercised by the English, and even in Sierra Leone the great majority of the inhabitants who are Christianised by the State, do not continue to profess Christianity for more than two generations."

From Mr. Hennessy's report we must conclude that Protestantism is as effectual to convert the Africans as it is the Chinese, the natives of India, or the American Indians. It is certainly a painful comment on British civilisation that it is more favorable to the extension of Mahomedanism than to "the religion of the Bible," on which her Majesty once said, "England's prosperity is built."

Mr. Cameron may also quote Dr. Livingstone in his defence. That great African explorer had a very low opinion of Protestant missionaries and missions as compared with those of Catholics. This is seen from letters written by him to the late J. Gordon Bennett, of the 'New York Herald.' In one of these Livingstone said:—

"It is a sad pity that our good Bishop of Central Africa, albeit ordained in Westminster Abbey, preferred the advice of a colonel in the army, to remain at Zanzibar, rather than proceed to his diocese, and take advantage of the friendliness of the still unspoiled interior tribes to spread our faith. The Catholic missionaries lately sent from England to Maryland might have obtained the advice of half-a-dozen army colonels to remain at New York, or even at London. But the answer, if they had any Irish blood in them, might been, 'take your advice and yourselves off to the battle of Dorking; we will fight our own fight.'" The Venerable Archbishop of Baltimore told these brethren that they might get chills and colds, but he did not add—when you do get the shivers, then take to your heels, my hearties."

In another place Livingstone says:—

"Some eight years have rolled on, and good Christian people have contributed their money annually for Central Africa, and the Central African Diocese is occupied by the Lord of All Evil. It is with sore heart I say it, but recent events have shown that those who have been so long playing at being missionaries, and peeping across from the sickly island to their diocese on the mainland with telescopes, might have been turned to far better account."—*'Advocate.'*

Some time ago a Count V—— retired from the world into a monastery, where he took the name of Father Sigismund. A fortnight or so ago a lawyer asked to speak to this Father Sigismund.—"Father," he says, "I have to inform you that you have inherited four millions of francs from your uncle!"—"That does not concern me now," answered the father.—"But four millions," said the lawyer.—"I hear the Vesper bells," said the father. "Give the millions to those who need them. I do not!" and he left the audience chamber.

DISTANCE AS REVEALED BY THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

[From the Quebec 'Journal of Education.']

A RAILWAY train travelling day and night at the rate fifty miles an hour, without making any stoppages, would run from New York to San Francisco in sixty-six hours, or less than three days. At the same rate it would make the circuit of the earth at the equator in a little less than twenty-one days; and should it then leave the earth en route for the sun, it would arrive at the solar station in 76,250 days more, or about 209 years; but to reach Polaris, it would require no less than 636,600,000 years. Had Adam taken passage in such a train moved on at the above rate without a single pause until the present time, less than the one hundred-thousand part of his journey would now be accomplished. And had Eve started at the same time upon a tour round the earth, travelling just fast enough to finish her journey by the time Adam reached Polaris, she would now have travelled less than a quarter of a mile. Even light, which moves with the fearful velocity of 183,000 miles per second, requiring but eight and a quarter minutes to pass from the sun to the earth, is nearly fifty years in crossing this vast chasm. The time required for the light of the nearest fixed star to reach the earth is about three years and nine months, while that of some of the furthest visible to the naked eye requires one hundred and twenty-five years. Over what an infinite expanse must the eye wander as we gaze at the starry heavens on a clear night! And yet the number of stars visible to the unaided eye is but as a handful of sand scattered upon the sea-shore when compared with the myriads revealed by the telescope.

THE LETTERS OF THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

THE 'Southern Churchman' (Low Church Episcopalian) lately contained an interesting notice of a new work entitled "Historical Scenes from the Old Jesuit Missions," by Bishop Kip, of the Episcopal Church in California. It is, in a great degree, highly laudatory of the apostolic labor of the early Jesuit Missionaries in the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in all parts of the globe; and it is singular that an Episcopal dignitary should take such an interest in vindicating the memories of literally, noble missionaries of the Cross. The 'Southern Churchman,' in its notices of the historical work, says:—

"In his brief preface to this singular and interesting volume, Dr. Kip says that he purchased some time ago, when in England, at the sale of the library of the Bishop of Durham, a French work in 74 volumes, containing the letters of Jesuit missionaries from 1650 to 1750. The present book is made up of translations from this vast repository of the accounts of the early labors of these enthusiastic men, as given in their letters to friends and to the head of the Order at Rome. They are taken from opposite sides of the world, 'giving the contrast of the worn out civilisation of the Eastern empires, and the savage life of the wilderness. They are not, if we except those on the mission in Paraguay, and in Lower California, narratives which relate so much to the direct labors of the Jesuits, or illustrate their heroic self denial, as those which furnish scenes with which the Fathers were brought into contact.'

"The first chapter gives an account of 'The Synagogue in China,' as it was discovered in the interior by the Jesuit missionaries in 1613. This discovery excited much interest at first, in Europe, as these Jews claimed to have a copy of the Pentateuch, 3,000 years old. It was after many fruitless endeavors that the learned Fathers at length obtained a sight of the Holy Books. There was no appearance of the antiquity they claimed, and they were somewhat mutilated; but, in comparison with the Hebrew Scriptures, there was found to be no material variation. The account given of these Jews is very interesting. Their chronology agreed exactly with that of European Jews; and, according to it, their ancestors came into China in the reign of a certain Emperor who occupied the throne about A.D. 70, making the period of their settlement correspond with the dispersion of their nation after the destruction of Jerusalem.

"To Americans, the narrative of the early missions on the Pacific Coast has much that is entertaining. The adventures of some of the Fathers in the Lebanon district, the efforts at settlement in Pekin, and the journeys among the Coptic monasteries in search of old manuscripts for the Vatican library, are the best portions of the book. It is very curious to be told by the missionaries, that in Pekin, almost 200 years ago, the Emperor of China had his winter palace heated with a hot furnace—something we are disposed to consider very modern—and to find him using the very kind of chafing dishes which we are accustomed to consider modern luxuries. In their travels among the Copts, the missionaries were much scandalised to find so much superstition prevailing among the 'schismatics,' as they called them, and expressed their astonishment that they gave heed to belief in trivial miracles wrought by some of the relics of saints; and yet they seem to quote approvingly the legend of the tigers digging the grave of St. Paul, the ancient Hermit of the Desert. The book has quite a peculiar interest, especially on historic grounds."

At the town of Fez, on the coast of Barbary, there is a rich hospital, expressly built and supported by large funds, for the sole purpose of assisting and nursing sick cranes and storks, and of burying them when dead! This respect arises from a strange belief, handed down from time immemorial, that storks are human beings in that form, men from distant islands, who, at certain seasons of the year assume the shape of these birds, that they visit Barbary, and return at a fixed time to their own country, where they resume the human form.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

SYDNEY, August 23.
Five bodies, supposed to belong to the barque Ann, of Melbourne, have been found on the beach at Port Stephens.

MELBOURNE, August 8.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, as expected, has been elected for North Gippsland, by a large majority. He states that he is opposed to stonewall tactics, that he is in favor of wealth bearing its proper share of taxation, and that he will not meddle with the Education Act until he gets a chance. It is not thought that his presence will greatly benefit any party in the House.

LONDON, August 22.
The Prince Milan, in his war manifesto, says further moderation on the part of Serbia would be nothing less than cowardice. He justifies entering with his army into Bosnia to pacify insurgents of the province. Prince Charles, in opening the Roumanian Chamber, proclaimed his neutrality. A Roumanian circular says that the mobilisation of the troops is not intended to be warlike, but the object is to strengthen the frontier corps. Prince Charles claims virtual independence, and the cessation to Roumania of the Delta of the Danube. There has been severe fighting on both sides, but the accounts are very conflicting. On July 18 the Servian army on the River Timsku attacked General Osman's position at Tzvor, but the Servians were repulsed with great loss, and were pursued by the Turks into Serbia.

A Parliamentary Blue Book of despatches on the Eastern question has been published, showing that the intentions of Russia are pacific, that she was anxious throughout to avert war and to act in concert with the other powers. Russia desires to maintain the political *status quo* of Turkey, and suggests forming the insurgent provinces into tributary states.

Negotiations are proceeding between the American Minister and Lord Derby for a new extradition treaty.

Duke Decase's speech before the Chamber declared that the policy of France will be solely domestic, pacific, and one of non-intervention in Eastern affairs.

Austria has closed the pass of Klek.

The 'Daily Telegraph' has received letters from the Stanley expedition in Africa, dated April.

A Servian despatch states that the Turks, on July 21st, attempted to drive the Servians across the Dvina, but were unsuccessful. After obstinate fighting the Servians retired to Belina. Other reports declare the Servians to have been beaten.

Mr. Pierrepont, the newly-appointed American Ambassador, has arrived in London.

Colonel Stokes's report on the condition of the Suez Canal says the channel in its present state is ample for many years.

The occupation of Egypt by the native troops from India has been determined upon in the event of a general war and break up of Turkey. Great preparations are being made in India, and Snider rifles are being served out to all the native cavalry.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 26.

