

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 180.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 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

BRITANIA 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 "Evebank'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.

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.

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



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

MISS BROWNIE begs to intimate that she has this day admitted into Partnership her sister, Barbara Douglas Brownlie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNIE, Milliners and Baby Linen Importers.

Miss B. Brownlie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pinget, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentonaer, &c., &c.

As this is the only House in town which devotes itself exclusively to the sale of Millinery and Baby Linen, ladies will at once perceive that we are in a much better position than other houses to suit their requirements in these special departments.

In consequence of the steady increase of our business, and to make way for our Expensive Stock, alterations and improvements have been made in the Shop and Show-Room, where Miss Brownlie will now have the valuable assistance of her Sister as Saleswoman.

The Work-Room, which for the last three years has been under the able management of Miss Bella Gutbrie, has also been altered and extended to accommodate our Staff of Milliners for the Summer Season.

Miss Brownlie would take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the very cordial and liberal support they have given her since she began business—three and a-half years' since—and to assure them that no effort will be wanting on her part to retain the confidence they have always placed in her.

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

WANTED KNOWN:

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

GENUINE WINTER BARGAINS.

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

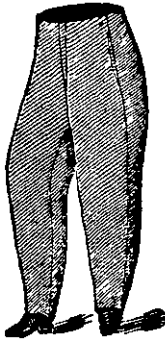
CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,

(Convenient to Railway Station).

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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

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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. E V E,

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., 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

Filloul-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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Amaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description, Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Fatter Cocks, 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 B 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 comfort.

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

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

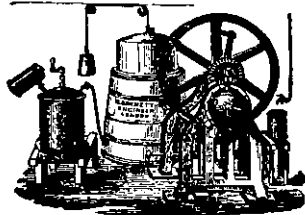
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers
Goods of every description.

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPED AERATED WATERS.****THOMSON AND CO.**

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

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
(Formerly of Princes-street South),
Has commenced business in Cumberland St.,
corner of St. Andrew-street.
Building Materials of every description on
Sale at Lowest Rates.
CUMBERLAND STREET,
G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.

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.

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

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

**GENERAL STORE AND WINE
AND**

SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

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

CHARGES MODERATE

CITY COMPANY
HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

The Undersigned having taken over the
Business of the above old-established Com-
pany 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.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

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

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

This sweeping reduction is made to effect a
speedy clearance. There are 60 of Erard's,
Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select
from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To
arrive by next vessel from London—
15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33
Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs
to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now
on hand is well-known to be the best in the
Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices
than charged for inferior trash. Music at ½,
⅓, and ¼ London price. £20 and £15 OFF
PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
Refreshments always ready.

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

Has much pleasure in announcing to his
numerous friends that he has commenced
business at the above address. The Hotel is
located in the principle business part of the
City, and is within easy reach of the Railway
Station, and Rattray-street Wharf.

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

Observe the Address—Princes-street and
Moray-place, Dunedin.

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 improve-
ments in the plant and machinery, we are now
in a position to execute all orders with dis-
patch 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 im-
mediate 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 com-
plaints 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 be-
set the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and
all disorders of the liver and stomach—the
frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diar-
rhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores,
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin dis-
eases; 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 direc-
tions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor
Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street Lon-
don.

* * Beware of counterfeit's that
emanate from the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO,

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

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

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

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

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

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

he BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

F L O W E R S O F T H E F R E E L A N D S

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.

A Collection of Poems and Lyrics, a number of which have
appeared in the leading Colonial Newspapers during the past few
years.

The Volume will be crown 8vo. size, printed on toned paper,
with lithographed portrait of the Author, and will be extra bound
in cloth, with gilt covers and title, containing about 200 pages.

The price will be 7s. 6d. to subscribers, and 10s. to non-sub-
scribers, and as the Edition will be limited, subscribers will please
send in their names with Post-office Order made payable to

MILLS, DICK AND CO.,
Printers and Publishers,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

O T A G O C O - O P E R A T I V E S T O R E C O M P A N Y, L I M I T E D.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application for Shares, and all informa-
tion 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. H. Y. WOODCOCK,

Dunedin, August 28, 1876.

Secretary pro tem.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, a SHOP with THREE
ROOMS, YARD, &c., doing a good business in the Main-street and

Centre of Timaru for five or seven years, to be let cheap per week.—

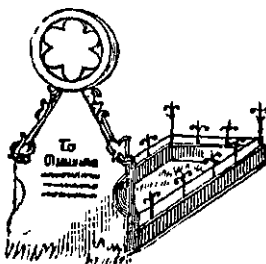
Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

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

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

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS.

FONTS,
PULPITS,
ALTARS,
REREDOSSES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLETS,

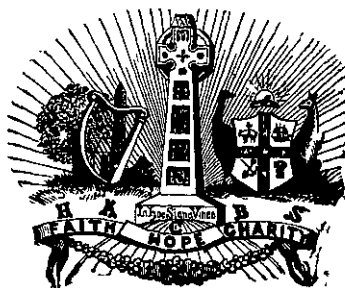
HEADSTONES, &

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

H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
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 Zea-
land, 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 com-
pare 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 thir-
teen 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 medi-
cal 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 fellow-
ship 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 appli-
cation to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen per-
sons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the
signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time for-
ward 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.
 Challoer's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
 Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
 Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'Donnel, Earl of Tyrconnell, by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.H., 10s 6d; by post, 12s.
 Fate of Father Sheehy: A tale of Tipperary, 3s; post 3s 6d.
 History of the Church in England, from the earliest period to the year 1850, by the Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, 2 vols., 25s; by post, £1 8s.
 History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, by Most Rev. Dr. Dr. Moran, 11s 6d; by post, 13s.
 History of Rome, by T. Young, Esq., 3s; post, 3s 6d.
 Invasion: A tale, by Girard Griffen, 3s 6d; post, 4s.
 Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s.
 Kelly's Dissertations on Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 8d.
 Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry, 9s; post, 10s 2d.
 Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, by T. C. Luby, 7s; by post, 8s 2d.
 Life of St. Monica, by Lady Herbert, 4s; post, 4s 6d.
 Life of St. Paul of the Cross, by the Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; by post, 8s 6d.
 Life of Father Ignatius (Spencer) by Rev. Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; post, 8s 6d.
 Lily of Israel, 1s 6d; post, 1s 10d.
 Do. do., gilt sides and front, 3s; post, 3s 6d.
 Mitchell's Jail Journal, 1s 6d; post, 2s.
 Moore's Irish Melodies, gilt, 1s; post, 1s 3d.
 Do. do., with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson new edition, edited by Professor Glover, and set to music by him, 10s 6d.
 Malone's Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 6d.
 O'Hara Family's Works, new edition, by Banim, each 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d.:—
 " Peep-o'-Day, and Crohoore of the Billhook.
 " Croppy: A Tale of '98.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

R O B E R T D A V I S

GEORGE STREET,

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

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—
 Electro-plated spoons, forks; salt cellars, cases of four, napkin rings, cruets, silver, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, wedding, and birthday presents.

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

The following always on hand:—Gold and silver watches, Geneva and lever do, guards, alberts, 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 Esther and Low's),
GEORGE STREET.

C E D A R! C E D A R!! C E D A R!!!

F I N D L A Y A N D C O.,

Beg to intimate that they have now landing, direct from Brisbane, Queensland, ex brig Pakaha, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:

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

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

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 September 6, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—140 head were yarded, and all sold at about last quotations. Best pens of bullocks brought £14 to £17; do. cows, £8 to £12—or equal to 37s 6d per 100lb. for prime quality. A few of the best bullocks were unusually fine and heavy weights.

Fat Sheep.—2,300 came forward, and all found buyers at prices slightly lower than last week's rates. We quote best cross-breeds at 12s 6d to 15s; medium do., 11s to 12s 6d; merinos, from 9s to 12s 6d—or equal to 3d per lb. for former, and 2½d latter. We sold 1,200 at yards, and have placed 1,000 privately at quotations.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—Nothing to add to last week's report.

Wool.—No further advices per cable to report. San Francisco mail due in Auckland on the 10th will bring later catalogues of the July sales. No wool offering here.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction this afternoon we catalogued 1,200 skins, which sold at very full rates, butchers' green cross-breeds realising 3s 8d to 4s 2d; dry cross-breeds, 2s 11d to 3s 6d; merinoes, 1s 5d to 2s 11d; pelts, 3½d to 6d.

Hides.—We sold 150, principally wet salted. Heavy weights, 15s to 17s 3d; medium, 13s to 14s 9d; inferior and light, 9s 6d to 12s, or 3d to 3½d per lb.; green butchers' 16s 9d to 18s.

Tallow.—A few lots of inferior sold at 23s 6d to 27s 6d for medium.

Grain.—The only wheat arriving is coastwise, to millers' orders. We quote wheat, good milling, ready sale, at 5s 6d—a price which should be taken advantage of, as several cargoes are afloat from San Francisco, the low prices in Great Britain having turned the attention of shippers there to these colonies. The expectation of importations to Auckland has kept flour in that market from answering to the advance which has taken place in this market. Oats are still hardening from scarcity of supply. Feed is selling at 2s to 2s 1d; milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d. Barley continues dull, prices nominal; 4s to 4s 6d, good to prime malting; dark and inferior, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; milling, more inquiry, at 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending September 6, as follows:—Prospects in the labor market are gradually improving, and inquiries are being made for station couples. The broken weather is not over yet, and laborers must not look for regular time for a month yet. Couples are quiet. The building trade is fairly active for the season. Ordinary trade is still quiet, consequently inquiry for shopmen and clerks is slack. Female servants are almost out of the market. We can do with a few shipments of good useful female servants; by all accounts, the old country cannot spare such. Inquiry for ordinary labor is improving. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughmen, £52 to £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; dairy people, 15s to 25s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel girls, 15s to 30s; gardeners, grooms, cooks, barmen, waiters, 25s to 50s per week.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending September 6, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ 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 drug 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 per dozen.

MESSRS. M. and J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £12 10s; small do, £13 per ton. Oatmeal—£11 per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s 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 September 6, 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' Corner.

THE COSSACK'S SONG.

[FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER.]

Rouse thee, my horse, the Cossack's noble friend,
Fly at the signal trumpets of the north.
Speed to the pillage; in th' attack offend—
Lend wings to death when me thou bearest forth.
No gold doth on thy bit or saddle shine,
Await from price of my high deeds such things.
Neigh in thy pride, O faithful courser mine,
And tramp with hoofs o'er peoples and o'er kings.

Now peace to me doth fling thy reins and fly,
Old Europe's ramparts now are lowly laid.
Come fill my greedy hands with treasures high;
Come stall thee where the arts their home have made.
Drink yet once more of Seine's rebellious tide,
Where twice thou'st laved thy flanks all gory red,
Neigh then my faithful courser in thy pride,
And kings and peoples crush with iron tread.

Nobles and kings, as if besieged all—
Pent in a fort by subjects long oppress—
"Come, be our masters" unto us do call,
"Slaves will we be that tyrants we may rest."
My lance I've taken, all things by its side
Press on to low'r the sceptre and the cross.
Neigh then my faithful courser in thy pride,
And kings and peoples stamp thou in the dross.

I saw a giant's monstrous form arise,
His glowing eye upon our watch-fires rest,
"My reign doth now again begin," he cries,
And with his axe he pointeth out the West.
It was the King of Huns' immortal shade,
Attila's son, I do his voice obey.
Beneath thy hoofs be kings and peoples laid,
And in thy pride my faithful courser neigh.

All the renown that maketh Europe proud,
The knowledge all that may no more defend,
Shall be engulfed in that thick dust-formed cloud
Which round me speedily thy steps shall send.
Strike down, strike down in this thy new found way
Shrine, palace, manners, memories, all good things.
Then in thy pride, my faithful courser neigh,
And tramp with hoofs o'er peoples and o'er kings.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XVI.

FLIRTATIONS HIGH AND LOW.

By the removal to Ingewood, Sobriety Top had not fared so well as the others of the family. She found more companions of her own stamp, who were not improving either to her morals or manners. A cousin of hers, stimulated by hearing of her good fortune in falling into a 'big' 'rich' family, had emigrated to the region of Athlaca, and their meeting and writings, for Sobriety had acquired a certain use of the pen, gave Mrs. Benton concern for the girl which she had not felt in the isolation of the Prairie Farm. In going through the house she had chanced upon a crumpled half sheet of paper, which she was about committing to the flames, when the chirography attracted her attention. Her first thought was of a lesson Sobriety had attempted to copy, as every line began with a capital letter; but after some pains she deciphered the following, which we give literally, with the exception of the form of the letters, which would require types never yet in use.

