

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 181.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

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 BROWNLIE 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. BROWNLIE, 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 Pingat, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentenauer, &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 Guthrie, 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	" 33s
" " 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.,

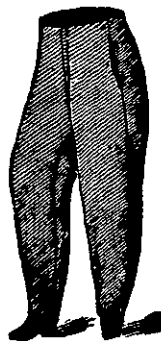
CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,

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

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.



R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND

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

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

"GHOLLAH'S"**GREAT INDIAN CURES.**

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

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

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

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

GIBBS & CLAYTON,

DUNEDIN.

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

J O H N V E Z E Y

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

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

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

J O H N H I S L O P

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

G L O B E H O T E L

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

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

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description, Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Fetter 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 M'CLUSKEY, 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.

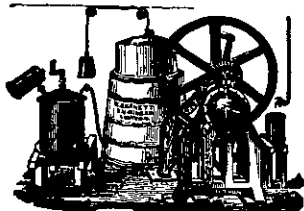
Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

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
STOPPERED 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, 1836. 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 Canterburys and Whatnots
Violin Strings and Fittings at less than
half-price

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

15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33
Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs
to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now
on hand is well-known to be the best in the
Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices
than charged for inferior trash. Music at $\frac{1}{2}$,
 $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 imme-
diate 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-
rhea, 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 counterfeits which
emanate from the United States.

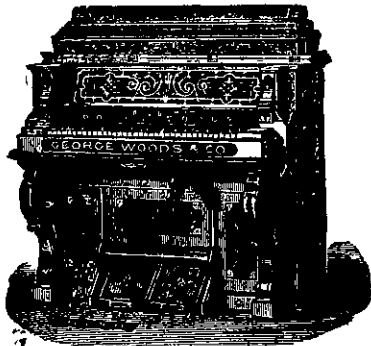
ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R. W H 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.

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

N O T I C E T O A R C H I T E C T S .

Competitive Designs will be received on 6th NOVEMBER, for a
Three-storey Brick and Plaster Hotel and Shops on the site of the
present Glasgow Arms Hotel, Dunedin.One Hundred Pounds will be paid for the plans, detail drawings,
and specifications approved of.

Plan of the ground will be seen at the above Hotel.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

T O B E L E T 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.—

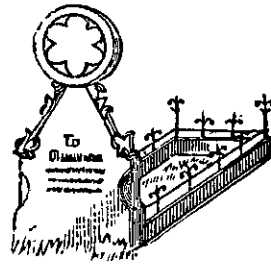
Address, F.E.D., Post Office, Timaru.

M R. P. T. F I N N ,
(Late of Victoria),S O L I C I T O R ,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
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,

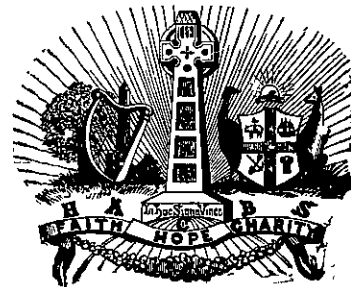
MONUMENTS,

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

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

R O B E R T D A V I S

GEORGE STREET,

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

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

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

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, silver rings, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thim es, ear wires, marble and wood clocks, 30-hour and 8-day patent and alarums (a novelty).

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

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

ROBERT DAVIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN—CHEAP BOOTS
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

First-class pair of

ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL BOOTS

at the

MINIMUM PRICE OF 20s.

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

LEAR'S CELEBRATED BOOT & SHOE STORE,
(Next Craig and Gillies', George-street.)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 13, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—The market was quite glutted by the large supply of 270 head being forward, most of which were of fair to prime quality. This large supply, together with the fact that the trade had obtained most of their requirements privately during the week, rendered it impossible to clear all offered, and only about half were sold, the balance being held over. The excessive supply may be accounted for from the fact that in the farming districts the supply of turnips is becoming exhausted, and holders are obliged to realise. Best bullocks brought up to £14; do cows, £11. The prices obtained for those sold may be quoted at 2s 6d to 3s per 100lbs under last week's rates. We sold 25 head at the yards, and have placed 30 privately.

Fat Sheep.—1,600 of good quality cross-breds were penned, and although this was not an excessive supply, the trade, for some reason or other, was disinclined to give late prices, and half of these were also turned out. Best cross-breds realised up to 14s each, or equal to about 2½d to 3½d per lb. We sold at yards 400.

Wool.—A few parcels of fellmongers' wool have been offering at to-day's sales, but have not found buyers, who appear to be waiting delivery of letters per San Francisco mail, due here on Saturday.

Sheepskins sold at our auction to-day briskly, at an advance on last week's rates. We catalogued 1,150 skins, principally green. Green butchers' sold at 3s 9d to 4s 4d; dry skins—cross-breds, 2s 9d to 3s 7d; merinos, 2s 5d to 2s 9d.

Tallow.—A small parcel of butchers' prime sold at £30 per ton.

Grain.—Wheat arrivals are very light—scarcely any offering, though prime milling is worth 5s 6d per bushel. The remarks we made in our report of last week respecting grain shipments from California to these Colonies have soon been verified by an unexpected shipment per mail steamers of 1,500 bags oats to Auckland, where oats are quoted at 2s 8d per bushel. If that price will attract oats, wheat will be much more attractive. Oats in this market have, through temporary scarcity, advanced to 2s 1d to 2s 2d for feed samples, and 2s 3d for seed. Barley is very difficult of sale, unless milling samples, at 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending September 13, as follows:—At last there is a decided improvement to report; there is a demand for country people of every sort. Town shows signs of animation, but it is rather stiff work still with builders, manufacturers, and merchants. Day laborers are wanted. Female servants of experience are much needed. Dairy hands are now in season. Shepherds are in good demand, and will increase. Clerks and storemen always too plentiful. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen, £52 to £60; shepherds, £60 to £65; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; grooms, gardeners, waiters, &c., 25s to 45s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; dairy people, 15s to 25s; ordinary clerks and storemen, 30s to 50s per week; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel girls, 15s to 30s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending September 13, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ to 1lb. prints, 1s 8d to 2s; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 6d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 6d. The market is now well supplied with fresh butter, and the grocers have some difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock without loss. Salt butter is very plentiful. Cheese of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; eggs are very plentiful, and the demand is very good 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 10s 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—2s to 2s 2d per bushel. Cheese—10d to 11d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending September 13, 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' Conquer.