The first return from the welcome Company, Waitetaki, Ohinemuri, was brought down to-day. It was 1510z. The quantity of stuff crushed was 58 tons. The result is eminently satisfactory, being regarded as assurance of a great future for the district.

HOKITIKA, August 26.

Gold has been found in every direction. At Kumara, five grains to the dish were obtained with 13ft. sinking.

MELBOURNE, August 26.

A telegram dated August 12, reports that Devoe's kerosene has risen to 24c.; and on the 16th, that all sugars have further advanced £1.

The prospectus has been issued by the Australian and New Zealand Steam Shipping Company, capital, £250,000.

SYDNEY, August 25.

It is understood the Governor has received a despatch stating that war between England and Russia was imminent.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 25.

The annual poultry, pigeon, and canary exhibition to-day was a great success. There were 372 entries, being 120 more than last year. The quality of the exhibits was very good. A pigeon race took place during the day, from Ashburton to Christchurch. The winner flew the distance (56 miles), against a strong breeze, in one hour, 40 minutes and 12 seconds.

LONDON, August 21.

In the House of Commons the Liberals censured the apathy of Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, concerning the despatch on the atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, defended the Ambassador. The Opposition declared that the country regarded the Government as responsible for the conduct of the Turks. In reply, Mr. Disraeli denied that England was specially engaged to protect the Sultan.

Earl Northbrook, speaking in the House of Lords on England's policy towards the Porte, said that to suppose it would affect the policy of the East in India was purely imaginary. He approved of the decision of the Government not to remedy it.

On August the 15th Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech said foreign relations were friendly, and the *entente cordiale* continues. Should a favourable occasion offer, England will be ready to act in concert with her allies, and offer negotiations between Turkey and those at war with her. While respecting present treaties and interests, her policy will be one of humanity. She hopes for a speedy conclusion of the extradition treaty difficulty with America.

Mr. Disraeli has been raised to the peerage under the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and received the appointment of Lord of the Privy Seal.

The Sultan of Turkey is much better.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand reception was given to the Archbishop of Tuam, at Ballinasloe, on Wednesday, May 31st. Long before the hour when the train was expected large crowds assembled, and took up the most available places on the platform, and the large bridge which spans the road at the station, from which a green flag floated, bearing on the top the motto, "The slave makes the tyrant," and on the bottom, "God save Ireland." When the signal for the arrival of the train was given the cheering was deafening. There was not less than 6000 persons on the platform and its vicinity, and every one carrying some national emblem, as laurel, green ribbons, green neckties, green handbats, &c. The town itself was decorated with green flags, bearing mottoes such as "*Cead mille failthe*," &c.; and with laurels, evergreens, and green branches hanging from nearly every window. There were two triumphal arches in Society-street, one from Piggott's Commercial Hotel, extending across the street to Mrs. Behan's wine stores, and the other from Mrs. Rigney's establishment to Green's wine vaults, on which were the inscriptions, "*Cead mille failthe*" and "God save Ireland." The shops were all closed from 12 to 3 o'clock, and there was a general holiday taken in the town, in order to give the young men an opportunity of joining in the demonstration. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, but notwithstanding the immense crowds who thronged into the town to witness and take part in the demonstration, everything passed off quietly. There was not a single case of drunkenness, or anything bordering on intoxication during the day to detract from the ovation given to his Grace.

Besides the process for the beatification of the Pèrre Libermann which we mentioned lately, another case was brought before the congregation of rites on the same day. It declares the beatification or declaration of martyrdom of the venerable servant of God, Father Louis Maria Chanele, of the Congregation of Marists, pro-vicar apostolic of Western Oceania, where he gave his blood for the faith after having predicted that the island would be entirely converted to Catholicism. This prediction, which is the echo of the celebrated device of the first martyrs *sanguis martyris semen Christianorum*, has been literally verified. Cardinal Patrizi, the postulator in the cause laid before the Sacred Congregation of Rites the canonical doubt of the validity of the proceedings preparatory to the introduction of the cause, in order to know, whether, in conformity of the decree of Urban VIII., the venerable Louis Maria Chanele has not been the object of public worship. The Sacred Congregation had solved the doubt affirmatively, so that the cause of the venerable servant of God will be continued in order to obtain his beatification.—'Catholic Review.'

The following paragraph we find in an English paper:—A passage in the New Testament says, "And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee." Leon Gambetta, the Republican agitator, is said to have deliberately destroyed his left eye when he was a boy at school, if not exactly in obedience to the divine command, yet because he disliked to study the language in which this mandate was originally written. Gambetta hated Greek, and did his utmost to get excused from studying it. But when he found that his entreaties were of no avail with his father, he threatened to destroy his vision. Gambetta père, a stern and resolute man, who deemed it a wise father's duty to thwart the whims of an obstinate boy, was immovable, and told Leon he could pluck out his eyes if he chose, not, of course, for one moment supposing the possibility of such a thing. Enraged at this wholly unexpected answer, young Gambetta tore his left eye from its socket, and informed his father that the right eye should go to keep company with the left if there was no other way of escape from study of the hated language. Happily for France, his father, recognizing the indomitable will of his son, at once yielded the point.

Dublin Theatre Royal witnessed an extraordinary scene on the night of Thursday, April 20. Mr. Richard M. Levey completed his fiftieth year of an unbroken connection with the orchestra of the theatre, during nearly forty years of which time he has been its first violin. There was an appropriate performance and a presentation on the stage to the veteran, who seems wonderfully juvenile for such a career, many of the chief citizens being members of the committee. One of the most amusing incidents of the evening was Mr. Levey's telling how he had to change his original paternal surname of O'Shaughnessy into the maternal one Levey. He went to London to form part of the orchestra of the Haymarket Theatre while yet very young, and the manager insisted on the change, declaring that no London audience would stand an Irish fiddler with such an outlandish name as O'Shaughnessy. "And now," said the veteran, "they have to tolerate an O'Shaughnessy in the House of Commons."

Mr. Mitchell Henry, the able and eloquent Home Ruler in the English House of Commons, on the 29th ult., proved the gross injustice done to Ireland on the matter of taxation. Quoting figures that could not be disputed, he showed that England, with a taxable valuation of £800,000,000, was taxed at the rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound, while Ireland, with a valuation of £67,000,000, was taxed at the rate of 8s. 4d. in the pound, or *double* the English rate. His speech was able and effective, his figures correct, his conclusions well drawn,—and what followed? When he began his speech the front benches of both sides of the House were filled; before he wound up, the Opposition members of the front benches retired, and the close of Mr. Henry's appeal fell in hollow echoes on the empty benches. This fact is significant of the amount of attention Irish affairs receive on the other side of the Channel. The upshot was that Mr. Henry withdrew his resolution, and his speech might as well have never been uttered.—'Pilot.'

The police of Berlin have advertised in the papers of that city for Count Arnim, who is described as a fugitive from justice. A warrant has been issued requesting foreign powers within whose jurisdiction he may be found to seize and deliver him up.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Continued Success of
EVERETT'S ORIGINAL HIBERNICON
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COMEDY COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING.

Entire Change of Programme each Evening.
First production of the side-splitting Comedy, entitled
LUTO HIBERNICO; or, DUTCH IRISH,
In which Miss Stoneham will appear in her great character of
Catrina, the Dutch Girl, with new Dutch Songs and
Clog Dance.
To be followed by Mr. C. Wallace's screaming farce, entitled
OTHELLO REHEARSED,
In which Mr. Wallace will appear as Othello.
New Songs, Dances, &c.
J. P. O'NEILL, Stage Manager.

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 certi-
ficate. Applications stating terms, accompanied with testimonials,
addressed Rev. S. Chastagnon, Thames.

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

TEACHER WANTED for the CATHOLIC SCHOOL at Crom-
well. Applications, accompanied with references, to be made
to the Rev. FATHER KEHOE, from whom further particulars re-
garding Salary, &c., can be obtained.

NOTICE.

THE elegantly-executed photographs of the Bishop (by Messrs.
Clifford and Morris) the copyright of which has been re-
served, 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 following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to
the TABLET for the week ending August 31, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. P. Ragan, Cranedan, to April 17th, 1876 ...	0	12	0
" Tynan, Taieri, to May 2nd, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" J. Drummond, Teviot, to December 18th, 1876 ...	1	5	0
" J. Mannix, St. Bathans, to November 15th, 1876 ...	0	12	6
" J. O'Meara, Wellington, to April 24th, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" J. Curry, " to October 3rd, 1876 ...	0	6	6
" J. Lyons, Heathcote Valley, to September 13th, 1876 ...	0	12	6
Mrs. O'Grady, Westport, to June 12th, 1876 ...	1	4	6
Sergeant Finnegan, Dunedin, to November 8th, 1876 ...	1	5	0
Rev. Father Forrest, Napier, to June 12th, 1876 ...	1	3	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Reynolds (2nd instalment) ...	2	0	0
Mr. W. J. Hughes ...	0	15	0
" Thos. Donnelly (2nd instalment) ...	1	0	0
" Macedo (monthly subscription) ...	0	10	0
Messrs. M. and J. Meenan (2nd instalment) ...	4	0	0
Mrs. Norman ...	3	0	0

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.A.C.B.S.—We are at all times willing to open our columns to any-
thing which may appear to us calculated to advance the interests
of this Society. We, however, do not think that such an end is
likely to be attained by further animadversions upon the conduct
of officials, past or present, which, while they form a class of
reading that we are by no means desirous of promoting, are most
likely to bring the Society into unenviable notoriety, and to injure
it materially; consequently we feel ourselves obliged to decline
all future communications of the nature alluded to, and for this
reason we have not inserted a letter forwarded to us this week.—
Ed. N. Z. TABLET.