"Deer dan i reckun i dont car
A pic for wat riles u bout me
Not settin down to grub with
Mis bentun i dont want
Cos i lik tu be round and so
Mis maren thro her pooty i's
Upter the doctur, which she daz
I tel yur wen her pap ant lukin
Now i tel yer if tha jine wont
Rashe latun mak a fus the
Docturs so pourful gud he hant
No lif rashe latuns rite smart
And mis maren aint no fule
She noes beter than to tak a
Fellar wat haint a pic—
Rashe was cut up i tel yer
Wen she went to rid with the
Doctur she sade to se the old farm.
Ill mete u nex mundy
Ni du fallin yer own tru luv S t."

Somehow this illy written and worse spelled epistle gave Mrs. Benton trouble in two ways. She feared Sobriety herself was going to the bad, and it brought to her mind thoughts that had come to her on several occasions, and which she had endeavored to express as vain, foolish and unnecessarily suspicious. For the first time she regretted the intimacy of Dr. Nelson with the family wholly on his own account. She knew Marion's love of power, and she feared she might be somewhat unscrupulous in her ways of winning it. She had tried to quell these thoughts in the past, now she would confide them to her husband.

"This would indeed be a perplexing state of affairs, Lucy," was his reply to her first hint on the subject. "The thought is an entirely new one to me; I have seen young Leighton's fancy, but can hardly

think Dr. Nelson implicated; I am a poor gossip, but will have an eye to these matters. Don't trouble yourself, my dear," he added, seeing a look of anxiety on her face.

"I am only afraid," she replied very gently, "that Marion's love of power may lead her to indiscretion."

"If I see any thing like trifling," he said gravely, and in his old decided manner, "I shall interfere at once. Has Marion said any thing to lead you to suppose her own feelings were interested?"

"Never by word; and I have not ventured on the subject lest I might suggest thoughts to her mind which as yet are strangers, but she is not confiding like dear Rosa."

"No, Lucy, she has to learn through pride subdued and ambition quelled, as her father has, what a friend she may find in you. I pray God she may not have to suffer as I have done."

Once placed in a post of observation, there were few persons more penetrating in their gaze into the motives of action than Philip Benton, and but few days sufficed to show him that Dr. Nelson was attracted towards Marion; but he was weeks in coming to the conclusion that his daughter was deliberately and determinately giving both the young men sufficient encouragement to keep alive the flame kindling in their hearts. It distressed him, it shocked him, sometimes it angered him, but he waited, hoping he was mistaken, forbearing to tell his fears to his wife, knowing how deeply she would, with her delicacy, take such conduct to heart. He saw Marion time and again devote herself exclusively to Dr. Nelson when Leighton was present, seemingly absorbed in his society, scarcely noticing the other; replying to Mr. Leighton's observations in the shortest monosyllables, and taking leave of him with a cool bow; reversing her line of conduct at the next meeting, perhaps treating the Doctor with marked neglect, chatting and laughing with young Leighton, permitting various little amenities which the other did not dare to offer, till Dr. Nelson would hastily retire to his office without staying for his chat with Mr. Benton, and wishing in his heart that he had never seen the bewitching girl who had already fascinated him to a degree he would hardly acknowledge to himself.

The father satisfied himself as to his daughter's designs, mortifying as the conclusion was; he did not hear, to add to his mortification, the sly jokes of Sobriety which Marion permitted, nor the foolish things said in the neighborhood, which she allowed Sobriety to repeat to her.

By the proposition of her father, she had been reviewing her knowledge of Latin with Dr. Nelson at stated times, when his calls were not urgent; latterly there had been great negligence here; a call from Horatio Leighton would entirely interrupt the lesson, or she would induce Dr. Nelson to talk on irrelevant subjects till the time was passed, leaving him with a sense of short-coming in what he had undertaken. Mr. Benton had seen all this and made his resolution, nerving himself to the task of reproving his daughter with difficulty, his failing health leading him to dread any excitement. The fitting opportunity came sooner than he expected; young Leighton had come in the midst of a Latin lesson for her company for a ride, horses saddled and at the door.

"Ah!" she said, shutting her book, "how can I resist such a treat, Dr. Nelson, this beautiful spring morning? you must excuse me."

He gently pleaded her father's wishes that they should be punctual in their lessons, but she, promising for another time, was off in a moment. Mr. Benton heard the voices in discussion, and his first impulse when he saw his daughter mounting for her ride was to recall her to her duties; but on second thought she saw that, now in her womanhood, other motives than simple obedience to his commands must be brought to bear upon her.

She returned from a long exhilarating ride, glowing with health and spirits. The Leightons came over for the evening, but Dr. Nelson did not appear till a late hour, when Marion met him with her sweetest smile, assuring him they had missed him so much, and planting herself by his side, apologized prettily for the morning delinquency, devoting herself so entirely to him to the neglect of the other guests as to be almost rude.

She was recalled to herself by her father's voice (whose every tone she knew) inquiring if she did not hear Mr. Leighton asking her to sing. She went with evident reluctance to comply with this request, calling Dr. Nelson to turn the music for her, returned to her chatting with the Doctor as soon as she could with propriety, and was apparently absorbed in the conversation the remainder of the evening, scarcely noticing young Leighton as he rose to go, with the delightful memories of the morning ride embittered by the experience of the evening.

Mr. Benton detained Marion when she came for the "good-night kiss," he looked at her steadily for a moment till her eyelids drooped under his penetrating gaze, and taking the candle from her hand he said, "My daughter, I have a word to say to you." She took her seat with an instinctive dread of a reprimand for her morning negligence, she did not realize that her father's gaze saw further than this neglect of duty.

"Marion," he said, after they had sat in silence some moments, and with a voice in which sternness and love were striving for the mastery, though he laid his hand affectionately on her arm, "your natural love of power, my child, is leading you to trifle with the holiest affection one creature can bestow upon another." The tell-tale blush suffused Marion's cheek, but she did not look up. He continued, "I hoped for a long time that I was mistaken, and that your behavior was the result of ignorance, but I can think so no longer. I trusted your conscience would check you by a sense of the sinfulness of your course, or proper womanly feelings would have restrained you from such unmaidenly, I had almost said unchaste conduct."

"O papa!" she exclaimed, weeping, "you are so severe!"

"Truth often seems severe," he replied, "but could a truly pure, correct woman, coquet as you are doing?"

"But what am I to do?" she inquired, summoning resolution to excuse herself.

"You are to return to your duties," he replied sternly. "Do you realize," he added more mildly, "that you are doing that which will eventually break up our pleasant circle, and make enemies where

all were before friends, by your fitful conduct towards both Dr. Nelson and Mr. Leighton?"

"But, papa," she said in a whisper, "I have no reason to suppose either of these gentlemen desires to be any thing more than a friend: I thought no lady had a right to think so, till the gentleman had spoken."

"That is a miserable subterfuge, my child; as if there were no way of speaking except with the lips. No man in his senses will offer his hand and heart to a woman, unless she has given him reason to believe she looks upon him with favor; and (there are exceptions, but they only prove the rule), a refused lover, as a general thing, ought to cause a woman shame and sorrow that she has, through ignorance or indiscretion, led to the confession of a love that cannot be reciprocated."

"But suppose, dear papa," said Marion, "one only wishes to regard all as friends?" This was said with a pretty downcast look, quite charming; but for what he had himself seen, her father would have felt that she was uttering the true sentiments of her heart. He looked at her a moment as if doubtful what to say; at length, trying to repress the inclination to mistrust her truthfulness, he said, "If one has no choice in heart, one should avoid giving decided preference to either, as I have seen you do many times, my daughter, a marked preference; that is coquetry, systematic, deliberate coquetry, and gives rise, O my child, to the most hellish feelings in the breast of man that can be cherished. Yes, this has made men liars—murderers—adulterers!" His tone was slow, solemn and earnest, as he uttered these words; and Marion trembled at the depth of their meaning.

"I will try to do right, papa," she said softly.

"God help you," he replied, kissing her affectionately; "I expect you to do right, and if you have doubts as to matters of propriety, I can recommend your mother as a safe confidant."

There was a shade of reproach as he said this, that went direct to the fountain of her heart, already somewhat moved.

"Dear papa," she exclaimed, throwing her arms about his neck, "I have nothing to confide."

"Marion," he said, removing her arms and holding both her hands in his while he gazed into her face, which she in vain endeavored to hide, "you have not yet learned to be true with yourself."

From that day Marion was continually conscious of her father's watchful eye, her pride had received a powerful check, and she was more circumspect in his presence; but there were many nameless tiny delicate ways, in which her love of power and desire of admiration were displayed, which were not unobserved by another eye, equally vigilant and more jealous than Mr. Benton's.

Alice Leighton saw with penetrating scrutiny how evenly her friend held the balance of her admiration between her brother and the Doctor. She knew nothing of the ways of the world, but her own guileless heart told her there was a wrong in Marion's course, and gradually the warm friendship which she had given her was transferred in all its confidence to Mrs. Benton. She, with her gentle, firm nature, took the young invalid readily to her heart, and became the repository of all her hopes and fears. She understood her nature better than her more common-place mother, and in the end helped her in her efforts after that which was of more value to her than even health.

Marion was still the reigning queen in Atllacca society, not only by superiority of education and accomplishment, but by her native energy and will. Envious ones called her a "pushing girl," and though exceedingly popular, she failed thoroughly to please her parents.

Dr. Nelson, busied though he was by an ever increasing practice, saw that the image of Marion Benton came between him and every other earthly object. He began to look at other things through the medium of his growing love for her, and it gave brightness to his many solitary hours, when he could bring himself to hope that ultimately she might share them. He was not much given to building air-castles, his chastened and subdued nature had taught him better; but Marion had attracted and fascinated him, and it must be a hard wrench that could liberate a constant nature like his from such a thralldom. His knowledge of the character of woman and her motives of action was exceedingly limited, and he often blamed himself for Marion's capricious ways, fancying, when she looked coldly on him, that he had in his ignorance neglected some point of propriety, and offended her delicate perceptions. The great lack in Dr. Nelson's character was a just appreciation of himself; with that, he would have advanced more rapidly in the world, and been more successful in love.

GENTILISM.

We should welcome with very great pleasure any truly learned work from the pen of a Catholic author on the subject of one of the growing heresies of the day, that, namely, which seeks to throw discredit on the Christian account of the history of our race by the theory of the original barbarism of the first generations of mankind. It is a theory which has many attractions to the enemies of faith, who are doing all in their power, however unconsciously, to reduce the race once more to a state of savage ignorance and sensuality quite as bad as any that they have imagined as the condition of our first ancestors. The delight with which a writer in a late number of the 'Geographical Magazine' gloated over the rumored discovery of a race of men somewhere, we think in the East Indian Archipelago, who still, as he would say, possessed the aboriginal tails which were once the proud boast of the whole of mankind, is an instance of the joy with which certain would-be philosophers of the day hail everything that tends, even in the most distant manner to support the theory that man is by nature a progressive animal, who has already achieved great conquests in the development of his intelligence and other faculties, and who is yet destined to achieve more such conquests. But in truth, history bears witness that man's natural tendency is to degradation, unless he be assisted from above. Left to himself, man is far more likely in the nine-

teenth century to return, as these theorists would say, to the ape than to rise any higher in the scale of being. The history of mankind, as it can be traced by monuments and documents, is the history of a race which started with a far larger appanage of intellectual cultivation, general knowledge, and moral elevation than it retained. It began in light and sank into darkness, out of which it has only been rescued by the action of Christian grace and the Catholic Church.

We say that any work on this important subject would be certainly welcome from a Catholic point of view. We are more than ordinarily glad to find before us such a work, partial though it be, from the hand of the very learned and able writer to whom we already owe a valuable volume on the "Irish Race." Father Thébaud is already well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and we trust to receive still further contributions from his pen to the cause of Catholic truth. The bearing of his present work may be described in a few words which we shall extract from the author's preface:

"We assert that if things had taken place as the evolutionists assure us they have, the first records of mankind would be those of rude people just emerging from barbarism. In point of art and culture, in point of ideas and language, chiefly in point of religion, we should find in their remains still the most rude elements of a 'childish' and growing soul; we should be able to trace the steps by which, from the first notions of a coarse religious system, they would have arrived at the point of inventing God and all his attributes. This would have been, in the sense of evolutionists, a more subjective theory, perfectly independent of any objective divine essence, and having nothing in common with the certain belief that the reason of man can know God and demonstrate to himself his existence. They assert it has been so, and that historical man began everywhere by being a barbarian. Here we join issue with them, and one of the great purports of this volume will be to establish solidly the fact, that man appeared first in a state of civilization, possessed of noble ideas as to himself, his origin, the Creator, one Supreme God, ruling the universe, etc. We intend to prove historically that he invented none of the great religious and moral truths by the process mentioned above, but that these came to him from heaven. We will endeavor to show the first men everywhere monotheists, generally pure in their morals, dignified in their bearing, and cultivated in their intellect."—London Month.