A MORNING SONG.

Come let us up, arise, arise!
Night's course is fully run.
The flow'rets with their painted eyes.
Look up to greet the sun.

The dew upon the meads doth lie,
From crystal skies let fall,
A diamond drop in every eye,
But not one tear in all.

Now lift we up our hearts to Heaven,
Lift up your hearts on high;
To God let morning thoughts be given
That days may well go by.

From many a darksome pool and slough
The dews were gathered up,
That brightly on the meadows show
And deck the flow'rets cup.

They rose from marsh and stagnant well,
Forsaking slime and stain,
Then purified to earth they fell
And gladdened all the plain.

So be our thoughts uplift on high,
That cleansed from earthly strife
Their brightness on our path may lie
And glad our daily life.

Come let us up, arise, arise!
Night's course is fully run,
The warbling lark ascends the skies,
All nature greets the sun.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XVII. REVELATIONS.

THE first breach of the silence with respect to Miss Marten took place one evening just after the family had comfortably arranged themselves, each intent upon their own business; the Doctor, with pipe and last Medical Journal, seated near Rosine, who would occasionally apply to him for the solution of some difficult problem; the Colonel with his daily paper, and Mrs. Hartland with the last number of Harper, and her knitting, without which she would have felt that she was idle, when a servant came in with a note for Colonel Hartland, containing a request from Sister Agnes, that he would call at the House of the Infant Jesus as soon as convenient.

"I wonder what's the matter there!" he exclaimed, reading the note aloud.

"Don't go, sir," replied his son. "Laura Marten is there, and you may depend this is some of her management; don't go."

"A very gentlemanly response to the good Sister's polite request!" he said, turning upon his son. "What on earth could Laura Marten want of me? I don't believe in this senseless talk of an engagement between her and Aleck, though Rosine here tries to convince me."

Rosine, who had sat with both hands pressed against her ears pouring over a proposition she was to learn by heart, looked around at the sound of her name, which came to her dimly.

"What is it?" she inquired, the conversation having been lost on her.

"Here it is," replied the Colonel, giving her the note.

"O, do go," she said, rising and coming towards him as she took in the contents of the note. "You will go?"

He drew her down upon his knee and replied, "Yes, my blessed little daughter. Did you ever know me to refuse the request of a lady? I leave that for Ned."

"I really wish you would go, husband," said Mrs. Hartland, energetically, and with a sharp glance at Rosine; "I wish this matter settled, and Laura Marten made to understand that we do not, and will not acknowledge the engagement."

"If you would delegate me, sir, in your stead," spoke the Doctor, rising in his excitement, "I'd soon nail Laura Marten's pretensions to the mast. The unprincipled, impertinent—"

"Stop, Ned," said the father, bringing his hand forcibly down upon the table; "Laura ought to have an opportunity to speak for herself; I'll go at once; it may prevent you, my boy, from saying many things you may wish unsaid."

Mrs. Hartland, taking this opportunity to call on a friend with whom she would remain till the Colonel returned, Rosine was left alone with the Doctor. She was gaining in decision of character and force; the timidity of her childhood was beginning to wear off, though she could not yet control her color.

"Ned," she said, as she took her seat again for her lessons, "you are very revengeful toward Laura."

"You don't know anything about it," he replied; "she has done wickedly."

"We all come under that condemnation," she replied, timidly. "Don't say that, child," he retorted. "I hate cant. Don't put yourself on a level with Laura Marten."

"She has had no mother," continued Rosine, turning about towards him, and speaking earnestly, "no brother to tell her what was wrong. I have had both," she added, with tears in her eyes. "If she has erred more than I, it is because I have been kept by friends and home influences from the temptations she has met; be-

sides, 'if thy brother offend against thee seven times, and seven times turn again, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him,' and Sister Agnes says she is so penitent."

This was unanswerable. Dr. Hartland wanted to say "stuff," but he had too much respect for Rosine's religious principles, so he puffed away without a reply, while she turned again to her books, and was soon absorbed in her studies.

"Rosita, Sister Rosita," he commenced, after a half hour's silence, "come, leave those dull books, I wish to speak to you. Wouldn't it be more profitable to be looking after Dora Greenwood than seeking Laura Marten?"

"O, dear Miss Dora!" she exclaimed, without turning from her books, "I long to see her; but how can I? She has never called here."

"And probably never will," he interrupted, with a shrug of his shoulders. "The Colonel might put you in the way of seeing her, if it wasn't for the Commodore."

"Are not they friends?" exclaimed Rosine. "I always thought the Colonel was friendly with every one."

"It is an old story," replied the Doctor, "and is not worth the ashes," he added, knocking the ashes from his meerschaum. "The old story! Ill blood between the army and the navy. Mrs. Army looks down on Mrs. Navy, and Mrs. Navy snaps her fingers in the face of Mrs. Army. Besides, he suspects the Commodore of preventing Aleck's promotion, and the Commodore hates the Colonel for telling him plainly he was a fool to force Harry into the naval service against his inclination; so they go. I'm glad I am not in the mess."

Colonel Hartland found Sister Agnes alone in the little parlor of the Orphan's Home. "I have sent for you," she said, after the first kindly salutation, "to see Miss Marten; she has something of importance to communicate. You and I both know that her conduct has been very indiscreet—nay, I must speak the truth, very wicked; but if it is any satisfaction to you, I can truly say she gives evidence of her deep, earnest penitence for her folly, she is entirely willing to leave the matter with you; she would have seen you before this, but that her delicate health required that she should be kept free from excitement."

The Colonel bowed, thanked sister Agnes for her communication, and followed her to another room. She left him at the door, where he rapped and entered as Laura rising from her seat, neither putting out her hand nor advancing, till he stepped forward and greeted her with his usual courtesy. Traces of weeping were on her cheeks, and there were lines of sorrow in her young face; her short hair hung in tight curls to her head, giving her an exceedingly youthful look, but the brilliant bloom of former days was wanting.