NOTICE.

We regret that we are unable to manage so as to forward their papers
to our Southland subscribers at an earlier hour than that at which
they are now sent out by us. The postal arrangements render
this quite impossible for the present at least.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

THE PRESENT WEEK.

THIS is an eventful week, and will be memorable in the
annals of New Zealand. Sir JULIUS VOGEL has resigned the
Premiership with the view of obtaining the appointment of
Agent-General in London. This office was offered to him, he
says, by his colleagues in the Cabinet; and considerations arising
from ill-health, and the duty he owes to his family, have induced
him to accept the offer. The late Premier is a lucky man.
Dr. FEATHERSTON died just in the nick of time, and at a
moment most convenient for the personal and family interests
of Sir JULIUS VOGEL.

But there is another aspect of the question. Sir JULIUS
VOGEL has, by his policy, brought the affairs of the country
into a state of almost inextricable confusion. He has pulled
the constitution to pieces, and, as it seems to us and a great
many more, he and his party, though still willing to consu-
mate Abolition, are in such a state of alarm and bewilder-
ment that they do not know what step to take next. And
in these circumstances it is that Sir JULIUS VOGEL deems it
becoming, wise and manly to run away. Perhaps he thinks
the old saw—"He who fights and runs away, lives to fight
another day"—contains a profound principle of politics. Sir
JULIUS has set the colony in a blaze by his unwise and obsti-
nate policy, has succeeded in evoking a most determined
spirit of resistance which nothing but a return to the old order
of things political can appease, and having done so, decamps.

The truth is, though it may appear strange, the VOGEL
Government has fallen, rather than resigned; it has fallen,
though backed in the House of Representatives by a large
majority of abolitionists; because this majority is not in har-
mony with public opinion. The fact is, the late VOGEL
Government was absolutely unable to carry on the affairs of
the country in the face of the hostile attitude of the people;
and further persistence in the policy of abolition would have
provoked an armed resistance. This is a lesson that will not
be lost upon the people of Otago and Auckland. It proves
to them what union and determination founded on justice can
effect.

Another remarkable event of this week is the public meet-
ing held in the Drill-shed, Dunedin, to protest against Aboli-
tion, the absorption of the land-fund by the General Govern-
ment and Centralism. Between twelve and fifteen hundred
people attended this meeting, and the utmost unanimity pre-
vailed; whilst the determination of those present to resist
Abolition to the last extremity was not to be mistaken. From
the first there have been a few here who played fast and loose
with this question, who, when the question of Abolition was
first mooted advocated it most enthusiastically, but who, so
soon as public opinion declared itself decidedly against the
measure, changed their advocacy, if not their views, and have
ever since given a sort of half-hearted opposition; and who
now say they want a Board of Works in order to secure the
land-fund of the Province.

But a Board of Works would be little better than a sham
protection, and what is really wanted is an independent Pro-
vincial Legislature placed, within its own sphere, beyond the
power of the Central Government. The old Provincial sys-
tem with a few modifications would suffice. Separation,
indeed, in terms of Sir GEORGE GREY's resolutions so lately
rejected by the House of Representatives, would be the best
form of Government for the entire Colony; but failing
this, the old Provincial system for the Provinces which
desire it would, with a few modifications, and absolute
security against the encroachments of Centralism, suffice
for all local purposes. These modifications are as follows:
—1st. A reduction of Provincial councillors in Otago, at
all events, by one-half. 2nd. Responsibility secured by
biennial elections instead of by an executive chosen by a
majority of councillors. A responsible executive on the
English model seems to be singularly out of place under a
Superintendent elected by almost universal suffrage every
fourth year.

The sooner the present confusion and uncertainty ceases
the better for every interest in New Zealand. Men are now
out of employment, and things generally are dull. This need
not be the case. This country has abundant resources, and
room for millions of men. All that is required to secure

plenty and prosperity for all is a little wisdom, forethought, and disinterestedness on the part of our legislators. But so long as one part of the Colony is endeavoring to over-reach another, one part laboring to plunder another of its vested rights, nothing but heartburning, determined resistance and consequent insecurity and stagnation can be the consequence.

INCONSISTENCY.

If we may accept a recent telegram as true, the French Government contemplates granting an amnesty to the convicted members of the Commune, and, moreover, proposes to liberate the individuals pardoned in New Caledonia, the scene of their exile, whence they would probably make their way to the neighboring continent of Australia. At this prospect the colonists are alarmed, so much so, it would appear, that they intend to protest against the promised liberation.

To such a step, however, the English Press has long been favorable. Journals which could find no language too hard for use towards the Fenian prisoners, were full of humane and considerate expressions when dealing with the penalties France imposed upon her offending citizens; although the guilt of these latter surpassed that of the former immeasurably, and their power to work mischief, if released, would have been out of all comparison with that possessed by the Fenians under like circumstances. For surely no man in his senses could think of comparing anything that took place in the Fenian rising to the fiendish doings that characterised the outbreak of the Commune in Paris, while to increase by the number of thirteen the many thousands who declaim in America against the strong and well-established rule of England, would be quite another thing from restoring to the volcanic and dangerous element that underlies Parisian society a great portion of its force and spirit.

But, however it be, the English Press, that could not find a word to advance in favor of the Fenians, went to the verge of sentimentality when treating of the Communists, and certain slight indications lead us to imagine that sundry and various of our neighbors of the Australian colonies would have shared in this commiseration, had not personal motives intervened and pointed out to them that probably the Communist body, snugly ensconced in the heart of Sydney or Melbourne, would not be as pleasant an object for the other residents in these cities to contemplate as it would be for the citizens of London to behold from a safe distance. Whether such doubts have any just foundations we cannot positively say, but it appears to us that, in any case, those colonists who propose to object against the measure said to be entertained by the French Government, are somewhat inconsistent.

The Commune did but carry out the doctrines of the Revolution in their perfection. If they murdered, their victims were only priests, or men who sympathised with such. If they devastated, palaces and the monuments of a settled government were the objects against which their rage was principally directed. Priests and governments are the objects which the revolution is bent upon overthrowing, and whether bloodshed or fire be employed in the endeavor or not, it does not much signify; the difference is in degree only and by no means in kind.

Now the Government of Victoria has lately extended a hand of encouragement to a member of a family remarkable only in Europe for being that of a leading revolutionist, and, so far as we have been able to gather, the gentleman to whom we allude, Mr. RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, has been patronised by the Government in question solely because of his connection with such a family. We cannot recollect that Mr. GARIBALDI has in any way so distinguished himself as to have deserved to be placed in a Government situation, he being a stranger to the colonies, in preference to many worthy colonists of standing to whom such a post would have been a boon, for it is well known that there are numerous applicants for any vacancy that may occur in Victoria. It is true that he served for a time in the French war, but, although we read with interest the various details of that great event, we fail to recollect that the name of RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI was then mentioned as connected with any very striking success or undertaking, and, if it had been so, this would hardly have recommended him for promotion in a country where the German nation, to which he was opposed, is sufficiently represented to require that it should be recognised with respect, at least,

and where, consequently, all that he could rationally expect would be the admiration generously awarded to his prowess, but certainly not its recompense. However, prowess there appears to have been none, and consequently, all things considered, we are thrown back upon the conclusion that it was his father's fame alone which entitled him to the patronage of the Victorian Government: what that fame is the whole world knows.

But let our readers judge of the consistency of the policy, that repels the Communist while it welcomes the Garibaldian.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MR. MURRAY, our Canvasser and Collector, intends visiting Oamaru and neighborhood in about a fortnight.

WE perceive that strenuous efforts are being made by the Rev. Father Kirk for the improvement of the Catholic schools at Wanganui. Mrs. Cordoza, the lady who has hitherto conducted these schools with much ability and success, will shortly be reinforced by a gentleman who is a first-class teacher, and a lady assistant of high reputation. At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's held lately for the furtherance of the object in question, a strong protest was entered against the injustice of the Educational Board, and a fixed determination expressed of maintaining Catholic schools notwithstanding all difficulties. A subscription list was then opened, and the best proofs given of the sincerity of the professions made by the liberality of the amount subscribed.

THE 'Wanganui Chronicle' of a late date, remarking on the proposed grant of £500 to the Catholic schools at Wellington, says:—"Disgusted at the wrangling and the rancorous opposition to which Mr. Bunny's suggestions gave rise, Dr. Redwood declined, on behalf of the denomination of which he is the Head, to accept a gift which could only be obtained 'grudgingly or of necessity.' Herein, we doubt not, his Lordship has the great majority of Roman Catholics with him; but we cannot suppose that either he or they will regard this decision as in any way affecting their right to a share of that State aid which is to be participated in by all other religious bodies. Roman Catholics may feel that a sum of £500 is not worth quarrelling about; but when it comes to a question of permanently sacrificing their rights in this matter, they will doubtless begin to feel that peace, great a blessing as it is, may be bought too dearly, and that this is an instance in point."