M. VEUILLOT ON THE SITUATION.

The Eastern question, which European nations are now about to settle, has been shown by M. Louis Veuillot in his journal, the 'Univers,' to be more than a question of empire, more than a question of race, more than a human question; it is a religious question. Long standing accounts between Christ and apostate nations are about to be settled now. All will now be settled. Two centuries ago Russia had no existence: it was Europe separated from the Pope that made Muscovy what it is. Just about the same time Prussia began to be hatched:—

Prussia rose out of a sacrilegious theft, and took shape under the bald and dirty wing of Voltaire, to negotiate the murder of Catholic Poland. The Pope pronounced anathema against those who would receive the Elector of Prussia amidst the family of monarchs. But of what import were the terrors of the Papacy to the sovereigns of those days? They cared but for temporal advantages and temporal pleasures. The Kings of Spain, of France, of Naples, of Portugal, and of Austria, degraded their countries; all concurred in attacking the Papacy; all were more or less the disciples of Voltaire, and even of Rousseau. In the group of crowned heads, two possessed more sense than others. They were Frederick of Prussia, and Catherine of Russia, and they were the two most prominent figures of the century—two Popes in their own barbarous dominions, who not only felt contempt for their peoples, their clergy, and their God, but professed that contempt openly and defiantly. This is a chapter of almost contemporary history. The last century, full of infidelity, saw the enemies of France grown in exactly the same proportion as the enemies of the Church. One and the other were synonymous, and France, under the impulse of the fatal spirit of error she herself had propagated through the world, lost the premier rank. She had been first of national forces, because first of Catholic nations. Her supremacy dated from the Crusades, and survived her virtue. She ambitioned to be the most impious; and the war of 1870 has terribly verified her title to the glory. Oh, justice! who will arraign the reprisals of God? The travail continues, and the arm of the Lord is still raised in anger. It is the schismatic nation—the nation which, while retaining the name of Christ, abjures His Church and declares itself her enemy—the nation which is anti-Papal in the very essence—it is this nation which an inscrutable Creator has selected to punish Europe and avenge Him!

The Scottish explorer Cameron, who recently returned from the heart of Africa, has created a good deal of enmity and disgust among "apostolic circles" in England, by declaring that the average British missionary is a fraud of the first water. "Most of them," he says, "are unfit for their work and despised by the heathen. They go to Africa, draw large salaries, live comfortably, drink their champagne, and then in a couple of years come back to tell dreadful tales of the hardships they have suffered!"

The sum of the whole matter is that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland, as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole.—'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Holy Father has again refused to accept any of the stipend which the Italian Government has annually tendered to him. He will not receive one fraction from the usurper of his States, following in this line of conduct the example of Pius VII., who would not accept one centime from Napoleon I., when this Emperor had usurped his States.

Finally, steps have been taken to lessen the effects of the inundation of the Coliseum. Quantities of quick-lime have been thrown upon the ancient remains that underlie the water-line in the portion excavated. Whatever effect this may have in destroying miasma the first result is exceedingly curious. The water has become of a brilliant green color, and so transparent that the eye can penetrate for several feet beneath the surface. Estimates are being offered to construct a channel so that the water may be carried off, but a well-founded opinion regards this as practically impossible, and that the only means to get rid of the water is to find its source and close that source. Thirty thousand francs are offered for this work.

France, accepting the principle that the best way to secure peace is to be prepared for war, has now a bill before its Legislature, introduced by General de Cissey, Minister of War, for an appropriation of 260,000,000 francs (\$52,000,000) for works of fortification on the frontier, restoration of the French army, and war material. In the now not expected event of a general war, all that is certain is that, whatever side Germany may take, France will side with the other.

The Shetland papers contain particulars of the descent of two Icelanders into the Icelandic Asky. At 8000 feet below the upper margin the two explorers found themselves on the brink of a lake of seething hot water, apparently of great depth. North of the principal crater there was found an opening about 600 feet wide, from which dense masses of sulphurous smoke issued, accompanied by loud subterranean sounds. The expedition, which is described at great length in the Icelandic paper, has excited much interest among the Icelanders on account of its daring.

The Catholics of Boston hold real estate and personal property valued at \$50,000,000.

Large districts in China are threatened with famine this year, owing to the long drought. In Hankow, there has been hardly any rain for months, and the farmers are unable to plant out their rice. In those districts where it has been planted out, it has withered up. From Honan the accounts are still worse; almost the whole of that province is in a state of famine, through the failure of the crops. No rain has fallen since the eighth month of last year. The people in many places are rising, marauding bands of hungry men are scouring the country in search of food and plunder. Numerous robberies and murders are reported, and unless the paternal Government can devise some effective measures to meet the present emergency, we may hear of another rebellion breaking out. The Mandarins have proclaimed a general fast, and prayers are to be offered up for rain.

Curiously enough, it was the plague itself which came to shield us at Bagdad. No one of the 3,000 Christians was touched by the visitation, while at Hilla and Bagdad the number of Moslems and Jews stricken by it far exceeded 8,000. The Moslems did all they could to hide their deaths, for fear of the quarantine and the medical officers who were deputed by Government to fumigate and disinfect their dwellings. Those superintending officers were all Christians, and the hatred of the Moslems knew almost no bounds against such. A Mr. Paduani nearly lost his life at their hands, and Aratoon, an apothecary residing among them, only saved his life by a timely flight. On seeing with their own eyes the complete and almost miraculous preservation of the Christians from the plague, the Moslems cried out with astonishment, "Miriam the Virgin, peace be unto her, has covered the Christians with her veil!"—Correspondent 'Catholic Examiner.'

Barnum's wonderful tattooed man is a Greek, and says he was in Chinese Tartary in 1867, when a rebellion broke out, and he joined the rebels, was taken prisoner, and with two others was subjected to the tattooing process as a punishment, instead of being beheaded. He is certainly one of the most astonishing curiosities we have ever seen. Every portion of his body, except his ears and the soles of his feet, is covered with figures in blue and red, so as to completely conceal the natural color of his skin. The figures comprise every variety of birds, beasts, and reptiles. Lions, tigers, monkeys, elephants, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, human figures, peacocks, flowers, stars, and numerous hieroglyphics and other figures are symmetrically arranged, showing very great skill and unwearied perseverance in the work. The process seems to have destroyed the hairs and have left the skin with a roughened yet velvety feel. The man describes the process as having been excruciatingly painful. We can readily understand that it must have been so, as well as highly dangerous to life. The substances used were indigo and cinnabar, leaving vivid and ineffaceable blue and red figures. Captain Constantenus is a well-informed good-sized man, speaks several languages fluently, and is really a great curiosity.—'Providence Journal.'

Ever since Bismarck undertook to carry out the anti-Christian programme of the German Freemasons, a frightful increase of crime has been noticed every succeeding year in Prussia. At present the number of criminals waiting to be tried is so great that in various towns judges have to sacrifice their vacations in order to get through the more and more accumulating current business. These are sad signs of the times, and if the National Liberals could be brought for once to tell the truth, they would have to acknowledge that the moral and religious dissolution which is steadily but surely invading all the Protestant provinces of Prussia is the imme-

diate result of their godless legislation. But Freethinkers dislike appeals to truth—in fact they hate truth as coming from religion, from God; the means they usually adopt to defend their own cause, or to prove others in the wrong, are nearly always shameless falsehoods.

The San Francisco papers describe an interesting scene in the State prison there lately, where five Chinese prisoners had their pigtails cut off. As it is popularly believed that the culture of the queue is part of a Chinaman's religion, it was thought that some of the prisoners would resist the attempt to deprive them of their pigtails. The first victim was Ah Foo, who appeared much astonished when directed to uncover his head. He tremblingly took his seat, evidently inspired with the belief that he was being prepared for execution, and his eyes filled with tears as he unloosed his queue and allowed it to trail on the floor. The operation was quickly performed, and the denuded heathen retired after casting a long, sad look at his shorn locks, and a fiercely indignant one at the barber. Chung Tung came next, but he manifested the utmost stoicism, and never winced under the terrible indignity. Ah Chu, a boy, and Chung Lung, a vicious looking old sinner, were next led up. Ah Chu was first shorn, while the other prisoners watched the proceeding with intense interest. Ah Loy was next placed on the bench, and then the oldest culprit was invited to take the vacant seat. He was the first to decline, but the officer shoved him down, and the barber nimbly ran the bright shears through his cherished back hair. It was a very elaborate and gaudy queue, spliced with blue silk, and touched the floor when the owner stood erect. He evidently thought more about his hirsute decoration than all the other prisoners combined. The villainous look which he cast at the barber when he was allowed to stand up and examine the locks which he had cherished for over forty years was hatefully eloquent. The trio were then marched back to their cells, with their hats, two sizes too large for shorn pates, pressed down despairingly over their sullen brows.

A party of emigrants camped recently at Point of Rocks Station. About eight o'clock a piercing scream was heard to come from where three or four children were at play, a short distance from the waggons, and on going to the spot it was ascertained that a child, about three years old, was missing. A diligent search was at once begun, and continued until about 11 o'clock, but proved unsuccessful. At daylight in the morning search was resumed. At the place where the children were at play large tracks, supposed to be those of a mountain lion, were discovered. These were followed for miles into a large canon, here the child was found on a projecting rock some 200 feet high. After much difficulty the little one was rescued from its perilous position. Its clothes were badly torn, but aside from a few scratches on its face the child was uninjured. There is no doubt that the lion carried the child to where it was found and went after its cubs.

'Vanity Fair' is of opinion that even by land England and Turkey together would be more than a match for the forces that Russia could bring against them:—"We may therefore conclude that if we were in earnest we could send to the East an army which, with Staff, Army Corps, Army Hospital Corps, &c., would amount to about 80,000 men. This would be no contemptible force when supplemented by Turkish troops, and would probably suffice for our purpose, for Russia is singularly weak for aggressive purposes, and we doubt if she could cross the Danube with more than 150,000 men; she certainly could not feed them if she did. Indeed, we doubt her being able to bring into Bulgaria more than 100,000 men. Many sneers have been indulged in at the expense of the Turks, but they fought well under Omar Pacha, especially when led by British officers, and are brave, hardy, temperate, and well armed. We could at a moment's notice give them several hundreds of British officers accustomed to deal with Orientals, and under such we feel sure that they would soon become very effective. Nor should we then be at the end of our resources, for 50,000 good native troops could be easily induced to proceed from India to fight in defence of the Sultan, while at a word we could raise such a conflagration in Central Asia as would throw back the Russians in that part of the world for years. As regards a campaign in European Turkey, we should derive enormous advantages from the command of the sea. By simply taking post at Varna or some other spot on the coast, we should so threaten the flank of Russian advance on the Balkans that they would not dare to pass Shumla. Owing to our defective arrangements, it would be probably several months ere we could place an army in the field, but, on the other hand, Russia could not cross the Danube without considerable delay.

Bishop Dupanloup has caused an extraordinary sensation among the Radical party in France by a pamphlet he has just published, under the title "Où allons nous?" Whither go we? the learned and zealous Pastor asks, of the Members of the Senate, before whom the Higher Education Bill is about to be brought. "I have to deal," he says, "not with serious and earnest observers, but with a light-minded multitude of men distracted or burdened with new and more serious revelations. For the people of these days have neither ideas, theories nor systems; they hate God and dream of war. Not content with denying God and religion, they pursue them relentlessly and wage a war to the knife, to the bitter end. Atheism and materialism hold their heads higher than ever; irreligion and impiety, under every possible form, have taken up arms; nay, they seem to be triumphant. And, what is worse than all, under a most fatal illusion, a number of political men of honest purposes, but trusting more than they ought in institutions that have so often betrayed us, and in their own talent, are loath to see that the religious peril is more nigh and more threatening than ever, and that the social peril necessarily follows the religious." Then the Bishop proceeds to show by facts and texts, that there exists in France a vast and deep conspiracy, which has two objects in view: first, to *unchristianize France*, and secondly, to come all the more surely to the *democratic and social reorganisation of French Society*.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

SINGAPORE, August 31.

On the 19th August, the Montenegrins defeated the Turks at Rutchi. The report has been confirmed. The Turks suffered great loss, having no artillery available during the engagement.

On the 25th August, the Servians and Turks were fighting before Alexnatz. Result indecisive.

Prince Milan has summoned the Consular Body to his palace for the purpose of bringing about a mediation by the Great Powers. In the meantime an armistice is proposed.

A financial crisis has occurred in Portugal. The banks have suspended payment.

The blockade of Dahomey continues. The King is defiant. He threatens to massacre the Europeans in his territory.

LONDON, August 26.

The vessel with the six escaped Fenians from West Australia, arrived at New York on the 10th August. The event caused a great sensation amongst the Irish residents, but no formal reception was given them.