Laura had planned how she should meet this interview, and what she should say, for many weary sleepless nights, but the words choked her, or fled from her memory when she attempted to utter them. "I don't deserve anything," she said at length, in a low husky voice, her eyes cast down and her hands clasped—"any thing from you or your family, but contempt." She had begun where she intended to end her speech. "But," she continued, "I will endure any punishment, even separation from all of you, but I must tell you—"

She paused and trembled, and her face became deadly pale; the Colonel sprang forward. "No, I shall not faint," she said recovering herself and stepping back, she gave into his hand a paper she held, the same she had shown sister Agnes in her sick room; it was worn and blistered with tears. She turned away from the Colonel as he opened it, and hid her face in the folds of the curtain. The Colonel put up his eye-glass and read:—

"This certifies that Lieut. Alexander Hartland and Laura Marten were united by me in the bonds of marriage in ——— Church, P——, April 20, 18——, according to the laws of the State of ———.

ABIEL STEPHENS, Rector.

MARY A. STEPHENS, } Witnesses.
HELEN STEPHENS, }

The Colonel dropped his eye-glass and looked fixedly at Laura. "Married!" he exclaimed, "you and Aleck married!" He glanced again at the paper, took a memorandum book from his pocket and copied it.

"Laura, does your father know of this?" he said at length.

"Yes, sir, I told him this morning."

"Where are his lodgings? I will see him at once."

He found the stout old Captain wholly unprepared to compromise or hush up matters, but boldly declared his intention to publish the marriage in the morning papers.

The Colonel wished to investigate, to be sure there was no mistake, to hear from Aleck before the thing was made public. "Laura had behaved very improperly, and there could be no harm in waiting awhile longer;" but the Captain swore roundly that "Laura had done no more than forty respectable married women he could name; she promised well for the future, and indeed he believed in letting bygones be bygones; as to mistake, there was the marriage certificate, which could be easily proved valid, if that was what the Colonel wanted." They parted much excited, Colonel Hartland hurrying home, forgetting his wife; but she, wearied with waiting, had taken a carriage and reached home before him. Unlike his usual light hearted cheerful comings, he went to his own private parlor instead of joining the family circle, or even looking in upon them.

"Father's in trouble! waterlogged!" said the Doctor, shaking his head as he heard the door close after him; "something goes against the grain. You never find father going into such close quarters without a *dénouement*. As a youngster, I always trembled when the Colonel took to his private room, for I expected something serious after it. I was sure he had heard of my youthful delinquencies, and was prepared to give me what I deserved."

As he spoke, a servant entered with a summons from the Colonel to his son. Rosine smiled, and the Doctor putting on a distressed look, went out of the room humming,

"O, would I were a boy again!"

"It is worse than I thought, Edward," (he never called him Edward except upon very serious occasions), "it was worse than I

thought," said the Colonel before the Doctor could fairly close the door after him, "they are married!"

Dr. Hartland's face became intensely pale for a moment, and he stopped short in his advance, as if he had been struck. "Where—when—by whom? I demand proof!" he said as soon as he could speak.

"She has the marriage certificate—here is a copy—examine it."

Dr. Hartland took the slip of paper into his hands. "Last April," he sililoquized, "while she was with her aunt. Well, sir," he said, giving back the paper, "all I can say (if this be genuine) is that Aleck deserves dishonor for such a contemptible piece of trickery. But even if it be true, it must not be made public till he returns."

"We can't help ourselves," said the Colonel, "the Captain vows he will have the marriage in the morning papers; the question now seems to be, shall we make Laura one of the family, as will be expected by the world."

"Excuse me, sir!" exclaimed the Doctor, impatiently, "but who cares for the world, or what the world expects?"

"Everybody of sense, Ned; nobody more than yourself, only your world is narrower than that of most people. Yes, the opinion of the honorable, right-minded portion of the world is worth regarding. If Laura is Aleck's lawful wedded wife, she is my daughter and your sister, and as such, has a claim upon us for protection. If the matter had only been done honorably, all this tomfoolery with *Le Compte* would have been omitted, as I should have put a stop to the proceedings. The question now is, what are we to do, as things are? If Aleck is recalled for these Mexican troubles, he may be home sooner than if the Department left him where he is; that is—," his voice trembled, "if the poor boy comes out of it alive. By the way, Ned, I heard down town to-day that Henry Greenwood had thrown up his commission rather than fight the Mexicans."

"Good?" replied the Doctor, "I expected it when I heard his ship was ordered home to prepare for the Gulf of Mexico. What will the old Commodore do now?"

"They say he is almost frantic, fretting and fuming, and swears he will disown him, forbids Dora to speak his name."

"Infatuated girl!" said the Doctor, with a half sigh; "a life of constant slavery, when she might have had love and freedom."

"Yes," replied the Colonel; "how strange; so different from our anticipations. Here is Dora, whom we once longed to take to our hearts, would not come; while Laura, whom we regret to accept, is ours without asking."

"Don't mention Dora Greenwood and Laura Marten in the same breath," exclaimed his son sharply; "if it is your fixed resolve to receive this woman as one of your family, it is perhaps not my place to remonstrate, but I will only beg, for Rosine's sake, that you will consider the influence of so equivocal a character on her young mind."

"Look here, Ned, one would think Laura was your own wife, by the way you bristle up when she is mentioned. I only wish to do right," he added, "and your mother must be consulted."

It was with reluctance that Colonel Hartland revealed the discovered secret to his wife; he dreaded her just indignation with the deceitful course of the young couple, as well as the real misery it would cause her to be so thwarted in her one earnest wish to keep her sons' affections all for herself. The Doctor had often troubled her, once seriously, in these matters, but Aleck had never caused her a moment's uneasiness; she was as sure of him as she was of the Colonel. Her husband, with all his knowledge of her, was hardly prepared for the blank look of distress, and the gush of tears with which she who prided herself on her perfect self-control met this intelligence; but with the prudence of a woman of the world, she restrained her tongue, and only requested the Doctor to desist from the vituperation which he heaped upon Laura. "The world," she said, "always pronounces the woman entirely to blame in a clandestine marriage, and family quarrels, Ned, are decidedly vulgar; so as the matter is, and we can't help it, it will be best to be quite formally polite to Miss — to Laura, and I will call upon her in due time with you, my son."