WE understand that the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin has been appointed administrator of the diocese of Auckland, during the vacancy of this See.

ON Monday evening last a meeting was convened by His Worship the Mayor, at the Head Quarters Drill-shed, for the purpose of considering the changes which are now being carried out in the Government of the Colony. About twelve hundred persons attended. The proceedings were orderly and decidedly anti-centralistic.

A NUMBER of the lads who serve at the Altar have been busily engaged for the last week or two in making a collection to provide a new carpet for the sanctuary, that which at present covers it having become shabby from long use, and we believe their quest has been attended with considerable success. In the Altar Society, however, which is now established, means will be found of furnishing all such requisites in a more satisfactory manner. This Association has a two-fold object, for, besides that alluded to, by being undertaken for the propagation of the faith, it is also intended that it shall assist the missions of the Church in foreign countries by alms and prayers, and those persons who join it will have the advantage of many indulgences granted by the sovereign Pontiffs, Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and his Holiness the present Pope.

WE take the following from the 'Wakatip Mail':—"A fatal accident occurred on Monday night or Tuesday morning to a child between five and six years of age, the son of Mr. J. S. Aldred of this town. It appears that deceased and two other lads named Richards and Shore—the one about five and the other about eight years old—went out on the eastern hill of the Shotover Gorge on Monday afternoon. The latter two returned about five o'clock, but said nothing about their other companion until pressed later in the evening, when Richards confessed that deceased had fallen over the cliff opposite Jack's Hotel, Shotover Gorge. A great number of townspeople then went out with lanterns, but their efforts were unavailing. On Tuesday morning about eight o'clock, however, indications were noticed on the range above by deceased's brother who traced them down to where the body was found among the ferns opposite Jack's hotel. The body was still warm as if life had only quite recently departed, and it is supposed that the little fellow had probably fallen almost unhurt on one of the grassy ledges of rock during the earlier portion of the night, where he had perhaps cried himself to sleep, and on being awakened with the cold had wandered in darkness over the fatal edge. The whole depth he fell must have been 500 feet, but it was no doubt the last fall (nearly 100 feet) which sealed his fate. The aid of Dr. Jackson was called, but the child's neck was broken and of course life was extinct. According to report great blame is attachable to the lad Shore for concealing the accident, as it is most likely that had the boy been extricated some five hours earlier his life might have been saved. Mr. Beetham, coroner, held an inquest on the body at the Supreme Court Hotel, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A SERIES of pen and ink sketches of the various preachers, who have for some time engaged the attention of congregations in Dunedin, and which appeared under the heading of "Pulpit Pictures," by Didymus, in our contemporary the 'Saturday Advertiser' has been issued in a neat volume, illustrated by portraits of the gentlemen treated of. This work

will, no doubt, prove acceptable to a large circle of readers in New Zealand, and may be looked upon as a creditable addition to Colonial literature.

THE Hibernicon at the Temperance Hall has been drawing good houses during the week notwithstanding the many counter attractions. The panorama (which in itself is well worth seeing) consists of 40 views of Irish and American scenery, and includes "A scene in New York," "A voyage across the Atlantic," "The beautiful lakes of Killarney," "City of Dublin and Harbor by moonlight," "The Giants Causeway," and last, but not least, "Donnybrook Fair," all of which are really excellent paintings, and far superior to anything of the kind previously exhibited in Dunedin. The scenery is effectively described in a very pleasing comedy, written by Mr. Garnet Walsh, which gives the company an opportunity of displaying their versatility, and in this they succeed admirably.

MR. DARRELL'S new drama—"Transported for Life"—occupied the boards of the Queen's Theatre during the greater part of the past week, and drew considerable houses, who testified, in the warmest manner, their high appreciation of the author's latest success. The "Trump Card"—another of Mr. Darrell's pieces—was played on Wednesday evening, but will be replaced on this (Thursday) evening by "Peg Woffington;" or, "Masks and Faces," on which occasion Mrs. Darrell will take her benefit.

THE LINGARDS have had a very successful season at the Princess. "Our Boys" has been repeated during the week, and seems to be gaining, instead of losing, in favor with theatre-goers. We understand this is their last week in Dunedin.

WE understand that nearly all the Otago Co-operative Store Company's shares have been applied for. This speaks well for its ultimate success. The Provisional Directors, however, have notified, in our advertising columns, that the share list will close on Saturday, the 23rd September next. Those anxious to secure shares should do so at once before it is too late.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Otago Poultry and Canary Association will hold their first show in the Friendly Society's Hall (Queen's Theatre) on the 5th and 6th September next. Without enumerating all the prizes, some of which are really valuable, we may mention that Messrs. Esther and Low, George-street, have kindly given a chest of tea, and Mr. Kennedy, of Princes-street, a pair of boots.

AFRICAN BARBARITIES.

THE 'Journal de Paris' contains a letter from an eye-witness giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, King of Cunyoro, in Central Africa. An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct King had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyrannical and barbarous master. Several regiments of the royal guard had been sent out on the preceding night to silently surround some of the neighbouring villages. The first human being, be it man, woman, or child, that made its exit from the surrounded huts, was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted toward the pit prepared for the funeral. Here, then, commenced the most horrible scene.

The limbs of these poor creatures, arms and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims, intermingled with the shouting of the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf below.

Then commenced beating of drums, the flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping down the soil with all their might, so as to form a hard compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abominable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admiring the greatness of the King whose name demanded such sacrifices.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE 'Courrier de Bruxelles' comments on the late celebration of the tercentenary of St. Vincent de Paul, and, after eloquently describing the wonderful triumphs wrought by the members of the confraternity, concludes as follows:—St. Vincent de Paul is the great master of the "hierarchy of souls," and of the Christian order of the hermits, the intelligence, the marrow, and the life of society. To him was confided by God a mission of regeneration, the importance of which is beyond measure. To him it has been given to combat without resting for the overthrow of Liberalism and its congeners—free thought, free pleasure, and free morals. St. Vincent de Paul has almost covered the world with his missionaries, his devoted daughters of charity. Measuring his efforts by the necessities of the times, he has inspired for our day the conferences which bear his honored name. These conferences are the great Christian reservoirs from which are drawn, hour by hour, the elements of salvation from the miseries of the age; and in this sense St. Vincent de Paul can be justly proclaimed as a promoter of all the great works of modern times. He is the bond which unites us all to Jesus; and there is no act of devotion of abnegation, and of renunciation which it is possible for us to make, that does not add a fresh wreath to his crown of glory. Therefore, the joyous celebration of the third centenary of St. Vincent de Paul opens a new era for the holy Church of Christ. His disciples multiply as the stars of heaven, forming a sacred line against the brutal excesses of liberal systems, and saving society from the overthrow which menaced it through the imbecile arrogance of Liberalism.

IRISH NUNS IN PORTUGAL.

IN LISBON there is to be seen the Convent of Bom Successo which is kept by Irish Dominican Nuns. This convent is one of the many Irish houses which the traveller is sure to meet with in Catholic countries, and was founded in the year 1639, in the very worst days of the Irish persecutions. It owes its origin to a promise given by Philip II. of Spain to Father Dominick O'Daly, on condition that he would succeed in raising a regiment in Ireland for the purpose of fighting for the Royal cause in the low countries. Father Dominick O'Daly was an Irish Dominican Friar, a native of Tralee, County Kerry, whose love for his bleeding country took practical form and shape in the foundation of two Irish houses in Lisbon, one for the education and training of Irish Dominicans for the home mission, Corpo Santo, the other a home for nuns of the same order. Out of the former went forth an illustrious army of martyrs and holy confessors, who fought, bled, and died for the faith. Throughout the chequered history of the latter Bom Successo has been almost miraculously preserved, and though the hand of the persecutor has swept away religious establishments from Portugal, the Irish Sisters of St. Dominick still hold possession of their beautiful home on the banks of the Tagus. At the present moment it possesses a large and efficient community, held in deserved esteem by the Portuguese, on account of the superior education it offers to the higher classes. The present generation of nuns have seen pass through their hands ladies of the highest rank and nobility, and it is with a holy satisfaction, they find that, with attachment to their former mistresses, their pupils have carried into their different paths of life the lessons of early piety and religion which they have imbibed from their lips.

LEGNANO IN HISTORY.

IT is impossible to treat fully of the battle of Legnano in the limited space at my disposal; but a few notes may be of use as explaining the event over which Catholic Italy rejoices to-day. This encounter is the outcome of a long contest between the Popes and the German Emperors. When Charlemagne was crowned in the Vatican, ten centuries ago, the confusion and uncertainty which followed the dismemberment of the Eastern Empire passed away. A new Roman and Christian Empire arose, a grand religious and political idea of the Popes. But in the course of time the lay power invaded the rights and privileges of the Papedom, and under Frederick Barbarossa this invasion reached its climax. He attempted to restore imperial absolutism over the communes of Northern Italy, and deprive them of their liberty and independence, which had been gained for them by the Pontiffs in the preceding century. In 1154 he subdued a number of cities and communes, and placed, some time afterwards, his own agents as *Podestas* in the conquered cities. Revolutions arose; Milan, one of the offending cities, was besieged, taken and destroyed, and sown with salt in 1162. The Pope, driven from Rome, sought refuge, as Pius IX. did seven centuries later, in Gaeta, and wandered amidst the Volscian and Hernican hill-cities of Anagni, Ferentino and Segni. The cruelties and sacrileges of Frederick redoubled. He had himself and his empress crowned by an anti-pope in the basilica of St. Peter's, to which he had attempted to set fire during the siege; and the people were reduced to a condition of slavery.