The friends of Lumsden have refused to forfeit the bet of £200. Higgins has proceeded to America to row in the Centennial Regatta. His friends are urged to deposit the stakes for a match between him and Trickett.

Wheat dull. Australian is quoted at 46s to 48s; New Zealand at 43s to 46s.

SYDNEY, September 4.

Over a thousand immigrants arrived at Adelaide on Saturday.

NEW PLYMOUTH, Sept. 4.

The Taranaki footballers are much disappointed at the Canterbury team going past without calling. They have been telegraphed to at Nelson, Taranaki offering to pay their expenses if they will return by the next steamer.

NELSON, Sept. 4.

In the Interprovincial Football Match the Nelson team were overweighted and overmatched altogether. They played well, but Canterbury was far too strong. Canterbury's score was 30, Nelson, none. Two goals were scored; the rest were tries and force-downs. The two teams dine at six.

HOKITIKA, Sept. 4.

There was a terrific gale here last night. Several shop-fronts were blown in, and windows, roofs, and fences were destroyed in all directions.

The Albion, from Sydney, was ordered to proceed to Nelson.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 4.

The names of the members composing the new Ministry are gazetted. The announcement is a confirmation of what has been already telegraphed.

A TERRIBLE POSSIBILITY.

In my last communication I spoke of the insurgent leaders, and unfortunately omitted to mention the name of Golub, who has just gained a not unimportant victory over the Turks near Pebrovatz, on the Bosnian frontier, and thrown back the Turkish line at that point considerably. Golub is not what is called a very popular leader, that is, he has not the dash and élan which some of his comrades have, and which is so much liked by the fierce warlike bands which follow them. His tactics are eminently Fabian. He keeps out of reach in the mountains, but always watching his enemy, and this enforced inaction often for six weeks or two months his men do not like, and desert to other bands. In fact, Golub will not fight till he sees his advantage is certain; and his plans must be well laid, for whenever he does fight he wins, but he never attempts to follow up his victory, and is back into the mountains to renew his old game. In fact, in our prize-ringing his mode of fighting would be called the "getting down" system. He delivers his blow, and never waits for a return. If the telegrams are to be believed which say that some Turkish gun-boats are cruising off Widdin, between that and Negotin, the struggle is entering on quite a new phase. From Widdin it is but a few hours' steaming distance to Belgrade, and the gun-boats, if they have come, either mean to menace that city or to cover the movement of the Turks across the river to invade Servia through Negotin. The latter is, beyond a doubt, Servia's weak point, but still the attempt on it would now be most hazardous, and, if not successful, would mean a fearful disaster for the assailants. The authorities at Belgrade, however, are by no means unaware of the danger to the city from a gun-boat attack. When the Turks gave over the fortress they gave with it large stores of the very heaviest smooth-bore bronze cannon, all 8in. or 10in. calibre, some of them throwing shot of more than 200lb. weight. When I left, about four weeks ago, all the arrangements were complete for mounting these on the river walls of the fortress overlooking the Danube, and the same will be done, or now most likely has been done, on the side which commands the Soane. Still it has not been forgotten that a gun-boat moving quickly is but a small mark, whereas the city, rising like a small mountain at the junction of the two rivers, is a very large one, and that with long-range shells the houses would get the worst of it, and it would be poor consolation for the forts to hold their own while the city was burning behind them. To guard against this eventuality, an extensive system of dynamite torpedoes is being arranged beneath the waters over which the gun-boats must come to do anything effectual. Against a land siege I do not believe in the tenability of Belgrade for more than a few days. It has always been taken from the Karamark dan—once a Turkish cemetery—now a beautiful public garden, but always a steep bluff hill, looking down within a quarter of a mile into the very centre of Belgrade, and in rear of all its fortifications. This hill is to be cut across with breastworks and redoubts, while the summit of Mount

Avolu, 2,500ft. high, and commanding both the roads which lead into Belgrade, is to be heavily fortified. Still, with all these defences, if the Turks get a footing near it on the Servian side of the Danube, Belgrade must fall, as it has not a week's provisions in it, and no means of getting any. I hope, however, and quite believe that the war will never come to this. If it does' and the Servians are driven to the last extremities, they are said to meditate a vengeance which is too bad to speak of in temperate terms. Nevertheless, it is spoken of both by civil and military engineers, who discuss—guardedly, certainly—the means of doing it, the amount it would cost, the time it would require. To explain what I mean, I must digress for a few lines. Every one knows what a broad, deep, and rapid river the Danube is, but it concentrates all its force and fury below the cataracts at a pass called the Iron Gates. Here, opposite the small village of Tichevitzha, it narrows from a width of a mile to about 180 yards wide, and with a depth, as far as can be ascertained from the violence of the current, of from 800 to 1000 fathoms. The mountains on either side of this are very lofty—nearly 5000ft. high—but that on the Austrian side is a thousand feet higher, and on the river side is nearly sheer for about 3000ft. above the torrent. In fact, where it is not perpendicular it rather overhangs the water. When there is a very low Danube the sharp, craggy points of subaqueous rocks begin to show themselves above water, and between these the passage is most narrow, winding, and shallow, and, in fact, can only be passed by steamers specially built for the purpose, of light draught of water, four paddle-wheels, and immense power. At the break up of last winter the floating ice jammed among these crags, the waters backed up, laying all the Banatt and vast tracts of Hungary under water. Such a deluge was never known; and whether it was the hideous ruin which this caused put it into the heads of the insurgents I do not know—all I do know is, that the blowing up of the precipice of Mount Scieiber (the Austrian side) would bring down many million of tons of rock across the Iron Gates, and long before the obstruction could be removed a vast part of Eastern Europe would be turned into an inland lake. I cannot, however, believe that such an atrocity will be attempted. I only say that I know it is thought of. How Austria can remain idle in the face of this stupendous danger is inexplicable. She might avert it by mooring two gun-boats under the cliff; but then they must be strongly moored; and it will show how far the discussion of the plan has gone when even this eventuality has been considered, and how floating down torpedoes with the stream against them would at once get rid of their surveillance. Even the very extent of the T-shaped mine has been spoken of to me. I have told nearly all I know without excuse or exaggeration, and without any breach of confidence. I am sorry to see that Prince Karageorgevitch has appeared upon the scene of strife, for I have seen enough behind the scenes to know that his advent bodes no good to Prince Milan.—Bombay C. Examiner.

HOME AGAIN.

THE following anecdote, which is strictly true, was related to our correspondent a few days since by a very prominent and highly respected railroad official, and is based on facts contained in a letter received a short time since by Dan McCawley, at Leona, Kan.

Some time ago Mr. McCawley's father, who resides at Flat Rock, Seneca county, O., shipped a full-blooded shepherd dog by express to his son at Leona, Kan. In due time the dog arrived at his destination, and was conveyed in a wagon to Mr. McC's house, two miles from that place, where he was tied up in the barn to prevent his straying. The idea that on the following morning the dog would turn up missing never entered the head of friend Mac, and his astonishment may be imagined when he discovered, shortly after breakfast, that the dog had broken away and left for parts unknown.

The loss was deeply felt by all the family, and steps were at once taken to discover the whereabouts of the animal; but all their efforts proved unsuccessful, and the disappearance remained a mystery for nearly four weeks; indeed, no clue whatever could be obtained as to whether he had wandered, or, if stolen, who the thief was. So, after making many unsuccessful attempts to discover him, Mac concluded it was a mystery too deep for solution, and resolved to quit the search, at the same time vowing dire vengeance against whosoever should have stolen his valuable present, provided the thief was ever detected.

The disappearance occasioned surprise and comment, and created a nine day's wonder, but is hardly possible to imagine how much more surprise and astonishment were felt by Mac and his family on receipt of the following intelligence contained in a letter from Mac's father, written about four months after the disappearance of the dog.

In this letter he informed his son that twenty-two days after the day on which the dog was received at the express office at Leona, he appeared at his old home in Flat Rock, Ohio; or, in other words, that the dog, guided by his instinct, had travelled nine hundred miles in twenty-two days. The most astonishing circumstance connected with this anecdote is that the dog was conveyed the entire distance from Ohio to Kansas on his outward journey in an express car, and how in the world he ever found his way back on foot is a mystery which only that dog can solve. That he had travelled the entire distance was apparent by the condition he was in when he reached his old home, being footsore, nearly starved, and badly used up.—St. Joseph Herald.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot with a view to having public abattoirs established in the neighborhood of Dunedin. As the want of such an institution is pressing, and the cause of much inconvenience, it is to be hoped that the motion will terminate successfully.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

BBROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

WANTED, for St Thomas of Aquin Roman Catholic boys school, Thames, Catholic teacher holding first-class certificate. Applications stating terms, accompanied with testimonials, addressed Rev. S. Chastagnon, Thames.

WANTED, a situation by a Catholic Teacher. Address, Schoolmistress, TABLET Office.

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

N O T I C E .

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

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

S U B S C R I P T I O N S TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Sheedy (second subscription)	2	0	0
Mr. Colomb	1	0	0

FOR IMPROVEMENTS AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

Mr. M. Murphy	5	0	0
Mr. D. W. Woods	2	2	0

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending September 7, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. O'Connell, Hyde to Nov. 22, 1876	2	0	0
" John Farrell, St. Kilda, to Jan. 3, 1877	1	5	0
" T. Fox, Switzer's, to March 5, 1876	0	12	6
" J. Cullen, Akaroa, to Sept. 27, 1876	1	5	0
" J. Barry, Napier, to July 24, 1876	1	5	0
" Peters, Napier, to March 1st, 1877	0	12	6
" J. A. Smith, Manawatu, Sept. 1, 1877	1	5	0
" J. Hays, Gillespie's, to Oct. 7, 1876	1	0	0
" M. Twohy, per Rev. Father Petit Jean	1	5	0
" P. Sheridan, Wellington, to Oct. 11, 1876	1	0	0
" Henry, Wellington, to Nov. 7, 1876	1	0	0
" R. Fuller, Port Chalmers, to Jan. 31st, 1876	1	0	0
" E. Kirk, Dunedin, to Aug. 29, 1876	0	12	6

DIED.

O'SULLIVAN.—On the 12th of August, at his residence, Lislealane, Mount Pleasant, Marlborough, Mr. John O'Sullivan, sen., late Inspector of Public Works for the Marlborough Provincial Government.—R.I.P.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

IGNORANT AND INCORRIGIBLE.

SOME hopeful who knows where Tapanui is, has lately visited New Mexico, has written about his travels, and the Otago 'Daily Times' has had the good taste and justice to publish his blasphemies against the Catholic Church, and even common decency! A more truculent, lying, and indecent attack on the venerable Church of God and genuine history, than this made by "An Old Otago Settler," we have not read for a long time. The man must be an ignoramus as well as a demented bigot.

It will be necessary for us to transfer some of this writer's nonsense and contradictions to our pages, in order that our readers may see a specimen of "An Old Otago Settler," and that we may be enabled to deal with him as

he deserves. But before doing so, we beg to apologise for doing so, and to plead as our excuse, absolute necessity. Writing of certain people whom he came across in New Mexico, this "Old Otago Settler" says, "Although they lie, and steal, and cut throats like blazes, they are yet very good Catholics, and even go to the length of suicide, in some cases, in order to do God service." If these men are such as they are described by "An Old Otago Settler," which we doubt very much, instead of being very good Catholics, they are not Catholics at all. And that any old settler who ever resided in Otago could have been capable of writing such a monstrous falsehood, we could not have believed, nor would we even now believe it, had we not the authority of the 'Otago Daily Times' for saying that this atrocity was really written by "An Old Otago Settler."

Here, again, are a few more specimens of the truthfulness and accuracy of information of "An Old Otago Settler." "How one's blood boils at a system which has subjected the human body and mind to so many dreadful sufferings. . . . I have never seen a more degraded and superstitious lot of people than the Spanish Mexican races in their western territories." Indeed! "An Old Otago Settler" then cannot have travelled much in England and Scotland. Had he done so, or if having done so, had he chosen to speak truly, he would have met with thousands in happy England and thrifty Scotland, as they are called, who, in brutality to helpless women and children, in besotted drunkenness, and in profound and amazing ignorance, are immeasurably lower and more degraded than even the Spanish Mexicans in their western territories. We are no apologists of their crimes or faults; but they cannot be charged with mutilating and murdering women and children with their fists and their feet, with brutalising themselves with intoxicating drink, with ignorance as to the name of Christ, or even of the sovereign who rules over them, as has been proved to have been the case in innumerable instances in England, where the people have not been "subjected to the influence of the Catholic Church for ages." "An Old Otago Settler" does not charge the western Mexicans with these or such enormous crimes, and from his not having done so, we may rest assured he could not. In what then has their great crime consisted? In an exaggerated superstition which the Catholic Church condemns, and into which they have fallen, not because they have been for ages subjected to the influence of the Catholic Church, as this shallow or malicious "Old Otago Settler" would have us believe, but precisely because they have for generations been withdrawn almost altogether from her benign influence by liberal and revolutionary governments, whose one great object has been throughout to destroy the Catholic Church, and blot out, if possible, even the name of Christ.