"Excuse me, mother," replied her son, with the customary shrug of his shoulders. "I have no formal politeness to waste upon Laura. I should certainly make a balk of it, if I called. I beg your pardon, but you must find some other companion."

Rosine was perhaps more shocked by the news of the marriage than any of the family. She received it the morning after the Colonel's interview with Laura; she was surprised by two hands thrust before her face, holding a newspaper wet from the press, one finger marking the paragraph: "In —, April 20, by Rev. A. Stephens, Lieutenant Alexander Hartland, U. S. N., to Miss Laura, daughter of Captain John Marten, U. S. N."

A flash of indignation covered her face and neck, but not a word was spoken by herself or Dr. Hartland, as he folded the paper and went out. All her feelings of pity for Laura were scattered to the four winds, and she began to feel ashamed of her pleading with Ned to spare her; the desire to see the friend of last winter, which had been growing upon her since her return to the city, vanished like a breath. She remembered Father Roberts' counsel with regard to the intimacy, and a sense of shame at the near association that had been between them came upon her; her pride was wounded, and she forgot in a moment all the arguments for brotherly charity which she had urged only the previous evening.

She was inclined to resent Mrs. Hartland's request that she would accompany her in her first call on Laura, but that lady spoke in a tone from which Rosine had not courage to appeal, and the call was accomplished in Mrs. Hartland's stiffest silk and stateliest manner, while Rosine looked as if her last friend had forsaken her. There was no place amid so much formality, for even a look sacred to early friendship, and Laura's heart, which had trusted much to Rosine's warm, loving nature, died within her, as she said her cold farewell.

THE population of Queensland, according to the census of May last, is 173,180, exclusive of aborigines.

A FRENCH DOMINICAN.

THE 'Catholic Review' translates from the French the following graphic sketch of the eloquent Father Monsabré of the Friar Preachers:—

In an article that is characteristic of it, the Paris 'Figaro' lately distinguished two very different personalities in the Père Monsabré: that of the *interior* and that of the *exterior*. If we are to believe it, the great orator wears a mask behind which the *true* man is very careful to conceal himself, so as not to scare away certain eyes that watch him in the shade. The phantoms of the ex-Père Hyacinthe and of Lamennais haunt his preaching; in short, the reverend Father is not sincere in his exposition of Catholic dogma. The article, which must have come under the notice of thousands of readers, astonished several of them; the orator's friends were indignant at it. To say of the Père Monsabré that he is two-faced is, moreover, to commit one of those extravagances which language refuses to qualify. No man of our day is less deserving of such an appreciation. Let us, therefore, take away this mask with which the 'Figaro' is pleased to cover him, and show to the eyes of all this frank and sympathetic figure. He has the gift of winning the affection of those who approach him, even of the natural enemies of the truth which he announces with such glowing eloquence.

A most natural simplicity is the distinctive characteristic of the great preacher. There are no affected gestures, no mental reservations, no pompous phraseology. He is just exactly what he appears, his private life is a charming reflex of his public career. From the floor of the cell in which he works with indefatigable ardor, he dispenses his favors to the souls who come to consult him. He is all to all without distinction of social rank; for his sole desire is to save souls and to complete in all of them the apostolate of his conferences. Others, pleading the necessity of repose or solitude, might be inaccessible, especially during the Lenten station at Notre Dame. The Père Monsabré never changes his habits. He receives visitors and fears not to repeat to a single individual what he has just taught to 10,000, his sole reward being the pleasure he feels at being able, by additional fatigue, to remove from the mind the faintest shadow of doubt or indifference. In him the apostle absorbs the entire man, and this daily, or rather hourly, preaching is accompanied by a goodness, simplicity and condescension that are truly admirable. What man has been more regardless of trouble, more unreserved, more forgetful of his fame and of the consideration he enjoyed?

A short time ago one of his many friends paid him a visit. He chose the time for recreation that he might not intrude on the Father's precious moments. Having arrived at the cloister door he perceived that the Père Monsabré had on his black cloak and was preparing to go out. Approaching the visitor who was coming towards him he immediately extended his hand with that smile, at once full of playfulness and kindness, which is peculiar to him. "I regret, my dear child," he said, "my inability to entertain you here; I am obliged to spend my recreation in visiting my patients, but do not stop on that account, come with me and we will talk over our affairs on the way and I am already certain that we will agree very well." A few moments after the great orator was in conversation with his humble interlocutor and entertained him for more than two hours, answering all his questions with that frank gaiety which in him has an incomparable power of attraction.

This is the apostle and the man. He is kindness and simplicity united to the rarest talents. His imposing and good-natured physiognomy is illumined by the rays of intelligence, which, however, he studiously avoids to parade. What he says has always the power of creating interest; theology flows in abundance from his lips. His animated conversation abounds with the happiest flashes of wit; it plays ingeniously with the profoundest subjects. We at once perceive a man who is at large in a world of his own, and if sometimes his conversation descends to the natural domain to make his ideas more easily understood, it immediately resumes its former character by a certain ingenious turn which strikes us and which we are apt not soon to forget.

This characteristic of the private individual is more striking, though losing some of its set-off, in his conferences of Notre Dame. If it is true to say that the style is the man, his eloquence clearly shows that he is what we have described him. What is most conspicuous in it is not the phraseology, which, however, enhances the imagery but an unchangeable conviction which overflows his mind and heart. The profound questions of Catholic dogma which he treats in so masterly a manner, fill his thoughts. He is full of his subject. His delivery is vehement and earnest; his arguments rise, accumulate, and end by triumphantly proclaiming the truth. During these moments of theological poetry in which the soul is filled with light, a profound emotion comes over the entire assembly, which is enchanted by the voice of the sacred orator, their eyes are turned upon each other, less to applaud the movements of a superior eloquence than to acknowledge that Catholic dogma has emerged from the clouds victorious and resplendent.