The cities in the northern half of Italy, seeing the condition to which they were brought, resolved to rise against the tyrant, and in April of 1167, the delegates swore an oath in the Convent of Pontida, to unite together for their defence. Time passed: oppression continued. Frederick strove to break down the power of the Lombard League sworn at Pontida, but the cities being encouraged by Alexander III. offered stern resistance.

Finally, Frederick, in his seventh invasion, was marching to Pavia, where he encountered the League in arms at Legnano, a small town about 14 miles from Milan. A portion of his army had already gone to Pavia, and he had under his command but 4,000 men; the army of the League amounted to 5,000, along with which there was the Company of Death, who had sworn to resist to the last and not retreat, but die upon the field. The result was the total defeat of Frederick's army and the liberation of the country from his oppression. He afterwards did penance at Venice; the excommunication was removed from him and he was received into the favor of Alexander III. Here it was he held the bridle of the Pope's horse from the church to the palace. The tale that the Pope placed his foot upon the Emperor's neck, saying in the words of the Psalms, *Super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis*, etc.; and that the Emperor replied to him: *non tu sed Petrus*, is quite false; as the Emperor did not know Latin, and the historian Gottfried of Viterbo, a particular partisan of the Emperor's, leaves out all mention of the incident. The city of Alessandria, called after the Pontiff, and now one of the most important cities of North Italy, was built in memory of this battle.—*Corr. 'Catholic Review.'*

A lecture was delivered in the Rotundo, Dublin, recently, by Dr. Hammond, formerly a Protestant clergyman in America, but now a convert to the Catholic religion. The lecturer first gave an interesting account of several places in America in very eloquent language. He next described his former ignorance on the subject of the Catholic religion. Though he had the Bible almost by heart he never knew its true meaning till he examined it side by side with a Catholic Catechism, which a Jesuit Father lent him. The concluding part of the lecture contained a bold denunciation of the cruelty of Bismarck and an eloquent tribute to the persecuted German priesthood. The lecturer spoke with much feeling about all that Ireland had suffered for the faith, and her steadfastness as a Catholic nation. At the close of the lecture he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

CARDINAL CULLEN is a native of Kildare county, and was born on the 27th of April, 1803. He commenced his career as an ecclesiastical student in Carlow College, where his talent and industry soon attracted the attention of Dr. Doyle. In 1820 he set out for Rome, entered the College of the Propaganda, and prosecuted his studies with brilliant success. He was not the first son of Erin who asserted the supremacy of Irish genius in the College of the Propaganda. Francis Patrick Kenrick, the future Primate of the United States, was just setting out for the New World, after having for seven years delighted and astonished by his learning and great intellectual power, the professors in the Propaganda. Cardinal Cullen maintained as a student the honor and emulated the fame of young Kenrick. His public disputation, on the 3rd September, 1828, won the applause of Leo XII. and the assembled College of Cardinals. At the early age of twenty-four he was raised to the first chair in the celebrated College with which his name will be ever inseparably associated. He was ordained priest in 1829, and became successively President of the Irish College in Rome, Rector of the Propaganda, and corrector of the press for political, ecclesiastical, and theological publications. While discharging his various and onerous duties, he found time to act as agent to the Irish Bishops in their relations with the Holy See. He thus became particularly acquainted with the progress of religion in Ireland, and thoroughly conversant with the peculiar duties and responsibilities of an Irish Prelate. He was high in the esteem of Gregory XVI., who bestowed upon Ireland the Church and Convent of St. Agatha as the future secular college for the education of the Irish secular clergy in Rome. It is unnecessary to inform Catholics at home or abroad that he has been and is still a personal favorite of our present saintly and venerable Pontiff, who appointed him Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate in 1850. During his brief connection with the ancient See of St. Patrick, he presided at the Synod of Thurles—a Synod which has conferred incalculable blessings upon the Irish people. Then, for the first time after centuries of persecution, the Church of Ireland emerged as it were from the Catacombs—full of life and joy and hope—beautiful as in those halcyon days when the Christian bards of Europe sang her praises and celebrated her glories. In this National Council, Archbishop Cullen and his brother Prelates, solemnly condemned a system of education fraught with grievous and intrinsic danger to faith and morals, and resolved to found a Catholic University, which should be a pillar to Catholicity, and an intellectual centre for the Catholics of the Irish race. He was translated to the Archdiocese of Dublin, May 3, 1852. He thus became the immediate successor of Archbishop Murray in the See of St. Lawrence O'Toole.

THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF ROME.

ROME has five great libraries—the Vatican, the Casanatense or Minerva, the Angelica or St. Augustine, the Universitaria or Alessandra, and the Vaticelliana. The four last are open two days in the week for a few hours. The Vatican library needs almost royal orders to have its precious closets unlocked. Its codici and documents are *preziosissimi*. Its rare editions are marvels. But its disorder and bad arrangement, I am told, are discouraging. A droll story is related of Ampere. The delightful author of "L'Histoire et l'Empire Romaine a Rome" came to the great city of Emperors and Popes with the intention of writing an impossible book. He meant to begin in the Vatican library and archives. Great influences were brought to bear upon those mysterious locks. One day three knocks were heard, the doors opened, Ampere entered. The "open sesame" was his and all the treasures of the vast library were at his disposal. The twenty-five thousand manuscripts, the greatest collection in the world, the thousands and thousands of printed volumes, and also the mysterious archives. Ampere asked for a few books, and then for some manuscripts, looked at them, then went into the archives—then left. He came for three days in succession, and appeared to be taking notes. Then he stopped coming, and his form never darkened the door or troubled the grand old literary receptacles and their rare treasures again. The impossible book, thank heaven, was never written. But the brilliant author was seen for months and years studying in a finer library than the Vatican. He would be found sitting on the Palatine Hill at all hours of the day, or ruminating in the Forum Boarium, by the arch of Janus Quadrifrons, or standing in deep reverie on the Piazza of St. John of Lateran, that most wonderful spot, the place of places for the poet and the student. The grand view gives you an epitome of this mysterious old Rome—ancient and modern, Pagan and Christian, Imperial and Papal. It is a place for solemn meditation and for that interior study which is better than any books can give, but which comes only after much reading of books. Ampere found there better food for his work than in that sanctum-sanctorum of history the great Vatican archives; and the fruit is ours, which we can forever gather from those charming books he wrote on Rome, literally and truly in Rome.

Besides the five great public libraries of Rome there are several private ones that are also open to the public at certain periods, such as the Corsini, the Barberini, etc.

The Casanatense library, which is second in rank, is annexed to the titular church of our American Cardinal McCloskey, St. Maria Sopra Minerva. It was founded by the learned Cardinal Casanato—a Neapolitan by birth, a Spaniard by family—when he died in 1700. For fifty years this distinguished prelate held prominent positions in the Papal Court, was the friend of many of the Popes, and director of the Vatican library. He died in 1700, and left an eternal memory of himself in this great library which is one of the glories of Rome. Its sumptuous hall was built by Carlo Fontana, the celebrated architect, and Le Gros made the statue of

Cardinal Casanato which stands there. The library has 150,000 volumes and 5,000 MSS.

The Angelica, annexed to the superb Church of St. Augustine, is one of the most interesting of public libraries. It takes its name from the founder, Monsignor Angelo Rocca, a very learned prelate, who flourished also during the Pontificate of Clement VIII. He was famous for his erudition. In Novas' dissertation upon writers on Pontifical vestments, etc., there is a list of fifteen books written by this prelate in Latin upon rites and ceremonies, upon mitres and tiaras, upon the Pontifical celebration of the Eucharist, etc., etc.

The Angelica library is one of the richest in Rome. It has 100,000 volumes, many of them of the rarest editions, some of them cinque-cento, with costly, precious bindings; and 4,000 MSS, Syriac and Chinese, Coptic, as well as Latin and Greek; a Syriac Gospel of the seventh century, a Dante of the fourteenth century. Vanutelli designed the present library hall near the end of the seventeenth century.

The University of Sapienza library is called Alessandrina, from its latest and most powerful patron, Alexander VII. (Chigi, 1665-67). Moroni says it was founded by Eugenius IV. (Condolmieri, 1431-1547), augmented by Leo X., continued by Sixtus V., increased by Urban VIII., and completed by Alexander VII. But with all these Papal patrons, it has only 60,000 volumes.