Again, "An Old Otago Settler" gravely tells us that "the Church has had absolute dominion for ages in Spanish America. The Church has had the biggest share of the people's earnings, and their education entirely in its hands, and what is the result? In South America, in Central and North America, the same story as in Italy, Spain, and Ireland—the masses debased and ignorant of the commonest laws of their being; turbulent, unruly, given to lying and assassination, rebelling against both Church and State." This is truculent and reckless writing with a vengeance. This "Old Otago Settler" knows so little of the subject on which he undertakes to write, that he hesitates not to state, as a fact, that which is notoriously untrue, as testified in all histories, except such as have been composed for the use of schools in England and Scotland to help on the spread of genuine education! This "Old Otago Settler" seems never to have read the story of *Las Casas*, and the other innumerable Catholic ecclesiastics who, through long years of weary conflict, battled for the rights of the Indians and the privilege of teaching them Christianity, against the greed and tyranny of godless colonists, or the apathy-ignorance, and sometimes the direct opposition of a distant government which was throughout engaged in thwarting the Holy See, and which put the climax on its iniquities by banishing their most able and devoted teachers. Neither does this "Old Otago Settler" seem to know anything of the action of Mexican governments for the last fifty years—how often these have banished bishops and priests, confiscated the property of the Church, left entire districts for years without pastors, and obstructed in every way, the action of the Holy See, as is done at present in Protestant Germany. He was probably too much engaged up at Tapanui, with his sheep and his bullocks, to attend to such

things; but then, if so, he should not have undertaken to enlighten the erudite and equitable 'Otago Daily Times,' and through its columns the bucolic mind of Otago.

But if his squatting occupations in and about Tapanui might be pleaded in extenuation of "An Old Otago Settler's" ignorance of Mexican and American affairs generally, these can be hardly adduced as an excuse for saying that the Catholic Church has had the education of the people entirely in her hands in Ireland for ages, and that as in other Catholic nations the masses in Ireland are "debased, turbulent, unruly, given to lying and assassination, rebelling both against Church and State." Why, so far from the Catholic Church having had absolute control of the education of the people in Ireland for ages, the fact is, she has had no control, except such as she obtained in spite of laws imposed upon her by England and Scotland, which made the education of her people a crime of *High Treason* against the state. In the second place the mass of the Irish people are not and never were as degraded as the mass of the English people, nor are they given to lying and assassination to nearly the same extent as the English masses, notwithstanding the efforts made through ages by a vile civil government to render them both liars and assassins.

Then as to the loyalty of the Irish to both Church and State, who but a besotted bigot would deny it. This brave and chivalrous people have proved their devoted loyalty to the Church, by suffering the loss of everything the world values rather than be disloyal to her—wealth, liberty, harder still education, and hardest of all even life itself. Only think of the outrageous folly of the man who charges the masses of Ireland with rebelling against the Church. And what shall we say of the charge of disloyalty of the Irish masses against the state? Against what legitimate government have they ever rebelled? Have the Irish people ever dethroned and put their king to death, like the English? Have they ever been guilty of the unutterable sordid baseness of selling their king into the hands of those Englishmen who thirsted for his blood for the paltry consideration of a few hundred thousand pounds, like the Scotch? No never, but on the contrary, as became loyal and true men, they sacrificed their all and fought to the death for their legitimate sovereigns, even though these had persecuted them, and refused them liberty of conscience.

This is strong writing, but it is true, and the conduct of the 'Daily Times' in publishing these most untrue, unjust and calumnious charges against the Catholic Church has made it necessary. If anti-Catholic writers and periodicals choose to continue to calumniate the Catholic Church, they must not be surprised, nor can they justly complain, if Catholic writers give back some hard knocks, and in legitimate self-defence avail themselves of the facts of genuine history, which are not creditable or pleasing to their opponents.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

MANY rulers, ancient and modern, are regarded by Catholics with an interest quite separate from that arising from the general history of their lives, and which is secured to them by the line of conduct that they have observed with respect to the Church or certain of her members. Amongst these, one of the most remarkable in our own times was the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia. This Prince had certainly been endowed by nature with many excellent qualities, but, as it might justly have been expected, the peculiar position in which he was placed preyed upon his disposition, so that they who had known him at the beginning of his reign and who saw him towards its close, deplored the evil change that despotic power had worked in him. But, in whatever other regard he might have deteriorated, it is much to his credit, and is to us a convincing proof of the existence of the good qualities which he was said to possess, that the latter part of his reign was less distinguished by ill-treatment of his Catholic subjects than its commencement had been.

The favorable change was brought about by the Czar's interview with the Sovereign Pontiff GREGORY XVI. NICHOLAS went to Rome bearing the reputation of having been a persecutor of the Catholics of his empire, as indeed one so famed for his fanatical attachment to the heresy of which he was acknowledged head could hardly fail to be, and there he was admitted to an interview with the POPE. Of what took place during this interview there is no record; but that something deeply impressive was spoken by the POPE there can be no doubt, for, if by nothing else, this

is certified to by the different appearance of NICHOLAS as he entered the Pontifical Palace, from that borne by him as he went out from the presence of Pope GREGORY, and of which Cardinal WISEMAN has given us a spirited description.—"He had entered" says the CARDINAL, "with his usual firm and royal aspect, grand as it was, with statue-like features, stately frame, and martial bearing; free and at his ease, with gracious looks, and condescending gestures of salutation. So he passed through the long suite of ante-rooms, the Imperial Eagle, glossy, fiery, 'with plumes unruffled, and with eye unquenched,' in all the glory of pinions which no flight had ever wearied, of beak and talon which no prey had yet resisted. He came forth again, with head uncovered, and hair, if it can be said of man, dishevelled; haggard and pale, looking as though in an hour he had passed through the condensation of a protracted fever; taking long strides, with stooping shoulders, unobservant, unsaluting: he waited not for his carriage to come to the foot of the stairs, but rushed out into the outer court, and hurried away from, apparently, the scene of a discomfiture. It was the eagle dragged from his eyrie among the clefts in the rocks, 'from his nest among the stars,' his feathers crumpled, and his eye quelled by a power till then despised."

After this interview the Czar's method of dealing with his Catholic subjects became much milder, and although we cannot remove his memory from its place in the grim ranks occupied by those of the persecutors of the Church who have passed to their account at the terrible tribunal of God, still we cannot help looking with a special interest on one so evidently open to just remonstrance, and capable of being benefitted by it notwithstanding his irresponsible position, and the habits of his life.

But with NICHOLAS, even the little grace thus granted seems to have passed away, for the government of his son has been from the beginning a scene of fierce persecution. It is hard to know what may be the true character of Sovereigns who are still living; we have heard it said of ALEXANDER that he is mild and peaceable, but certain events of his reign seem loudly to contradict such a reputation. Perhaps the mildness and peace of his disposition are reserved for those whom he fears; they have certainly not been shown towards the Poles, who have felt his rule to be indeed of iron. And if we are now to see him act the part of defender of the oppressed, we shall be compelled to attribute his doing so to anything rather than to genuine philanthropy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Friday evening last a meeting was held in the Forbury school-house, for the purpose of considering "the present political crisis and the future of Otago." Mr. N. Moloney, Mayor of South Dunedin, occupied the chair. The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously—(1) "That this meeting expresses its approval of the motion tabled in the Assembly by Mr. Macandrew, as it affords to the Colonial Government a fair and constitutional means for ascertaining and giving effect to the will of the people of Otago as to the form and mode of Government by which they should be regulated." (2) "That any form of government forced upon the people against their will may be justifiably resisted; and that, while approving of the services of Mr. Seaton, the representative for the district in the General Assembly, this meeting is of opinion that, if the majority of the members representing this Province should decide to retire from the General Assembly, he be recommended to act promptly with such members in retiring from the House." (3) "That this meeting appoint a Committee of the following gentlemen: Messrs Halligan, M'Indoe, Barrowman, Moloney, Naumann, Carey, M'Intyre, Jones, and Eager, to insure prompt action with other districts should emergencies arise, provided such action be in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions just carried." The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

The 'Brisbane Telegraph,' of the 31st July, says of the New Zealand Insurance Co.:—"This enterprising company has just completed the purchase of a Queen street section, whereon it intends to erect some handsome buildings, part of which is to be used for the offices of the company. Since it came amongst us, the New Zealand Company has distinguished itself for its bold and business-like method of dealing with the public; and, in consequence, it has been highly successful in obtaining their support. As additional proof of the high value of land in Queen street, the transaction in question is noteworthy. The frontage is sixty feet by a depth of about 140 feet, and the price paid was £5,000—equal to nearly £83 per foot. This price, considering the situation of the land, may be considered satisfactory."

MR. JOHN O'SULLIVAN, an old and much respected resident of Picton, died in that town on August 12th last. Mr. O'Sullivan had for many years occupied a position of responsibility and importance under the Provincial Government of Marlborough, the duties of which he fulfilled with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself. He was a warm-hearted Irishman, a fervent Catholic,

and the cause of total abstinence found in him a supporter of long standing; he, at the time of his death, having been an abstainer for thirty-three years.

We understand that steps are being taken for the enlargement of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin. The organ is to be removed to the side porch, and the space thus obtained will be fitted up so as to serve for the accommodation of about 800 persons.

The quarterly meeting—H.A.C.B.S.—was held in the South Australian Hall on Monday evening, when an unusually large muster of members took place. The items for consideration were numerous and important, but owing to what we must term very bad management on the part of officers, the all important question of the evening was kept back till the last. The discussion hardly commencing before members had to call attention to the hour of closing. A special meeting, however, is called for Monday evening next, when the entire evening will be devoted to the discussion on the District resolutions.

We regret to find that our respected fellow-townsmen, Mr. Michael Connellan, has been victimised in an most unpleasant manner. It seems that a few days since, a child of about 10 years of age was hired as nurse girl in the family of the gentleman in question. On Monday evening last, this girl suddenly disappeared, and it was then found that she had robbed her employer to the extent of £17. The police having been informed of the matter, proceeded at once to the house of the child's mother, where part of the money was recovered from the runaway, who acknowledged her theft. She was brought up at the City Police Court on Tuesday, but was admitted to bail, on the understanding that she would appear next week to be dealt with.

MANY of our readers will learn with pleasure that Mr. Michael Murphy has determined to become once more resident in Dunedin. Mr. Murphy has purchased the Glasgow Arms Hotel in Princes street, which, when it has undergone the improvements that are about to be made in it, and when it is conducted with the ability and liberality for which the gentleman to whom we refer has long been distinguished, will be an establishment that will rank second to none in New Zealand.

THE 'Border Post' writes on the gold mining statistics of Victoria, and upon the matter in the following somewhat startling light:—"If the 41,717 miners of Victoria were paid at the rate of a shilling an hour—lumpers and other hard-working men never get less—then their yearly earnings would amount to £5 206,282 12s., which, if added to the cost of machinery, working expenses, casualties, and other items as above given—£1,128,139 2s. 4d.—shows that £5,344,411 14s. 4d. was expended in Victoria during the year 1875 to raise £4,111,602 8s. worth of gold. Thus the national wealth of Victoria suffered through mining avocations during the year 1875 to the extent of £2,233,809 6s. 4d. If we were to calculate more closely, and include the cost of candles, horseflesh, legal and many other incidental expenses, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the national loss last year amounted to £3,000,000. Considering the loss of lives, the widows, the orphans, and the cripples, it is just a question whether the discovery of gold in Victoria has not been the greatest curse that could befall any new country."

THE 'Bendigo Independent' says the return of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy by an overwhelming majority for North Gippsland must be regarded as a serious blow and great discouragement to the present Administration.

We observe that Mesdames H. and B. Brownlie have established agencies in Paris and other European cities, famous as centres of fashion, whence they are supplied constantly with articles for the wear of ladies and children, of elegant make and excellent material.

THE Princess Theatre will be opened on Saturday evening under the able management of Messrs. Steele and Keogh. These gentlemen, who have deserved so well of the Dunedin public, have secured for this occasion, and a short ensuing season, the services of Little Nell, the Californian Diamond, an actress and vocalist of sparkling talent and remarkable originality.

CORPUS CHRISTI IN MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the 'Pilot.'

SIR,—In perhaps no part of the Christian world was the feast of Corpus Christi celebrated with more pomp and solemnity than it was on that day in Montreal. Among all the nations of the earth the Canadians alone escort in triumph the Blessed Sacrament through their cities in triumph, and to their honor be it said that they considered this right more sacred than even that of liberty, since, in the treaty between the Canadians and the English, there exists a clause to the effect that on the first Sunday after Corpus Christi the Catholics have throughout the city full right of way, and that those who take part in the procession receive the protection of the civil authorities. Hence it is not surprising that the people turn out in great numbers to take part in it, for one feels secure from the taunts and jeers, aye, and even insults, that would be offered in many of our American cities on such an occasion.