We repeat that there is no studied use of brilliant figures or sonorous words, no love of sensational language in his conferences. His discourse is a sober and at the same time a luminous tissue. For we are not to forget that the Père Monsabré is as much of an artist as a theologian. Both poetry and music are quite familiar to him. He is as well acquainted with Beethoven as with St. Thomas. The same mind which penetrates so deeply into metaphysics is passionately fond of nature and its wonders. His predilection for the grandeur of the sea, its numerous and its mighty billows, is well known. The depth and extent of the ocean and its waves have furnished him with some exquisitely beautiful comparisons in his conferences on the Trinity. At the approach of bleak December he leaves Paris in company with his illustrious Father and companion, St. Thomas. He ascends the slopes of

Sainte Adresse which look down on Havre and goes to the convent which stands there to find that recollection and that extended horizon of which he has need, to explore that other ocean of Christian dogma through which so many vessels are sailing in search of the longed-for shores of eternity. There, in presence of this double abyss, he becomes inspired, meditates on, searches into, and finally composes his magnificent discourses which he brings to the crowded audiences that await him at Notre Dame, and which remind us by their number and enthusiasm of the memorable days of the Pere Lacordaire.

When asked one day how it was that his memory stood him in such good stead through questions that are so difficult and obscure. "My friend," he replied, "I literally saturate myself with my subject, and when I am in the pulpit I talk without thinking of my manuscript, giving myself up entirely to the audience." The Pere Monsabré talks; this is the last trait of his character as an orator. He is a solemn talker, who interests, interrogates, and makes a plaything of his silent though not mute interlocutor who is the audience. He gives his heart along with his knowledge and the hearts of all respond to him. Each one pays as much attention to his words as if he were the only one listening to them. Whilst passing over their heads they leave an impression in their souls. A varied gesture which is in beautiful and imposing harmony with his meaning, wonderfully increases the effect. It is the cap-stone of his eloquence.

Such is and such appears to be the man who has received the important and difficult mission of explaining to a diseased generation the Catholic dogma in its full extent and lofty sublimity. It is undoubtedly a colossal work, but yet one in which he has been marvellously successful to the great advantage of our convictions and our faith.

FUNERAL OF THE DOWAGER LADY LOVAT.

The funeral of the late Dowager Lady Lovat took place on Friday, 2nd June. There was a very large attendance from all parts of the country. The tenants on the Lovat estate turned out almost to a man, and numbers gathered from the neighboring properties. From an early hour in the day carriages were proceeding from Inverness in the direction of Beaufort, while a large number of citizens proceeded by train to Beaulieu, and then drove or walked to the castle. The weather was delightful during the early part of the day, but became rather sultry towards the evening. By half-past ten in the forenoon, the time fixed for starting, a large concourse of people had gathered on the green in front of the castle. Here refreshments were served out to some friends in the castle and to some of those outside. A few minutes later the coffin containing the remains of the deceased lady was borne out surrounded by the bereaved family. It was of plain polished oak, and contained a second one of lead, and an inner one of pine. On the lid was a plate with the inscription:—

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

CHARLOTTE GEORGINA LADY LOVAT,

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF

GEORGE WILLIAM, 8TH BARON STAFFORD,

WIDOW OF

THOMAS ALEXANDER, 1ST AND 14TH BARON LOVAT,

BORN OCTOBER 8TH, 1800. DIED MAY 28TH, 1876.

R.I.P.

The pall-bearers were Lord Lovat, Lord Stafford, Colonel Alister Fraser of Lovat, Colonel Henry Fraser of Lovat, Sir Piers Moyston, Mr. G. Moyston, Mr. B. Scott Murray, Mr. Fitzherbert, and Mr. C. B. Kilmuir. The coffin having been placed in the hearse, the pipers struck up the solemn dirge of Cumha na cloinne (The Children's Lament), and the melancholy procession slowly proceeded through the castle grounds. The pipers in attendance were Pipe-Major MacLennan, Inverness; Tulloch's piper, and Lord Lovat's own piper. The laments played in the course of the journey were Cumha nam marbh (Lament for the Dead), Cumha an aona mhic, (only Son's Lament), Cumha Ghlinne-Garraidh (Glen-garry's Lament), an Rioban Gorm (The Blue Ribband), and when entering the chapel grounds, Cumha na cloinne again.

At different points of the route the cortege was joined by parties who had been unable to come to the mansion house, until the total number of those who walked on foot could not be less than a thousand. Behind those who accompanied the hearse on foot came a long string of about a hundred carriages, containing the chiefs and gentry of the neighbouring districts. Including the carriages the procession must have been considerably over a mile in length. A walk of about four miles brought them to Eskdale Chapel, wherein is the family vault of the Lovats. Arriving at the chapel the mourning carriages drew up to the door, where they were received by Bishop Macdonald, of Aberdeen, and most of the clergy of the diocese. The coffin having been taken out of the hearse and placed on a table draped in black cloth with a large white cross in the middle, it was borne into the chapel. At the door the Bishop sprinkled it with holy water, and then it was carried down the centre aisle and laid before the altar. Here it was covered with a gorgeous crimson pall surmounted by the coronet of the family. The galleries, railings, and pulpits were draped in black, and the altar was similarly covered, but relieved with a large white cross. On the black drapery of the gallery were worked in white the letters "R.I.P." In the gallery were the daughters and other lady friends of the deceased. Around the coffin the chief mourners took their seats, each with a candle in his hand. Six tall candles in muffled candlesticks burned around the coffin, and the altar was similarly illuminated. As soon as the mourners had taken their seats, the crowd outside made a rush to