The Valicella is annexed to St. Maria in Valicella or Chiesa Nuova, the vast building erected by the "Apostle of Rome," St. Filippo di Neri, in 1576, that wise man who said among many other clever things, *omnia vanitas præter currum in urbe*—all is vanity but a carriage in town. Valicella means little valley, and there used to be one where the church stands. The library was begun by Baronius during his vast historical labors, and continued by the Oratorian Fathers who were established in the convent and church of St. Filippo's library. Its MSS. are very valuable, also its Greek and Latin codici. It has a bible of the eighth century, which tradition says was brought to Rome by Alcuin; several inedited manuscripts of Cardinal Baronius; and a great treasure, *Ennarationes in Psalmos* on parchment, by St. Augustine.—'Independent.'

A RAT STORY.

THE number of rats inhabiting the rocky crevices and cavernous passages at the summit of Pike's Peak—says a correspondent of the Pueblo 'Chieftain'—have recently become formidable and dangerous. These animals are known to feed upon a kind of saccharine gum that percolates through the pores of the rocks, apparently upheaved by some volcanic action. Since the establishment of the Government signal station on the summit of the Peak, at an altitude of nearly 15,000ft., these animals have acquired a voracious appetite for raw and uncooked meat, the scent of which seems to impart to them a ferocity rivaling the fierceness of the starved Siberian wolf. The most singular trait in the character of these animals is that they are never seen in the daytime. When the moon pours down her queenly light upon the summit, they may be seen in countless numbers trooping around among the rocky boulders that crown the barren waste, and during the warm summer months they may be seen swimming and sporting in the waters of the lake, a short distance below the Peak, and of a dark, cloudy night, their trail in the water is marked by a sparkling light, giving the waters of the lake a bright and silvery appearance. A few days since Mr. John T. O'Keefe, one of the Government operators at the signal station upon the Peak, returned to his post, taking with him, upon a pack animal, a quarter of beef. It being late in the afternoon, his colleague, Mr. Hobbs, immediately left with the pack animal for the Springs. Soon after dark, while Mr. O'Keefe was engaged in the office forwarding night despatches to Denver and Washington, he was startled by a loud scream from Mrs. O'Keefe, who had retired for the night to an adjoining bedroom, and who came rushing into the office screaming: "The rats! the rats!" Mr. O'Keefe, with great presence of mind, immediately drew around his wife a scroll of zinc plating, which prevented the animals from climbing upon her person, and although his own person was almost literally covered with them, he succeeded in encasing both of his legs each in a joint of stove pipe, when he commenced a fierce and desperate struggle for the preservation of life, being armed with a heavy cane. Hundreds were destroyed on every side, while they still seemed to pour with increasing numbers from the bedroom, the door of which had been left open. The entire quarter of beef was eaten in less than five minutes, which seemed to only sharpen their appetite for an attack upon Mr. O'Keefe, whose hands, face, and neck were terribly lacerated. In the midst of the warfare Mrs. O'Keefe managed to reach the office, from which she threw a coil of electric wire over her husband that sprang outward and spread itself over the room, then, grasping the valve of the battery, she poured all its terrible power upon the wire. In an instant the room was all ablaze with the electric light, and hundreds were killed by the shock, when the sudden appearance of daylight, made such by the coruscation of the heavily-charged wire, caused them to take refuge among the crevices and caverns of the mountain, by way of the bedroom window, through which they had forced their way. But the saddest part of this night adventure upon the Peak is the destroying of their infant child, which Mrs. O'Keefe thought she had made secure by a heavy covering of bed-clothing. But the rats had found their way to the infant (only two months old), and left nothing of it but the peeled and naked skull. Drs. Horn and Anderson have just returned to Colorado Springs from the Peak. It was thought at first that the left arm of Sergeant O'Keefe would have to be amputated, but they now believe it can be saved.—'Denver (Colorado) News.'

THE POPE'S BOYHOOD AND YOUTH.

M. VILLEFRANCHE gives the following interesting details concerning the boyhood and youth of Pius IX., in 'La Paroisse,' a French weekly paper:—"Sinigaglia is a pretty little city of Umbria in the Pontifical States, and one of the most ancient in Italy. It was founded by a tribe of Gauls who came from the banks of the Seine. At the time that France was in the agonies of the most terrible revolution of modern times, Sinigaglia had for mayor a gentleman named Jerome Mastai Ferretti. The Mastai family is a very excellent one, and originated in Crema, Lombardy. It abandoned that city in the fifteenth century, and established itself at Sinigaglia where it has always been distinguished for its private virtues and public munificence. It added the name of Ferretti to that of Mastai, on the occasion of a matrimonial alliance with the last heiress of the house of Ferretti. Count Jerome had for his wife a lady named Catherine Sollazzi. She bore him several children, of whom the second, John Mary, was destined to become Pope Pius IX. He was born May 13, 1792. His father was exceedingly anxious about the education of his children. No one was better acquainted with the painful condition of affairs in Europe, and the increase of infidelity disturbed him greatly. He took every precaution to secure his innocent offspring from its pernicious influence. In his endeavor he was admirably seconded by the good Countess, his wife, who was a lady of singular talent and ability. John Mary responded to the care and vigilance of his parents in an admirable manner. He was a very pretty child and very intelligent. When Pius VI. was led captive into France, little John was taught to feel for his sufferings, and used to add a prayer for him to those which he said at night. When any news of this unfortunate Pope was heard, the child expressed the greatest desire to become acquainted with it. "How can God permit such horrors to take place?" he would ask, "is He not the Master of all things? Then why does He permit His Vicar to be dragged away like a malefactor and imprisoned?" "My child," would answer the Countess, "it is because he is the Vicar of Christ that God allows him to be treated as Christ was." "But, mother, these French are very wicked people, and why do you make me pray for them?" "Our Saviour, John, prayed for His enemies." When Pius VI. died, people used to say that there never would be another Pope, and little John, hearing them, would ask: "Will there really never be another Pope?" His mother did all she could to sustain his faith and to persuade him that there would be another Pope, and she did this so well that if anybody expressed a doubt of it in his presence he would boldly answer: "I know there will be another Pope, because my mother says there will be one." When he was twelve years old, he was sent to the college at Volterra in Tuscany. This school was directed by the Scolopi Fathers. His progress was considerable. In the meantime his uncle, the Bishop of Pesaro, was imprisoned for his fidelity to Pius VII., and another uncle, a canon of St. Peter's, was imprisoned in Rome for the same cause. So it is easy to see what a faithful and thoroughly Catholic family that of the present Pope was. One day an inspector deputed by the French Government to visit all the schools and colleges in Italy went to Volterra, and amongst other children examined young Mastai. He was so struck by his brightness of intellect that he said: "That child will be a great man before he dies." This gentleman died in 1830, when young Mastai was Archbishop of Spoleto, and, as he knew him well, used to tell the story of the first impression Mastai had produced upon him. John Mastai was six years at school at Volterra. He never was in any army, although many biographers assert that he was a soldier from 1811 to 1812—some under Napoleon, others under Austria. But this is false; Pius IX. never carried arms. He remained quietly at Sinigaglia until the return of Pius VII., and was presented to that Pope during his triumphal progress through the Papal States. A cruel illness now afflicted him, and he was for some time a victim to epilepsy. He always declares that, under God, he owes his recovery from this illness to his mother. On regaining his health he went to Rome in 1818, but when Cardinal Prince Odescalchi undertook to preach a mission at Sinigaglia, Mastai joined himself to him, and returned to his native city for a short time. This Prince Odescalchi afterwards abandoned the purple to become a Jesuit. Abbé Mastai's ill health had hitherto prevented his entering holy orders, and it was not until December 18, 1818, that he received the sub-diaconate. A little later he was permitted to say mass, but on the sole condition that he said it assisted by another priest. Pius VII. said to him as he granted this favor. "I think I can safely predict that your ill health will be speedily removed." It never returned."

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

THE 'Rochester Express,' June 2, says:—"The stream known as Pine Creek has long borne the reputation of one of the most prolific of trout streams. During the latter part of last week our townsmen Henry Morse and William Kimball, having received favorable reports of the May fishing, started for their favorite summer quarters. After half a day's fishing they filled their baskets, and in capital spirits set out for their lunching place. The spot chosen was a ledge of a precipitous bank of rocks, shaded by a giant hemlock tree about 30ft. above the stream, and bounded on all sides save the one facing the water and a rather narrow passage-way, by an unbroken rocky wall 10 or 12ft. in height. A sufficient number of trout was soon dressed, the lunch basket taken from its place of security, and a blazing fire kindled to cook the fish. But as the heat began to increase a colony of rattlesnakes grew uneasy, and determined to investigate the cause of their disturbance.

"Kimball at this time had descended from their elevated position in quest of some Bordeaux, while Morse was busy cooking the fish. The snakes, several in number, had crawled, meanwhile,

from their hiding place and were sounding the ominous rattle, familiar to man and beast alike as the certain precursor of danger ahead. But the crackling of the twigs in the fire deafened the sound. It was not until Kimball was climbing upward that he took in the situation and apprised his brother sportsman of his danger. The snakes coiled and prepared for an attack. Morse sought hastily for a way of escape, but the reptiles stood in his path, and, save the deep pool far below him, he was hemmed in on every side by a precipitous wall of rock. His face blanched with fear, but his resolve was soon taken, and leaving rods, luncheon basket and well-filled creels, he sprang with a bound into the pool 30ft. below. Fortunately, his descent was attended with no more serious results than a thorough drenching. For the water was deep, and, being an expert swimmer, he found no difficulty in regaining a foothold on the opposite shore, on less dangerous ground. Both Morse and Kimball, by this time, concluded they had had sufficient experience for one day, and, without rods or fish baskets, with the bottle of claret as their only consolation, they lost no time in taking the nearest route for their hotel."