At nine o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the procession, not less than ten thousand persons were standing patiently in line, some with heads uncovered and reading their prayer-books, while others slowly told their beads, as if shut up in their room with naught to disturb them. A few minutes after nine o'clock the large bell of Notre Dame tower gave warning to the city that the Sacred Host was leaving the church, and immediately all heads were uncovered, and the bands, which accompanied the schools and colleges of the city, began playing joyous strains. The ostensorium, containing the Blessed Sacrament, was borne by his Lordship, Bishop Faber, who walked beneath a magnificent canopy, which was carried by eight men. Around the canopy were acolytes bearing incense and lighted tapers, while in front and behind walked a large number of clergy, who chanted hymns appropriate to the occasion. After leaving the front of the parish church, the procession passed through the principal streets of the city; and it is worthy of notice to remark that at various points of the streets beautiful arches were erected, tastefully decorated, bearing such

inscriptions as "En passant, O Jesus, Benissez vos enfants," and the like.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given on one of the squares, and during this time all knelt along the line of the procession. This scene was very striking, and naught, beside the solemn intonation of the "Tantum Ergo," or the slow chime of a neighboring tower bell, was heard to mar the awful silence of the moment. After Benediction the procession returned by a circuitous route to the church, where again Benediction was given.

For an American the above scene was wonderfully striking; and one can scarce refrain from saying that surely a country is blessed where such humble faith is shown, and where the name of Christ is thus triumphantly praised.

AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

OUR COLORED BROTHERS.

(From the 'New York World'.)

MR. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, who is a full-blooded negro, a university graduate and the head of a prominent educational institution in Liberia, contributes to an English magazine a remarkable article on "Christianity and the Negro Race," a companion piece to his "Mahometanism and the Negro Race," published last fall. In his introductory recital of facts connected with the history of American slavery, he recalls the slave-holding record of Penn, Whitefield and Edwards, the careful training of generations of Puritan or Huguenot descent in the belief of the God given right of enslaving the negro, and the teaching of the negro himself by Christian divines of all shades of opinion, of the duty of submission. He received the Gospel travestied and diluted, and his morality grew all awry. Since the civil war and the abolition of slavery, social and moral progress has been made, though necessarily it has been slow, mainly because the negro is taught not to be himself, but to imitate some one else, to copy the white man.

From the general introduction, Mr. Blyden passes on to discuss a question in which Americans will take a special interest—the relative claims of the Catholic and Protestant churches to the respect and allegiance of the negro. The text is the article published in the 'Independent' by Bishop John M. Brown, of the African M. E. Church, warning the colored people against the aggressions upon their ranks of the Roman Catholics, and the reply of George T. Downing controverting the Bishop's position. Mr. Blyden's comments are marked by frankness, acuteness and ampleness of information. He does not believe that the thoughtful and cultivated negro can read history without being compelled irresistibly to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude his race owes to the Catholic Church. The only Christian negroes that freed themselves and maintained their position as freemen—the Haytiens—were Catholics, and, "the greatest negro the Christian world has yet produced—Louis L'Ouverture"—was also a Catholic. Rome has canonized many negroes, male and female, but Protestantism has no colored saint. A negro in the sixteenth century rose to be Professor of Latin and Greek in the schools attached to the cathedral of Granada, and married a lady of that city, who erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral; in what Protestant university has a negro been tolerated? Benjamin Bannoker, says Mr. Blyden, is the most distinguished negro produced by a Protestant country, and the only literary recognition he ever received was in an appreciative letter from Jefferson, a reputed infidel. All the historians of Brazil extol the name of Henry Diaz, the negro general. Borros, the Portuguese historian, rates the negroes as soldiers, as preferable to the Swiss. The blacks vied with the French in the defence of Guadaloupe and Martinique. When, on the other hand, has there ever been a negro general in a Protestant army, or have Protestant negro soldiers proved as efficient? In 1872 Martinique sent as her delegate to the French National Assembly, a negro, M. Pory Papy; if the British colonies were represented in the House of Commons, would the people of Jamaica or Barbadoes do as much? When in the Episcopal convention held in this city in 1874 it was decided to consecrate a negro Bishop of Hayti, the English Bishop of Jamaica, Dr. Courtenay, dissented, alleging that after two hundred years of residence in Christian Jamaica and forty years of freedom, the island had not yet produced a priest of purely African race, that "no negro in holy orders could command that respect in Jamaica which a white priest could command."

Under Protestant rule, Mr. Blyden concludes, the negro is kept in such a state of tutelage and irresponsibility that he can scarcely fail to be constantly dependent, and therefore in an emergency, useless. He had in his previous essay shown that, as compared with Mahometanism, which admitted the negro as equal, educated him and conferred responsibilities on him, the same thing was true of Christianity. He finally notes that as a rule the truest friends of the negro among Christians have been found outside of the orthodox denominations. Channing, Parker, Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, Longfellow, all were Unitarians, and the most constant and uncompromising defender of the colored man in England has been the godless Westminster 'Review.'

"Save us from a state concert!" may well be the prayer of professional vocalists in England. Two state concerts are generally given during the season at Buckingham Palace—one by English artists and the other by Italian artists. An artist can hardly refuse to appear before the court when called upon to do so, but privately he or she cannot do so with much of a will. No matter what elevated position they may occupy in the musical world, the royal remuneration for their services on these occasions is 10 guineas. Just imagine persons like Patti and Nilsson being required to accept such a paltry sum as this! Every time Nilsson appears at Drury Lane she receives 200 guineas, and Patti's nightly receipts are something more. The public evidently attach more value to music than the managers of the royal household of England. What a contrast to the encouragement given to music by monarchs of old Catholic times!—"Universe."

"WHAT ARE PAPAL BULLS?"

The term bull is derived from the Latin, in which its primary signification must be sought. The Latin word *bulia* originally meant a bubble in the water, then it came to be applied to the head of a nail, a stud, embossing, or anything small that was rounded by art, at length it was used to designate the amulet in the shape of a heart suspended from the neck of the boys of pagan Rome till, when at the age of seventeen, they passed from under the care of tutors, assumed the toga virilis, or outer garment worn in public by their countrymen, when the bulla was consecrated to the lares or household gods, and the youth was declared a man. Finally, similarity of form caused the term to be applied to the seal attached to the edicts of the Emperors, and from this to those of the Popes; and by a gradual and natural process it came in the end to signify the document itself which it accompanied. Papal documents receive different names, according to the nature and importance of the matters of which they treat, the principal being Bulls, Briefs, and Rescripts. The first named are the most important documents. Among these are to be reckoned those convoking councils, and approving and promulgating decrees; erecting new sees, and appointing bishops; canonizing saints, condemning heresies, and in short, making known or confirming whatever may require the special exercise of Apostolic authority. A Brief, although of equal authority, is not prepared and sent, or expedited with the same solemnity as a Bull. The Brief, too is sealed with red wax stamped with the Ring of the Fisherman; while the seal of the Bull, on the contrary, is either of lead or gold. But the word seal, let it be observed, has here a meaning different from that usually attached to the word in our language; and signifies something entirely separate from the document, and attached to it by a tie of some kind. The custom of using a leaden seal, or bulla, has come from the Roman Emperors, and, in Papal documents, can be traced back to the pontificate of St. Gregory I., or the Great. Bulls are of various kinds. There are those in *forma gratiosa*, which confer a favor upon the person in whose behalf they are expedited. The seal, or bulla, of these are attached to them by a red or yellow silk ribbon or tie. Other Bulls are in *forma rigorosa*, which relate to the administration of Justice; and these have the seals attached by a hempen tie. Besides these there are Consistorial Bulls, which are prepared by the consistory, or council of Cardinals. The material on which the Bull is written is coarse parchment. The language, of course, is Latin. The opening salutation of the Bull is also peculiar, and begins with the name of the Pope, but without his number, should there have been others of the same name, and adds the word "Bishop," with the sub-title, "Servant of the Servants of God"—*Servus servorum Dei*. The latter title was first adopted by St. Gregory the Great to rebuke the pride of certain Eastern Patriarchs, particularly those of Constantinople and Alexandria, who arrogated to themselves the title of Universal Patriarchs or Universal Bishops, an assertion which the Pope condemned. After the opening words follows the phrase, "For a perpetual remembrance"—*Ad perpetuam rei memoriam*—or the salutation, "Health and Apostolic Benediction in the Lord"—*In Domino salutem et apostolicam benedictionem*. They are not as a rule signed by the Pope; but those called Consistorial Bulls are signed by a Cardinal, and the others merely by the Secretary commissioned by prepare them. The publication is entrusted to the Apostolic Chancery. Bulls are quoted by the words with which they begin. Thus the one promulgating the decree of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary is known as the Bull *Ineffabilis Deus*; and that convoking the Vatican Council, as the *Aeterni Patris*.

DARWIN AND HAUGHTON.

We chronicled two days ago a joyful discovery said to have been made by the Darwinians in the clay of Prince Edward's Island; nothing less than the remains of a fossil man with a palpable tail. Lest those who are ignorantly eloquent on the doctrine of evolution, and talk wisely of the origin of species, should be unduly elate over their new "find," it is well that we should notice something which has been said on the other side of the question. In Dublin the other night Dr. Haughton, the secretary to the local Zoological Gardens, roundly declared that the *soi-disant* philosophy of the Darwinians was false, and their enlightened inquiry but another name for arrogant scepticism. More than that, the learned professor undertook to prove it by the logic of fact, appealing to his knowledge of natural history in corroboration of his view. He stated that all the inscriptions on the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments showed that the goose that Rameses ate for his dinner was identical with the goose of the present day. They had mummies of cats which were 5,000 years old, and anatomists had found that during all these years they had not varied in a single respect. Geology was opposed to Mr. Darwin, too; for monkeys found in the fossil strata were as perfect monkeys as those now roaming in the forests of Africa, and human skulls that had hitherto been found quite did away with the theory that there were intermediate classes between man and the ape. Animals in the same species would differ from each other, but it could be proved that all were derived from one stock; dogs were various in shape, but their ancestry could be traced to the wolf. There were no dogs in Australia, but a short time after it had been colonised a lot of dogs were brought there which ran wild, and they are now dingoes, resembling wolves. The dingo not merely looks like the wolf, but his moral nature is like the wolf's. The different races of men on the surface of the globe differ from each other much less than the races of dogs. Therefore, if it can be shown that dogs are derived from a common ancestor, there can be no difficulty in proving that man came from a common stock. The pigeon, on which Mr. Darwin relied, is another example, but Mr. Darwin was never able to

produce anything from it but a pigeon. A rook pigeon can be made into a tumbler or a fantail; but let them go wild, and they will become rook pigeons again. By a party of reasoning, the child of a civilised man let loose in the wilderness ought to revert in the course of a few generations to a man with a tail, if that were his original condition; but, unfortunately for Mr. Darwin, though wild men are sometimes found, men even with a rudiment of a tail have never yet been discovered.—'Standard.'

A MONUMENT TO MGR. DARBOY LATE ARCH-BISHOP OF PARIS.

Translated for the 'Freeman's Journal.'

[For an excellent account of the murder of Mgr. Darboy and the hostages, see 'Freeman's Journal' of March 29, 1873.]

It was on the 24th of May, 1871, at seven o'clock in the evening, that Mgr. Darboy fell riddled with bullets from the murderers of La Roquette, and this event is now commemorated by the religious authorities of France, by the erection of a monument to the distinguished victim, in the Cathedral of Paris.

This monument ordered by the State, is a marble statue, above life size, representing the Prelate at the very moment of the execution of the hostages. It is to the chisel of M. Bonnassieux, author of the *Lacordaire* of Flavigny, and of the *Notre Dame de France* of Puy, that the work has been entrusted, and never, perhaps, has that skilful artist performed a more touching and more complete work of art.

The Archbishop is standing with the Cross upon his breast, close to the fatal wall along which the prisoners were ranged. At the first fire all the hostages fell except the Archbishop, who remained standing with the bullets in his side. It is this supreme moment, between life and death, or rather when the hand of death was already upon him, that the artist has seized for his statue. The head is superb in Christian expression and ideal. One detects the paleness, and the contractions of suffering, controlled by a loftier and melancholy serenity which overspreads the whole countenance.

On the right side, and just above the waist, is seen the wound made by the ball which has already struck the victim. The Archbishop droops, but before receiving the last shot, he raises his right hand, bearing the ring of his union with the Church of Paris, to bless his murderers. This is not, as might be supposed, a mere inspiration of the artist, it is the precise expression of the Archbishop's last gesture. He raises his mutilated right hand, two fingers of which had been broken by the first discharge, and with a sublime expression of countenance forgives and blesses his assassins.