get in, and Mr. Murray, who was in attendance with some policemen, had enough to do to preserve decorum. By-and-bye, however, they got in and seated. The Burial Service of the Roman Catholic Church was then gone through. The Bishop of Aberdeen presided. The service consists of the Latin versions of Psalms cxxx. and l. "The Canticle of Zachary," Luke i, and appropriate anthems, responsories, and prayers. Mass concluded, the Rev. Mr. Grant ascended the pulpit, and delivered a feeling and appropriate address, taking as his text Proverbs xxxi. verses 10, 11, 12, 20, 23, and 28—"Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies," &c. Mr. Grant said:—A twelvemonth has not yet passed since I had to address you at the funeral of the father, and now I have to perform the same duty for the mother, of the first family amongst us. It is a good thing to know that in either case death was not unexpected or unprepared for. The lady, whose dust we receive to-day, was of a noble family in England, who can trace their lineage back to Canute. Members of that family have made the name renowned in English history. The lady early left her English home and united with one of the first families here. Her life and her death were such as to cast lustre on her own family, and that of which she became a member. She was honored, and loved, and respected by all, and evil-spoken of by none. Gifts of body and of soul are all from God, and ought to raise our thoughts to Him who gave them. The greater these gifts are, the greater the scandal if they are ill-employed, and the greater the blessedness if they be well employed. In addition to the gifts of a high and influential position, God had bestowed on her a dignity of person, aspect, and grace, a noble and thoughtful countenance. "Strength and beauty clothed her, and she shall laugh in the latter days." During half a century her noble example had been an encouragement to all good and virtuous actions; and withal she had a prudence, a true, calm, energetic judgment, which was always a guide to those whom she loved. Her family, and those in her own neighborhood, looked up to her and revered her. What good has she not done among her people? What good has she not done among her people? What enmities has she not reconciled? "She hath opened her hand to the needy, and stretched out her hand to the poor." God loves the merciful. "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." How much misery there is in the earth? The whole world is full of sorrow. But if afflictions are many, the charities of Christians are as many. In her charity she had a quiet, thoughtful, purposeful way which was often mistaken for indifference. But if she was silent to the petition of the poor it was because she was thinking out some plan by which their troubles could be alleviated. Even when on her sick-bed her thoughts went out to the poor and suffering; and now her deeds speak for her before the throne for a better resurrection. Even when people gave cause for wrath, her voice was always for forgiveness or mitigation. In a large choice garden one cannot partake of all the fruits; so I can but glance at some of the virtues of the departed lady. Were I speaking only to my own people, I would speak of her piety, her love for the sacraments, and her frequent communions. Yet her faith, so full for herself, never overflowed to the hurt of others. Her heart went out especially for the young, and she raised for us the schools and churches, which a poor communion like ours, who had lost our all, required. We have now offered up the Holy Mass, and prayed for her soul, and we will continue to pray for her, and ask you to do so also. It is by reason of the holiness of God that no soul who is in the least tainted with sin can enter heaven, and who is so marvellously holy as to be altogether faultless? I speak not to instruct you, but to exhort you. I believe that those who are near and dear on earth, God will place near in heaven. She has been to her husband a true and loving wife while he lived, and in death they were not long divided. In all the busy cares of life he had her true steady softening strength to support him. When she felt her strength failing she thanked God that He had left her as long as he had lived. Only one of her children predeceased her. Those who grew up to years of knowledge revered and loved her. When she came to die, she had a comfort which many mothers have not, the cheering and comforting presence of dutiful children. Thus when her old age came, with her many merits, cheered by the love of God, and surrounded by her loved ones, her soul went out on that journey which is sure to have a blessed end.

The coffin having been again sprinkled with holy water, and the pall removed, Mr. Fraser, cabinet-maker, Union-street, who was undertaker, came forward with a band of efficient assistants, and bore the coffin down into the vault. There it was followed by the priests and chief mourners. After a stay of a few minutes, Mr. Grant returned and intimated that the ceremony was now over, and that any parties wishing to see the coffin might come into the vault. This invitation was taken advantage of by most of those present. The coffin lay aside that of the late Lord Lovat; and in the same chamber were the coffins of George Stafford Fraser, their infant son; Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, and of Simon Joseph, son of the present Lord Lovat.

After coming out of the chapel, refreshments were served out to the people on the meadow in front of the church. These arrangements were under the charge of Mr. Dewar, Tenacool, who with a band of attendants got the crowd arranged in ranks, and in a short time had them all supplied. The burial service was concluded about two o'clock, and by four o'clock the people had dispersed.—Inverness Highlander.

Monsignor Colet, Archbishop of Tours, has presented the Church of the Sacred Heart with a crucifix, carved from the wood of a large branch of the hawthorn-tree, planted by St. Francis de Paula. This branch was torn from the tree by a recent tempest, which visited the château of Plessis-les-Tours, in the gardens of which St. Francis had planted the young sapling, on the occasion of his visit there, the saint having been summoned by Louis XI., in order that his prayers might avert the King's impending death.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, July 18.

The Lady Day procession at Belfast resulted in a riot. Many who were injured were sent to the hospital.

A crisis in Spain, owing to the return of ex-Queen Isabella, is considered to bode no good.

The Cuban insurgents gained two victories over a small body of the Spanish troops.

Servia has an army of 60,000 men, who have taken up a strong position, commanding the mountain passes, to resist the advance of the Turkish army, numbering 100,000. It is understood that Prince Milan informed the consuls that Servia was willing to abandon the war if England and Austria would aid him in negotiating for peace. There was a prospect of the peace party in Servia prevailing, when the arrival of a large body of Russian volunteers created a warlike reaction. The Ottoman embassy in London officially denies that the Imperial troops burned Servian villages or carried petroleum for that purpose, but alleges that 60 villages in the Turkish territory were burned by the Servians. The Crown jewels of Servia have been pledged in Vienna for 60,000 florins. The Turks were repulsed in several minor engagements.

A revolution has occurred in the Columbian Republic, and slaughter taken place in the streets of Carthage. The clerical party defeated the Conservatives in two engagements.

The Servian general, with 12,000 troops, attacked the village of Teitsoor, occupied by 12,000 Turks. After severe fighting, the Servians withdrew. Neither gained the victory. The Servians lost 2,000, and the Turks probably an equal number. A subsequent engagement resulted in the alternate success of the Servians and Turks. The Servians were ultimately driven across the Tinook River into Servian territory. The Turks crossed the Servian frontier, and defeated the Servian army, killing 3,000. The Turks, after several sharp engagements, advanced down the Valley of Tinook, driving the Servians before them. They carried the heights south of Saitschan commanding that town, and the Pass of Viatararnia, and opened fire. Before sunset the Turks were in possession of the town. The roads are crowded with Servians, who, with their wives, children, cattle, and household goods, are flying before the invaders.

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Times' writes that military critics approve of Shevnyoff's strategy, and declares that the inferiority in numbers of his army alone obliged him to abandon the Turkish territory and stand on the defensive. He has evacuated Gorgersotatz and Saitschan, and it is expected his forces will withdraw from the whole of Tinook during the autumn to follow him through gorges between the valleys of Tinook and Moravia. He has an army of 60,000 men occupying strong positions from Alexinatz to Pantchone. The Turks have 100,000 men, divided into three armies.