The Church Temporalities Commissioners have notified to the public their intention to sell the residue of the Church estates now vested in them. This announcement is made after the tenants have been offered the right of pre-emption, and the fact is interesting in different points of view. It shows that the commissioners are resolved to put an effectual stop to the complaints which were made on the part of the public as to the delay in disposing of the land, and so facilitating the process of winding up the commission, and realizing the long coveted surplus. It will be seen by the public notice that the lands now offered for sale are situated in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Fermanagh, Louth, and Monaghan. Some lands are to be sold in their offices like the Landed Estates Court, others by auction in different parts of the country; and, as regards the rest, they invite proposals to buy by private contract. This course will afford an advantageous opportunity to landed proprietors having adjacent estates who may desire to extend them, and to local merchants and traders having money to invest in the most attractive and substantial of all securities—"a bit of land." They are offered the estates on comparatively easy terms. If the purchase money exceed £200, only one-half must be paid in cash, and there may be a mortgage by which the rest, with interest at four per cent., can be paid off in ten or twenty half-yearly payments. If the purchase money exceed £500, only one-fourth need be given in cash, and mortgage for the rest, with interest at four per cent., is to be paid off in half-yearly instalments at decennial periods up to 40 years, at the option of the buyer. If the result be to increase the number of small landholders in Ireland, one of the professed objects of the Church Act will be realised, and a larger sum will be added to the surplus from private sales.

The 'Propagateur Catholique' publishes the following from a reverend correspondent in Bernese, Jura. The account it contains is cheering, after the storm of persecution that has so long raged in Switzerland: "The religious excitement in Switzerland, and especially in Jura, happily begins to subside. We hope soon to be able to resume our functions, and recover some of our churches. At Asuel there is now but one apostate, Jules Chiquet, besides the school-master, who is a stranger. The Perfect of Porrentruy, who has done us a great deal of harm, has been attacked by a fearful and disgusting malady. The sub-prefect is dead. Many other leaders of the movement have taken flight, others have died rather suddenly, so that our position is considerably improved."

A correspondent of the 'London Weekly Register' gives the following account of the pious uses to which the most sacred precincts of the Cathedral of Breda, in Holland, are devoted:—"The nave alone is used by the colonists, to whom it belongs; and the only use made of the whole choir and transepts, as far as we could discover, was 'to air the linen of the pastor and his family,' as a very extensive line of very clean linen was suspended from one end to the other of the transepts. There was a very suspicious look, strongly suggesting the idea that the 'wash' had absolutely taken place in this part of the sacred edifice."

Lucknow is at present afflicted with a plague of monkeys. They usually inhabit Aishagh, at the further end of the town, but have recently taken to making raids on the crowded parts of the city, and if the unlucky persons on whom the monkeys fix their attention do not receive their advances kindly, the intruders do not scruple to use their teeth. Torn clothes, broken furniture, and wounds inflicted by them are of every-day occurrence, and the inhabitants of Lucknow are crying out for some measures to be taken against these mischievous animals.

It is customary in Rome during the month of May that the altars at which the devotions are carried on be at first very simply decorated. Then, from day to day, in proportion as the offerings the faithful increase the number of candles is also increased, and the altars are decorated with flowers and other gifts, so that at the end of the month brilliant illuminations and splendid decorations excite a holy rivalry in honoring the Holy Mother of God. The Holy Father was the first to conform to this pious custom and he has continued to give a noble example of filial devotion towards Mary. It is to increase this devotion, which is at the same time so tender and so necessary to the aspirations of our hearts that his Holiness has invited all the faithful of Rome to prolong the exercises of the month of May this year until the 3rd of June, in order that during these three complimentary days a solemn triduum of reparation for the outrages committed against the Blessed Virgin in the city of Rome and throughout the world might be celebrated in all the parishes and principal churches.—'Catholic Review.'

Claremont, near, Claremorris, formerly the seat of the notorious Dennis Browne, is about to be purchased as the residence of a religious community.

Twenty native Christians were killed and three hundred houses burned by rioters at Chung Kinglu, China, April 24.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A quarrel which arose at a Warden Court between the English Warden of the North and Sir John Carmichael, keeper of Liddesdale, in Scotland, led to a coldness between Queen Elizabeth and the Regent. Several English barons, with three hundred men, were carried prisoners to Morton at Dalkeith. So grievous an outrage exasperated Elizabeth. She raged and stormed in the style of her august parent. Her loud scolding was not communicated to the Regent in all its terrors. Her ambassadors, nevertheless, gave him to understand that their royal mistress was offended, and that it was necessary to come to an accommodation. All differences were arranged accordingly, and Morton not only dismissed his prisoners, but loaded them with presents. He even humbled himself so far as to send Carmichael to London to beg pardon of his haughty patroness. Among the presents which this envoy was the bearer of, were some trained falcons, and this gave rise to a saying among the boarders, who, in alluding to the death of Sir John Heron, who was slain in the recent border quarrel, remarked that the Regent, for once, had lost by his bargain. "He had given live hawks for dead Herons."

Father Tom Burke, O.P., said sometime since in Glasgow:—There was a great discovery made a few years ago in Ireland—a most wonderful discovery. What do you think they discovered?—that St. Patrick was a Protestant. I remember meeting a Protestant parson, a very nice man, a respectable sort of a man, in a railway carriage between Kingstown and Dublin, and we began to talk, as usual upon religion, and he said to me, "Well, you know, of course you will acknowledge that what St. Patrick taught the Irish people is what we call Protestantism to-day." I looked at him, "Oh, yes, of course," I said, "that's a fact." "I hear," said I, "that Oliver Cromwell and Lot's wife were at his first sermon." "Oh," said he, "that cannot be; that's impossible." "Well," said I, "It is just as likely as that St. Patrick was a Protestant." "Sir," said I, "he was a Protestant bishop?" "Yes," said he, "he was that." "I read," said I, "of his going up the Hill of Tara, but I didn't read of his wife accompanying him on that occasion." Moreover, the first thing he told the Irish chieftain was that it was the Pope that sent him; and he did not come up there in a carriage-and-four—he walked up—and he told them that they would have to go to mass every Sunday, and he began by saying mass for them; and he told them they would have to pray for the dead; and he told them that whenever they mentioned the name of the Mother of God they were always to call her the Blessed Virgin. "Now," said I, "no Protestant bishop ever preaches these things." And in truth, my friends, that is precisely what St. Patrick taught our fathers. We have in our possession mass-books, the missals from the very time of St. Patrick; and before St. Patrick died he called the Irish priests and bishops around him, and this was one of his last instructions to them—"Whenever," said he, "there is any dispute amongst you, you must select two or three holy, good, wise priests, and send them to Rome to consult the Pope, the same as a child would consult his father or mother." Behold, then, Ireland's faith.

The 'Month' states that the following bequests have been made in honor of our Lady:—Sheffield: In 1485 a bridge of three arches was erected across the River Don; it was called St. Mary's Bridge, from a convent dedicated to our Blessed Lady which was near it. Here was a chapel of our Lady of the Bridge. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., Lord Steward of the King's Household, in his will, dated August 21, 1537, says:—I will that three priests, for the space of twenty years next after my decease, shall sing for my soul; whereof two in the parish church of Sheffield at the altar where Lady Anne, late my wife, lieth, and the other in the chapel of our Blessed Lady of the Bridge, in Sheffield, and that everyone of them have xiii marks yearly." At Sowerby (near Halifax) Richard Lassels, by a will dated April 5th, 1472, left viiis. iiii. to the support of our Ladye. Here there was, it is stated, a house called Ladye Well; a considerable part of the property in the neighborhood at that period went by the name of Ladyland. At Shirburn-in-Elmet (Sherburn near Leeds), Eufemie, Lady Langton, widow of Sir John Langton, by her will dated August 26th, 1463, left to the altar of the Blessed Virgin Marye, below the cemetery of the parish church of Sherburn-in-Elmet, an image of the Blessed Virgin in alabaster, with a collar of SS. gilt, part of silver and part of gold, also a chain of gold, one with three pearls and one ruby set in it; and two fillets of pearls, which were never to be taken away from the said image, but to remain with it for ever.