The situation is extremely dramatic, and it is impossible to contemplate it without being deeply affected. The exalted sentiments which light up the Prelate's countenance give him an incomparable moral beauty. From the mild, sad look of the Archbishop to the superhuman calmness which pervades his features, we can understand that the sacrifice of life is accomplished, and that there now remains nothing of him but the martyr. The soul beams forth from this marble, it enlarges and idealises it. It is a transfigured Darboy that meets the gaze of the spectator, such as he must have been at that supreme moment, detached from all earthly illusions and resigned to the divine will.

Born on the 16th of January, at Fays-Billot, in the Haute-Marne, Mgr. Darboy was fifty-eight years of age when his earthly career came to a close. After having performed the duties of Professor in the Grand Seminaire of Langres, he went to Paris in 1845, where he was summoned by Mgr. Affre.

Mgr. Affre and Mgr. Darboy! What a mysterious affinity!—what a strange coincidence! One was doomed to the barricades of June, 1848, the other to the massacre of la Roquette in 1871; both victims of civil strife.

Here is another curious and truly characteristic incident. Mgr. Darboy had written a history of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which is a beautiful specimen of style and erudition. Some time after the publication of this work, and being already invested with the episcopal dignity, he received a precious gift; he was presented with the pastoral cross of the holy Pontiff, whose combats and heroic death he had described in his work. On receiving this relic of St. Thomas of Canterbury, he said with deep emotion: "I accept the augury as Archbishop and as martyr!"

The augury was realised on the evening of May 24, 1871, when after fifty days of suffering and imprisonment, Mgr. Darboy, arm in arm with President Bonjean, walked calmly to the place of execution. Justice leaning upon Religion, the Law leaning upon Mercy!

The New York 'Church Union,' a Protestant paper, furnishes us with the following information in regard to China. It shows, to its great regret, that "Rome" has adopted a more effective mode of making converts than that of Protestant missionaries, who rely on distributing the Bible among the civilised Mongolians:—"A cathedral is in process of erection at Canton, which is to cost \$3,000,000. It is reported that another, quite as magnificent and costly, is to be erected at Peking, and churches are springing up in nearly every important city in China. Rome takes a long look ahead. She is educating for the future. Foundlings are picked up by the hundred and thousand; poor parents sell their children for a trifle, parting with them that they may be educated to be priests. A few years hence these foundlings will be traversing the hills and valleys, stopping at every village, and establishing schools, and promoting the cause of the Church. A gentleman who has travelled through several of the Provinces dressed as a Chinaman, and who has thus enjoyed excellent opportunities for observation, is of the opinion that at least 90 per cent. of the missionary effort in China is by the Catholics."

THE FAILINGS OF ABDUL AZIZ.

A FRENCHMAN is sending strange correspondence from Constantinople to Paris, to show up the extravagance of the old Sultan. He had, says this correspondent who is named Wæstyne, seven hundred cooks, who served up to him at each repast thirty kinds of *pilaffs* that he scarcely touched, and would frequently throw in the faces of his attendants for the least cause. Aziz was very violent, and would thrash even his Grand Viziers. They could only soothe his ire by promising him money; and *apropos* to silver, here is what was found in his palaces. First, jewels estimated at twenty-four millions; then obligations or shares representing a value of eleven millions; and, finally, a hundred and three millions in gold. Recollect, these millions are in francs. M. de Wæstyne says the new ships ordered in England have been sold to the British Government. Ironclads were a hobby with the late Sultan, and he loved to look at them out of the window. But the French correspondent gives a deplorable account of the ignorance of the Turks in seamanship, and tells a story in proof, which I imagine I have read somewhere before, besides in the tale of "Barney O'Riordan, the Navigator." Still a good thing may be once repeated in translation. "The Sultan was so proud of his new fleet that he ordered one of his captains to take an ironclad into the English waters. As long as the captain commanded the venturesome ship in the Mediterranean, all went well. They hugged the coasts, and pilots were always available. But when once Gibraltar was left behind matters changed. The last pilot, however, said to the captain who had privately intimated to him his embarrassment—'Follow that ship you see before you; it is going to England. Yours is a better sailer than she is, so you need only slacken speed and keep her in view.' The pilot left him, and the captain followed his advice, and never troubled his head about compass or bearings. All went well till night, which came on dark and foggy. But at dawn they saw the smoke of a steamer, which they considered must be the guide of yesterday, and they stuck more closely than ever to her, following her lights each night. One day passed, two days passed, then four, then eight. Land was no longer anywhere visible, but the guiding steamer was ever in front. 'Faith!' said the Turkish captain, 'I never thought England was so far off.' At last, on the twelfth day, they entered an immense port, and some custom-house officers came out and were received on board the Turkish man-of-war—'What brought you here?' said one of them bluntly to the captain in English. 'I came to present the homages of the Sultan to your Queen.' 'What Queen?' 'Queen Victoria; am I not in England?' 'I guess not, stranger; you are in New York.'

SANCTUARY OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE, MEXICO.

WHAT Our Lady of Loretto has been to Italy; Our Lady of Fourviers, La Salette, Lourdes, to France; Our Lady of Foye and Halle to Belgium; Our Lady of Navan and Trim to Ireland, Our Lady of Guadalupe is to our neighboring republic, Mexico.

The Blessed Virgin, as is piously believed, appeared to Diego, an Indian, and sent him to the bishop to direct a church to be built on a site indicated. The bishop sent him back to gather roses there, and winter as it was, he found roses, and filled his cloak with them; but at the bishop's palace the roses had vanished, and on the rude canvas of the cloak was painted a beautiful picture of Our Lady, still preserved.

The Bishop of Mexico, the holy Zumarraga, placed the picture in a chapel till a church was erected on the spot miraculously designated by the Blessed Virgin.

The first church soon proved insufficient to accommodate the thousands who crowded it. In 1695, Francis de Aguiar, Archbishop of Mexico, laid the corner-stone of the magnificent basilica, on which vast sums were lavished by the faithful.

On the first of May, 1709, the picture was translated to it, and placed on a silver throne that cost \$80,000. Altars of beautiful marble are erected in the church and chapels, and the service-plate is of the most costly description. The great silver lamp is a marvel of elaborate work. The altar railing is of silver, and is protected by a second railing of costly wood, exquisitely carved and inlaid with silver. The venerated picture is surrounded by a frame of pure gold, the offering of Don Antonio Maria Pucareli, Viceroy of Mexico.

As Our Lady of Guadalupe was deemed the especial Patroness of the Indians, the revolution, which made Mexico a Republic, increased devotion to her. She is the Patroness of Mexico; and even in the present time when religion is so much opposed there by the so-called Liberals, Our Lady of Guadalupe is still honored and respected.

Dr. Edmond Alix has published a work entitled "Essai sur l'Appareil Locomoteur des Oiseaux," in which the mode of locomotion has been determined by a careful study of the anatomy of birds. His conclusions on this point are contained in the propositions:—"First. The wing in its downward stroke begins by moving forward to attain its basis of support; after which it strikes briskly from above downward, and at the same time from before backward, as a result of which the bird is projected forward. Second. At the moment at which the wing commences to descend, its lower surface looks forward; but as it descends this surface gradually turns to look directly downward, and ultimately more and more backward. Third. During the ascent of the wing it moves upward and forward, its lower surface at the same time looking forward." This agrees closely with Marey's results obtained by mechanical appliances to birds in flight, but the two investigators differ on the question whether the variation in the inclinations is due to its structure, or merely to the effect of the air upon its flexible posterior margin. Dr. Alix takes the former view.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A survivor of an Indian attack tells the following:—"I had been sent on ahead up the hill, just where the big stone hut stands, by the road, and with a boy named Kountze, from Omaha, sat down to wait for the waggons, which were slowly coming up out of the valley. When the waggons reached us I started on alone through the rocks and pine bushes to seek a good camp. A few hundreds yards farther on I looked down a ravine to the right and saw five mounted Indians ride across the valley. I started to go back to the train, when at least a dozen Indians ran at me out of the bush, and you bet I ran and hallooed for help. In a minute more two or three of them shot at me. I felt a sharp, stinging pain in my left leg another in my left shoulder, and I fell. Then they were upon me in a minute, and one of them put his knee in my back, while another hit me a clip with a club or a butt of a gun. I don't know which, as I had no time to think. All I knew was I was being scalped; my hair was held tight. I felt a hot, red-hot, stinging sort of pain all around the top of my head—being torn out by the roots—it was too much; I couldn't stand it; I died—at least I thought I did. But my scalp was saved just as it was being torn off. The boys at the waggons had seen me running; saw the Indians and came on—thirteen of them—and got up just in time to prevent the red devils finishing their work. The Indians, as well as my friends, thought I was dead. But I came to again, and my scalp was laid back again. It was only half torn off, as you will see, and is growing again nicely."

Many of our readers will remember an accomplished English priest, Father Anderdon, who was on a visit at Cardinal's M'Closkey's house a few years since. Previously he had been for a long time chaplain of the Catholic University Church, Dublin; now he is a member of the Society of Jesus. Recently lecturing in Ireland, he told a good story which we find in the "Weekly Register." We are sure our readers will appreciate it:—"On my first arrival in London," said Father Anderdon, "not being able to give up my quarters immediately in the Archbishop's house, I was obliged to look out for lodgings—in London a desolate sort of employment. At last I found very respectable lodgings and a very grim and prim old landlady." "Well," I said, walking through the rooms, "I think these will do; I'll take them." The old landlady coughed and looked very grimly and with an air of suspicion at my Roman collar. Then she said, "Yes, sir—ahem; yes, sir. But where's your references?" After that I wrote to a friend and said, "Now I can put into precise formula the difference a Catholic priest finds between the reception given him in Ireland and that which awaits him on his first appearance in an English household. In Ireland, when he enters, the woman of the house exclaims, 'Oh! here's his reverence!' But in England 'tis, 'Oh! but where's your reference?' The story, says the 'Examiner,' was keenly relished by the audience, and some time elapsed before the laughter it excited subsided, and the reverend speaker could apply himself to graver topics.

Condé, the greatest of the generals, except his contemporary, Sobieski, in an age of generals, passing through the city of Sens, which belonged to Burgundy, and of which he was the governor, took great pleasure in disconcerting the different companies who came to compliment him. The Abbé Boileau, brother of the poet, was commissioned to make a speech to the prince at the head of the chapter. Condé, wishing to disconcert the orator, advanced his head towards the abbé, as if with the intention of hearing him more distinctly, but in reality to make him blunder if possible. The abbé, who perceived his design, pretended to be greatly embarrassed, and thus began his speech: "My lord, your highness ought not to be surprised to see me tremble when I appear before you at the head of a company of ecclesiastics; were I at the head of an army of thirty thousand men I should tremble much more." The prince was so charmed with this sally that he embraced the orator without suffering him to proceed. He asked his name, and when he found that he was brother to M. Despreaux he redoubled his attentions and invited him to dinner. The prince on another occasion thought himself offended by the Abbé de Voisenon. Voisenon, hearing this, went to court to exculpate himself. As soon as the prince saw him he turned away from him. "Thank God," said Voisenon, "I have been misinformed, sir; your highness does not treat me as an enemy." "How do you see that, M. Abbé?" said his highness coldly, over his shoulder. "Because, sir," answered the abbé, "your highness never turns your back upon an enemy." "My dear abbé," exclaimed the prince and field-marshal, turning round and taking him by the hand, "it is quite impossible for any man to be angry with you."

The main entrance to Howth Castle, near Dublin, used to be left open during the dinner hour until not very long ago. The origin of the custom is thus related: About 300 years ago there lived in the west of Ireland a celebrated female chieftain named Grace O'Malley or Granua Waile. She owned a vast territory, and had castles to defend it and ships and men. So renowned was she that Queen Elizabeth invited her to her court, whither she went, accompanied by a large retinue, where she doubtless was feasted in accordance with her rank. On her return she was forced to land on the east coast of Ireland to procure provisions, which had fallen short. It happened that she landed at Howth, and, walking up to the castle made known her wants. The servants refused to comply with her wishes at once, telling her she must wait as the family were at dinner. Indignant at such treatment, she returned to the shore to re-embark. There she saw a little boy, the son of lord of the castle, playing. As soon as she was told who he was, she ordered him to be seized and carried on board her vessel. Taking the boy with her, she sailed to her home in the west. Here the young prince was kept a prisoner for some time, but finally Grace yielded to the petition of the father and released him, on condition that ever after the door should stand open during dinner to welcome all comers.