A special to the 'Daily Telegraph' reports that the English Consuls at Belgrade and Constantinople have been directed to inform Servians and Turks respectively that if they will consent to mediation of the Powers England is willing to act.

A letter to the 'Daily News,' dated Philippopolis, 21st July, says the investigation into the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that 60 villages have been burned and 1,200 persons killed.

There are horrible scenes at Battock. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since 17th May, decomposing in the sun. No crime that could be invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for the starving families.

The Montenegrins obtained a decisive victory over the Turks at Freebinga. Selma Pasha was killed, and Osman Pasha taken prisoner. Two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, seven majors, and 5,000 to 6,000 men—two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs—were here destroyed. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Balke. The corpses were thick on the road before the citadel. Besides the artillery and trains, the Montenegrins captured 5,000 horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks were greatly outnumbered.

Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, have taken refuge in Servia.

The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Servia are reported to be beyond description. Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from other countries.

In the House of Commons Under-Secretary Burke said that several representations have been made to the Porte regarding the cruel atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte has been informed that the recital of these deeds have created in Englishmen great indignation and horror, and there is reason to believe that these occurrences occurred some little time ago, and that punishment is being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators.

British Consular Agents have been appointed at Philippopolis, with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities.

The New Zealand Trust and Loan Company have declared a dividend of 8s. a share, free of income tax (making 10 per cent. for the year), and carrying forward balance of £555.

For the New Zealand Government 5 per cent. loan (£1,250,000) tenders were opened by Crown Agents for the Colonies on the 9th July. The debentures are in sums of £1,000, £500, £200, and £100, secured on the consolidated revenue of the Colony, and bearing interest from 16th July, the principal being repayable not earlier than five years, nor later than 30 years, from that date. The advertised minimum was par. It was found that the tenders amounted to £184,000, at from £100 to £102 per cent. The balance of the loan has since been taken up at par.

The heat in Spain and France is intense, exceeding anything since 1800. Madrid is deserted. Forty field laborers died of sun-

stroke near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorched and falling.

The King of Spain has contracted marriage with the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Greek Government is to protest to the powers against the violence of irregular Turkish troops in Epirus and Thesaly. Bashi-bazouks and Circassians recently plundered villages in Macedonia, and afterwards fought each other. Forty-two were killed.

The Bank of Spain has been instructed to issue two and a half milliards of reals in mortgage bonds.

A Berlin despatch says that 1,000 Germans, settled in Russia, are reported to have emigrated to Austria last week.

August 30.

The right wing of the Turkish forces was routed at Alexinatz, and retreated, the Servians under General Sorudeth taking the offensive.

Popular feeling in the Turkish provinces is warlike.

Sultan Murad's recovery is thought to be hopeless, and the Ministry will probably depose him and proclaim Abdul Hamid.

The Porte agrees to an armistice with the insurgents only upon condition of knowing beforehand what is the basis proposed to secure peace.

SIDNEY, September 7.

Another important discovery of a tin-bearing district is reported here.

Rich alluvial diggings have been discovered in the Heathcote district.

DRIVING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

In the first place, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'San Francisco Chronicle,' picture to yourself the drojkies, which are mere single seats like stools without back or arms although often necessary it is next to impossible for two persons to seat themselves therein, so small are they, and two strangers thus seated can always be recognised by each having both arms clasped around the other there being nothing else to hold to. The driver has a similar seat a little higher and in front. So seated your driver starts. He is none of your lazy fellows, and he has learned that St. Petersburg is a city of magnificent distances, and his horse starts, and keeps on at a good run, and could you but hold on to the drojky with your feet as tightly as you hold to your companion with your arms, you would feel tolerably secure of keeping your seat. If you are driving on the Nievsky Prospect it is crowded with vehicles, the greatest number of them drojkies, all running as fast as your own. Now you put out your hand to turn away a running horse's head within two feet of your own face, and directly your other shoulder wipes the foam from the mouth of another passing horse, and this is done so often that your outside garments soon look like a winter landscape. For observations you have no time, your whole attention being occupied in wondering at the skill with which imminent collisions are dodged, and when at last you become used to it you think it the finest driving you ever enjoyed. Not only the driving, but the driver's dress and horse's are peculiar. Fastened to the shafts of all vehicles drawn by single horse is a hoop bent from one shaft to the other and rising to the height of three or four feet above the horse's neck. The check-rein is fastened to the top of this hoop. For drays this hoop is larger and heavier, often three inches thick, and five inches wide, and painted in bright colors, as a wreath of roses on a ground of grass green. In all teams where three or more horses are used they are all harnessed abreast. The private teams are of extreme elegance. While in France there is a majority of white horses, in St. Petersburg the greater number of fine horses are black. The private carriages are beautiful and in the finest taste. There is usually a dainty relief of gilt or silver on the carriage and harness, while the reins correspond with the lining of the carriage in color, and a jaunty tassel hangs from the throat-latch. So rapid is the motion, and so light and airy the tread of these horses, they seem to fly as much as to touch the earth. The drojky drivers are in uniform, wearing a blue double-breasted wadded gown which reaches to the feet; under this a sheepskin shirt, and on the head a hat-shaped covering with broad-spreading crown, but nearly as low as a cap.

"In the 47th chapter of the Koran, entitled Mahomet, revealed at Medina," war upon infidels is made a religious duty. "And as to those who fight in the defence of God's true religion, God will not suffer their works to perish. He will guide them and lead them into Paradise, of which he hath told them. It's delights are wonderful. O true believer, if ye assist God, by fighting for his religion, he will assist you against your enemies. * * * God will utterly destroy them; * * * this shall come to pass, for God is the patron of the true believers, and the infidels have no protector. * * * Paradise which is promised unto the believer who fights for his God, therein are rivers of incorruptable water, and rivers of milk the taste whereof changeth not, and rivers of wine pleasant unto those who drink; and rivers of clarified honey, and therein shall they have * * * and pardon from the Lord." A warlike people inflamed with fanaticism, and sure to be rewarded, if death follows, would cause terrible carnage before compulsory submission to any Christian power. Mahommedanism has more propagandist or missionary power to-day than all the denominations of Christians combined. Africa, Northern China, Hindostan, and the great Malay Islands, are swarming with thousands of Mahommedan missionaries, and we regret that their success among the Pagans is infinitely greater than that of Christian teachers. Broadly looked at, the massacre of the leaders of "Young Turkey" by a fanatic, is suggestive of the deep-seated hate of the infidel which exists in the breasts of 160,000,000 of people.—'Wilmington Herald.'