The Holy Father, in addressing the President and Associates of the Circle of St. Ambrose, Milan, used the following impressive words:—"Although the children of the world are wiser than the sons of light, their craft and their violence would nevertheless meet with less success if, among those who bear the name of Catholic, a great number did not extend to them a friendly hand. Yes, alas! there are those who, as if acting in concert with our enemies, are endeavoring to establish an alliance between light and darkness, between justice and iniquity, by means of those doctrines which they term *liberal Catholic*; doctrines which—based as they are on pernicious principles—approve the lay power when it invades spiritual things, and induce men to respect, or at least to tolerate, the most iniquitous laws, absolutely as if it had not been written 'no man can serve two masters.' Therefore, these men are more dangerous and injurious than declared enemies; both because they second the efforts of the former without being noticed, even without expressing their judgment; and also because, holding themselves, as it were, on the limit of condemned opinions, they have an appearance of soundness and stainless doctrine, which allures the thoughtless lovers of conciliation, and deceives virtuous men, who would, were it not for them, firmly oppose manifest error. Thus they separate minds, disserve unity, and weaken the forces which should be united, and should act in concert against the enemy. How-

ever, you may easily avoid their snares, if you keep before your eyes the Divine maxim, 'By their fruits you shall know them;' if you observe that they display their animosity against everything which indicates prompt, entire, absolute obedience to the decrees and warnings of the Holy See; that they speak of that See with disdain, calling it 'Roman Curia'; that they accuse all its acts of being imprudent and inopportune; that they apply the names 'Ultramontane' and 'Jesuit' to the most zealous and obedient Sons of the Church; in fine, that, overflowing with pride, they esteem themselves wiser than the Church, to whom has been promised, specially and eternally, Divine assistance."

Longfellow, a Protestant, gives vivid pictures of the two opposite methods adopted to convert the Indians—the one by the Protestant Pilgrim Fathers, the other by the Jesuit missionaries. Here are the quotations:—

Alden laughed as he wrote, and still the captain continued:
"Look! you can see from this window my *brazen harp* planted;
High on the roof of the church—a preacher who speaks to the purpose,
Steady, straightforward, and strong with irresistible logic,
Orthodox, flashing conviction right into the hearts of the heathen."
Miles Standish.

Thither they turned their steeds, and behind a spur of the mountains,
Just as the sun went down, they heard a murmur of voices,
And in a meadow green and broad, by the bank of a river,
Saw the tents of the Christians, the tents of the Jesuit Mission,
Under a towering oak, that stood in the midst of the village,
Kneelt the Black Robe Chief with his children. *A Crucifix fastened
High in the trunk of a tree, and overshadowed by grapevines,
Looked with its agonized face on the multitude kneeling beneath it.*
Evangeline.

A Chinese essayist on opium-smoking says:—"Three years ago I saw an Englishman go to the hospital at Kolangsu to get himself cured of opium-smoking. I was told that this man was in a good position in life, and had excellent abilities—yet he fell like this. It seems to me that it would be difficult for this man, if pressed at some future day by weariness and exhaustion, to avoid again having resort to the criminal indulgence, and just as hard to prevent his leading his companions to do the same. If, in this little Amoy, Englishmen have been seen smoking opium, how are we to be sure that in other places there are no Englishmen that smoke opium? Further, how are we to be sure that at some future day such men will not lead others to smoke opium? China formerly called herself a country of literary enlightenment; but since opium came to abound in China, she has come near to a tottering and helpless condition. At present England, although she is a famous nation, having among her people a certain number of opium-smokers, secretly leading others astray, if she does not stop the traffic by prohibition, will find it difficult to prevent the mischief from spreading over the entire country."

When the Mormon leader, Smith, first went to Utah, the land was a howling wilderness. With splendid comprehension and great patience, the strange polygamistic people sunk deep wells and dug trenches throughout the waste. They turned the course of distant hill-streams toward the settlement; and in a few years the face of the country was rich in verdure and fruit. In 1858, a French engineer began boring the first deep well in the desert of Sahara; and since that time over eighty artesian wells have been sunk in the desert. The change has been almost magical. Each well yields about 1,000 gallons a minute. The wilderness is losing its old features, and in a few more years will have forgotten its former misery. In 1872, two new villages had sprung up in the midst of the former solitude, and 150,000 palm trees had been planted in more than 1,000 new gardens. So we may justly make special notice of the sinking of an artesian well. In St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, and Charleston there are remarkably deep and generous wells. In Iroquois County, Ill., there are 200 artesian wells within a radius of twenty miles; and though their average depth is only seventy feet, their daily yield is estimated at 53,400,000 gallons of pure water. In Pennsylvania the artesian wells are sunk for petroleum, and the world is plentifully supplied with a new and valuable material. No wonder that the best light of science should be turned on the means of well-boring, and that the face of the modern cutting-iron or drill should be armed with diamonds. In ancient times the man who dug a well or planted a tree was honored by his fellows; and in our day we should feel grateful to the man or company that bores an artesian well.—'Pilot.'

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.

"DUKE OF EDINBURGH."—The old wooden structure that did duty as the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street for so many years, has, we are pleased to observe, given place to a new brick building, erected at considerable cost, in order to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of this popular and important part of the city. The present proprietor, Mr D. HARRIS, has spared no reasonable expense in furnishing and fitting the building with every modern comfort and convenience. The situation is extremely healthy, and commands splendid views of the ocean and harbour, and is within easy reach of the business part of the city. Persons in pursuit of a respectable and comfortable residence will do well to go to the "Duke of Edinburgh" Hotel, Russell-street, Dunedin.—[Adv.]

OTAGO POULTRY AND CANARY ASSOCIATION.

The First Annual show of POULTRY, CANARIES, PIGEONS, CAGE BIRDS and DAIRY PRODUCE will be held in the Friendly Societies Hall (Queen's Theatre), Princes-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th and 6th SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Admission to members and their families; for non-members, 1s; children, half-price.

A Band will be in attendance. An Auction Sale will be held the last night of the Show, at 7 p.m.

WILLIAM SLY, Hon. Sec.

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Prospectuses, Forms of Application for Shares, and all information may be had at the Company's Temporary Office, Arcade. Applications for shares must be sent in, accompanied by a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, on or before SATURDAY, September 23, at 9 p.m., when the list for the first series of shares will close.

THOS. HY. WOODCOCK,

Dunedin, August 28, 1876.

Secretary pro tem.

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

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Pears from 1 to 7 years old
Plums from 1 to 6 years old
Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Mulberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants—Red, White, and Black. Filbert Nuts, Walnuts, from 1 to 10ft. high. Thorn-quicks. Privet Brier. Euribia
Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots
Box for Edging Herbs and other Roots.

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

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

400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.

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

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

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

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

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Sycamore, 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 Horsa,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

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

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

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

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

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING
DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM GAWNE

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

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

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—

PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

First-class Stabling.

Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

ROYAL HOTEL
WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN.
THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

J. MURPHY,
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.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.,
(Late of Scott and Smith),
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

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

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

No more are you required to pay half-guineas
for medical advice! You are only to apply
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.

ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

MR JOHN MONAT,
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.

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

JOHN HILL begs to inform the public of
Invercargill and surrounding Districts that he
has opened the above Commodious Hotel
(next to the Hospital) and hopes to merit a
share of the public patronage.

First-class Stabling.

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,' 'Dun-
edin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton
Star,' contributing to the "Feast of reason and
the flow of soul."

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

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

MANUKA FLATH 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.

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD. COALS,
COALS.—Great reduction in price.
Thousand cords of Firewood of every descrip-
tion landing at Stuart-street Jetty. Best dry
mixed wood, 11s. per load; cut to any length,
13s. Best Newcastle coal, 50s; Kaitangata, 29s;
best Green Island coal, £1 per ton, delivered
to all parts of the City. Apply at P. For-
rester's, Stuart-street, opposite the Gaol; or
Branch Yard, St. Kilda road, near Maloney's
Hotel.

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

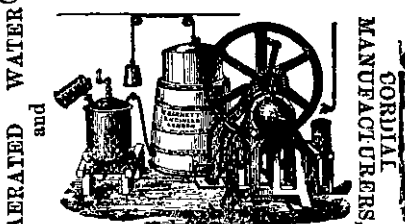
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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

Beg to announce the arrival of
another shipment of
DIETZ & CO'S KEROSENE LAMPS,
Which give a white and steady light
equal to 25, 20, and 14 candles.

We can recommend them as the best yet in-
vented for burning Kerosene Oil. Being
simple in construction and easily repaired,
the public have got so accustomed to use them
that we find great difficulty in selling any
other makers' lamps. We have also in stock

ROWATT'S ANUCAPNIC LAMPS
and other Makers, and a large and well-as-
sorted stock of China, Glassware, Earthen-
ware, &c., wholesale and retail.

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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, Ver-
nishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade
requisite, and we give special advantages to
Cash Purchasers.—SMITH AND SMITH,
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay

and Corn Stacks, and all Farm

Produce, at lowest current

Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

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

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL,

DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

Wishes to intimate to the public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to business, and to the wants of his Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded so liberally to his predecessor.

Every Accommodation for Travellers. Good Stabling; also Paddock Accommodation.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,

ETTRICK, BENGEZ 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 MEROER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago

Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HEIR,
PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.
Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

STUART STREET HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTURER.

Opposite English Church.

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

Stock Hats altered.

The following are agents for the firm—

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

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

JOSEPH DYSON.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

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

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

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
Gibbs & Clayton) H. 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 GOLLAH,

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**OPENING**

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 minute's walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS"

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent

Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs.

Guthrie and Larnach,

May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First-class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

All drinks kept are of the best quality.

First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby.

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

BURKE'S OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND

LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY

PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

V.  R.

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

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Night Porter always in attendance.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

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

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,

DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 1st day of Sept., 1876.]