Some of our contemporaries are very fond of making assertions about the Popes, which, fortunately, considering that they are invariably very malicious, have foundation only in their own imaginations. The other day we noticed a very exaggerated account of the story of Veronica Cibo in one of the leading papers of this city. Veronica was the Duchess Salviati, of San Giuliano, and a niece of Innocent IX. She was jealous of her husband, and murdered her rival, whose severed head she caused to be wrapped up in fine linen and sent to the Duke as a New Year's gift. She fled from Florence to Massa, where her father was duke, and thus escaped death for her crime. Our contemporary said she escaped to her uncle, the Pope, who protected her because she was his niece. We have just read a very interesting account of this wretched woman, written by an Italian who is evidently prejudiced against the Church. Nevertheless, he is just enough to declare that the Pope abhorred her crime and refused even to hear her name mentioned, and intended to give her up to justice if she entered his States. She lived at Massa until she was very old, and died a humble and sincere penitent. She wore sackcloth and mortified herself in every kind of manner. Her charity was great and her repentance such that her confessor stated he believed she was pardoned her frightful crime.

Some years ago a number of rattle-snakes were wanted for certain menageries, and were caught in the following manner. There are some places where the rattle-snakes abound, and may be seen lying in their holes. A party of sailors were despatched to one of these haunts, furnished with baskets, ropes, poles, and various other implements. The sailors thought it a great fun, and laid their plan as follows. They gave three men to each snake; two of them having a rope, and the third a pole and a basket. They commenced by making one of those slip knots so common among sailors in the centre of cord. This was laid over the hole, and drawn together until it was just large enough to surround it. The third man either threw stones at the entrance of the den or poked about it with the pole until the snake put out its head to see what was the matter. Directly the reptile's head and neck were fairly outside, the two men drew the rope tight, and carried it between them to the open basket, into which they dropped it, while the third man shut down the lid with his pole, and then fastened it. The cord being slackened the snake soon wriggled itself out of the noose, and the men set off after another victim.

The janitor who had charge of Bunker Hill Monument, arriving at about half-past 7 Friday morning to open the premises, found two strangers in waiting. One, a tall, grey-bearded man in a slouch hat, asked if they could ascend the monument. "Yes," said the custodian, "you can for 25 cents" (holding out his hand). The stranger produced the money, and the custodian unlocked the door and forthwith commenced sweeping out, raising a cloud of dust, and paying no especial attention to his visitor, who was looking about him curiously, until, half choked with dust, he inquired "if these were the steps." "Yes, all right, go ahead, go right up till you get to the top." The visitor and his companion did as they were bid, and stayed some half an hour enjoying the beautiful panoramic view from the summit, after which they descended, and were quietly walking away when they were hailed by the custodian with—"H'yar, just write your names in this book; all the visitors who go up the monument sign their names here." The grey-bearded man laughed and signed his name, and the two departed. The custodian never looked at the book, but some hours afterward was electrified by one of the officers of the Monument Association who chanced to come in, asking him, in the most agitated manner, when Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil had been there? "Hasn't been here at all," was the reply. "Hasn't been here! Why here is his signature on your visitor's book. What does this mean?" "What!" said the custodian, rushing up to the volume. "Why, good gracious! that was written by a tall man with a slouch hat." And so it was; but the tall man was the Emperor of Brazil, and this was the way he ascended Bunker Hill Monument, just like "any other man."

There is no lady deserving of the name who could witness without a feeling of horror the process of preparing for use the feathered beauties which form such conspicuous ornaments in the present style of women's hats. If those who wear such ornaments knew the tortures to which these helpless creatures are subjected, and the heartless cruelty with which the business is carried on, they would shrink from even indirect complicity with it. Of course the impression prevails that all birds used for personal decoration are killed immediately when caught, and prepared in the ordinary way by taxidermists; but here is just where the mistake is made. The birds are taken alive, and while living the skin is skillfully stripped from their quivering ghastly bodies. By this process it is claimed the feathers retain a firmer hold upon the skin. Such is the method by which all birds used in the decoration of ladies' hats are prepared. Think of the exquisite humming bird, the blue bird, the cardinal bird, the oriole, and numberless others of beautiful plumage, struggling beneath the knife of the heartless operator; think of this, tender-hearted ladies, as your admiring gaze rests on the latest novelties in fashion by which our city belles are crowned! Hundreds of thousands of birds of the brightest plumage are literally flayed alive every year, and so long as our ladies will consent to wear such ornaments, just so long will this cruel business continue. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has placed herself at the head of a movement in England designed to put an end to the brutal business, and it is to be hoped that she will meet with cordial encouragement and co-operation on this side of the Atlantic.

There is no greater delusion entertained even amongst Catholics, who ought to know better, than that the bulk of the Catholic population of the United States is of foreign birth, especially of Irish birth. Time and again have we seen in Protestant papers the insolent reply to Catholic demands for justice in the matter of education, that we are "foreigners," and that if we did not like American institutions, we should have staid at home! Now, the facts show that the great majority of Catholics in the United States are native-born citizens. Take

any State; in Georgia the census shows 5,000 of Irish birth, and 26,000 Catholics; in Indiana there are 29,000 of Irish birth, and 160,000 Catholics; in the State of Illinois there are 120,000 Irishmen, and 400,000 Catholics; in Louisiana there are 200,000 Catholics, and 17,000 Irishmen. Even in New York, where there are 530,000 Irish, the Catholic population amounts to a million and a quarter. In Pennsylvania there are 235,000 Irishmen, and 560,000 Catholics. In short, there are 1,800,000 Irishmen in America, and 6,000,000 of Catholics. Of course it is indisputable that the large majority of Catholics are of Irish birth or descent. But if we once begin to inquire who were the ancestors of American citizens, we shall soon find that there are no real Americans except the Indians.

The puff adder is an inhabitant of Southern Africa, and is short, thick, flattish, having a most sinister and malignant aspect. The following alarming adventure occurred to Mr. Cole, a resident in the Cape of Good Hope. He says:—"I was going quietly to bed one evening, wearied by a long day's hunting, when, close to my feet and by my bedside, some glittering substance caught my eye. I stooped to pick it up; but ere my hand reached it, the truth flashed across my mind—it was a snake! Had I followed my first natural impulse, I should have sprang away, but not being able clearly to see in what position the reptile was lying, or which way his head pointed, I controlled myself and remained rooted breathless to the spot. Straining my eyes, but moving not an inch, I at length clearly distinguished a huge puff adder, the most deadly snake in the Colony, whose bite would have sent me to the other world in an hour or two. I watched him in silent horror; his head was from me; so much the worse—for this snake, unlike any other, always rises and strides back. He did not move, he was asleep. Not daring to shuffle my feet lest he should awake and spring upon me, I took a jump backwards that would have done honor to a gymnastic master, and thus darted outside the door of the room; with a thick stick I then returned and settled his worship."

The Sacramento 'Union' seems to think that sympathy for the California mustang is so much sentiment wasted. It says:—"It is possible, indeed probable, that Mr. Bergh has no intimate acquaintance with the Californian mustang, or he would know that his tender consideration was thrown away upon the beast. It has been justly, though accidentally, observed, that the sympathy of Mr. Bergh would have been much more consistently placed upon the unfortunate rider of these mustangs. This is the simple truth. The man who undertakes to ride thirty-five Californian mustangs, jumping from saddle to saddle, must be either a professional vanguard or a petrified post-boy of the olden time. But when we contemplate the mustang as an object of compassion and humanity, it is impossible to repress a sardonic grin. The army mule is a perfect Chesterfield of an animal in comparison with the native California mustang. It was the mustang that invented the noble art of bucking. We are aware that the army mule has experimented in that direction, but no other animal but the California mustang ever caused his rider to describe a parabolic curve of the same extent. Nor can the man who has not been bucked by a California mustang at all conceive the process. The victim, while undergoing it would infinitely prefer being delivered to an Hyrcanian tiger or a Lernean hydra, or a Numidian lion for immediate mastication, and when the operation is completed, and by a merciful dispensation of fate he is landed on his head in the nearest pile of road metal, with a dislocated spinal column and a pang in every nerve, muscle, sinew, and bone, he regards the author of his woes with a horror and detestation far surpassing the emotion that would be evoked by contemplation of the most forbidding antediluvian Saurian. Professor Owen ever revived for the satisfaction of the curious. If Mr. Bergh had taken it into his benevolent noddle to espouse the cause of the persecuted grizzly or the friendless rattlesnake, we could have desisted some gleam of reason in his conduct; but the humanitarian who goes out of his way to protect the California mustang is so hopeless an illustration of human depravity that we find it perfectly impossible to do the subject justice."

Here is a telegram from the Belfast 'Examiner':—"Great sensation has been created recently at the Giant's Causeway and the districts around, in the discovery of what is supposed to be the remains of the giant who was engaged at the formation of that wonderful curiosity. The figure discovered measures thirteen feet long by six feet round the waist. There are six toes on the right foot, which is much larger than the other, while the other parts resemble a fully formed human skeleton. So great has been the throng of sight-seers that admission is charged to the public."

The success of Professor Smyth's resolution in the House of Commons in favor of closing public-houses in Ireland on Sunday gave great pleasure to the inhabitants of Bessbrook. In the evening of the day on which the news became known, a number of people, headed by Mr. L. D. Lamb and Mr. J. Weir, preceded by the brass band, went through the village, round Mount Caulfield and down to Millvale, cheers being given at intervals for Sunday closing. The crowd then proceeded to Derrymore, where thirteen tar-barrels were burned about ten o'clock. The people were evidently in high spirits, and, after again making the welkin ring with their cheers, they quietly dispersed.

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.—[Advt.]

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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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.

JOHN DRUMM'S

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

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

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

MEDICINAL HERBS.

JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,

George-street, near St. Andrew-street.

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

SAMUEL PORTER'S

FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

LEWIS AND THOMSON,

HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,
AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,

Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

THOMAS ENNIS,
South Dunedin.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO'S,

SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE AND JULY TRADE,

Ex S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Ex MAIL STEAMERS,

Ex ZULEIKA,

Ex ORPHEUS,

Ex HORSIA,

Include a quantity of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
purchased late in the SEASON at a large Discount from Manu-
facturers' 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 advan-
tageous arrangements for manufacturing here, enables us to pro-
duce 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 cen-
trally 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 McLean's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All
Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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, Nel-
son, Christchurch, and the West Coast will
find it replete with every comfort and con-
venience.

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—

PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

First-class Stabling.
Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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

Travellers from the country will find the
Hotel replete with every convenience. Excel-
lent 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 Ken-
sington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Rail-
way 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. Per-
fect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.
(Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENE-
RAL DECORATORS.

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

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

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

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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

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

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

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

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

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

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

M. MARSHALL

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

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

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

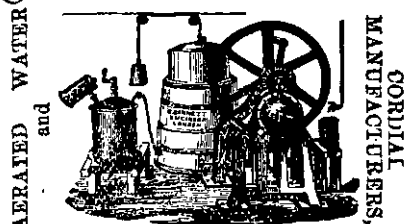
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,

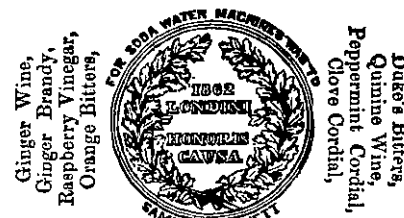


GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they
have commenced business at the above ad-
dress, [as

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, Maraschina,
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.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.)
 Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
 Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN

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

Respectable references are required.

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, BINGER BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
 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.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

MRS. J. DYSON takes this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Country in general for the kind support they have afforded her for the past two years. And having received all the Latest Fashions for the coming Spring and Summer, is now prepared to clean, dye, and alter all kinds of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and by strict attention to orders, and moderate charges, respectfully solicits their continued support.

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

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. Scoular) H. R. Clark and Co.

OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

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

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

[CARD.]

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

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

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

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN—

O P E N I N G

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS"

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

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

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

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.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

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 Kellagher and O'Donnell) Proprietor.

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

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

Stabling attached.

V.  R.

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

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and Suburbs for patronage during the past two years, and informs them that he is manufacturing Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots of every description at prices and quality that defies all competition. A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes always on hand. Measures strictly attended to. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly done, and new elastics put in on the shortest notice. All goods sold guaranteed. Inspection invited.

E. LOFT.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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SUPPLEMENT.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, THOSE ABOUT TO FURNISH, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK

ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
27TH, 28TH, AND 29TH INSTANT.

MESSRS. FINDLAY & Co.,

BY way of clearing off their Large and Varied Surplus Stock of English and Colonial-made FURNITURE, DOORS, SASHES, CEDARS, and other TIMBER, have decided to sell as above,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Without the Slightest Reserve.

Catalogues of Particulars will be issued in a few days.

The Sale will take place at the Factory, corner of Stuart and Cumberland-streets.

FINDLAY & Co.,

Otago Timber Yards and Steam Saw Mills.