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1334 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

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

BROWN 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.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE friends of the late THOMAS O'DONNELL are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, which will leave the residence of Dr. Murphy, Stuart street, for the Southern Cemetery, this day (FRIDAY), at 3 p.m.

GOURLEY & LEWIS, Undertakers,
George and MacLaggan streets.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Golden (second subscription)	2	0	0
„ „ Macedo (monthly subscription)	0	10	0

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending September 14, 1876:

	£	s.	d.
Mr. A. O'Hara, Addison's Flat, to August 29, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ P. Hurley „ to September 7, 1876 ...	1	10	0
„ James McCabe, Lincoln, to June 5, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ John Flood, Southbridge, to September 8, 1877 ...	1	5	0
„ E. Clifford, Waipori, to October 24, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ T. Buckley „ to November 29, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ P. Hynes „ to November 29, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ E. Tohill „ to December 11, 1876 ...	1	0	0
„ E. O'Donnell, Dunedin, to September 27, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ J. O'Brien, Wellington, to April 24, 1877 ...	1	5	0
„ W. Bergin „ to September 27, 1876 ...	0	12	6
„ James Landers, Ross, to August 15, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ T. Mulhall „ to May 1, 1876 ...	0	12	6
„ G. Johnston „ to November 29, 1876 ...	0	12	6
„ J. Crowley „ to October 17, 1876 ...	1	5	0
„ J. Ryan, Hampden, to September 17, 1876 ...	0	13	0

BIRTH.

WOODS—On the 12th inst., at Cumberland street, Mrs. D. W. Woods, of a son.

DEATH.

O'DONNELL.—On the 13th September, at the residence of Dr. Murphy, Stuart-street, Thomas O'Donnell, late of the Royal George Hotel; aged 33 years.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

CENTRALISTS are on their trial, and already has the country got a taste of the good things intended for it by Abolitionists! These gentlemen have outraged the public conscience, and scandalized all honest politicians. Our leading law-makers have been for several years also our leading law-breakers. And yet, so shameless and audacious has impunity rendered these gentlemen, that they blush not, the moment they are caught *in flagrante*, to ask the Legisla-

ture to pass a Bill of Indemnity to save them from the consequences of their illegal proceedings.

This is a monstrous state of things; and if ministers be permitted by the Legislature, by means of an Indemnity Bill, to defy the existing law, and continue to hold their high and responsible offices, a shock will be given to public confidence that cannot fail to have a most injurious effect on public morality, and the administration of the affairs of New Zealand. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Parliament will refuse to listen to the proposal of ministers; and that these gentlemen will see the propriety of resigning their seats and testing the opinion of their constituents.

Is this sort of thing never to cease? Is it possible that New Zealand does not possess a sufficient number of men qualified according to law, and intelligent and honest enough to govern the country; or, is it absolutely necessary, owing to a dearth of moderately able administrators, to select as ministers only such as cannot hold office till relieved from disabilities by an Indemnity Act? Surely it has not yet come to this, and yet it is difficult to say if this is not the opinion of a majority of our Parliament. This majority must either have a very low opinion of itself, or it must be in fear of a good many actions in the Supreme Court, if it consent to indemnify ministers.

Last Session an Indemnity Bill was passed—a proceeding which surprised and alarmed the people, and it was fully expected that the lesson then given would not have been forgotten. It was, it appears, a vain expectation; and this Session the Disqualification Act has been more outrageously violated than ever. It is not one member of Parliament or one minister that is now compromised, but the entire Cabinet and the party that supports it. This is a serious state of things. What security can there be for a pure and wise administration of the affairs of the country when our chief administrators themselves are the chief violators of the law? and when these highly-placed law-breakers are not ashamed to ask Parliament to pass a law in their favor, having a retrospective effect, and to save them personally from fines incurred by their breach of the laws, which they were more bound than all others to respect, enforce and obey? It has been said that ministers broke the law through ignorance and inadvertence, and this has been pleaded as a reason why an Indemnity Bill should be passed. But to our mind this is no excuse. Men should not assume or accept office who are either so ignorant or so careless as to violate a primary and important law in reference to their office. Inadvertence in such a matter is inexcusable, and ignorance argues a recklessness that is most criminal. The plea that ministers broke the law through ignorance or inadvertence is, under the circumstances, one of the strongest proofs of their criminality, and of their utter unfitness for Executive offices. And if Parliament condone this offence the people may justly fear that decay and corruption have already laid hold of the core of our political system.

ALL BUT CAUGHT.

AN effort lately made to introduce religious instruction in a modified form into the godless schools of Victoria has occasioned us no small amusement. The Colony of Victoria is a country where Catholics are encouraged. That is they are afforded every opportunity of laying aside the prejudices with which they may happen to be encumbered. A paternal government sets every inducement before them in order to prevail upon them to free themselves from the trammels wherein it conceives them to be bound. Violent measures it does not resort to, because they would be unconstitutional. Liberty of conscience must be attended to; a man may be a Catholic provided he will submit to be heavily taxed, overwhelmed with abuse and opprobrium, declared by every stump-orator and scurrilous scribbler to be beneath contempt in this world and anything but certain of Paradise in the next, and constantly exposed to hearing all that he holds most venerable and sacred loaded with falsehood and ribaldry. The tender government of Victoria leans to this progressive and refined interpretation of liberty of conscience, and, while it has cleverly managed to impose the heaviest tax it could constitutionally devise upon Catholicism, it holds out a helping hand in many ways to those who variously employ their tongues in blackening all who profess the hated creed. But this government acts thus in kindness; it doubtless wishes to dispel the illusions under which the benighted children of the Church are supposed to be laboring; it would gladly see them relinquish their fidelity to the Sovereign Pontiff in order that

they might give in their adherence to some system adapted to this age of enlightenment and further advanced than Christianity, and consequently it is now elate. Great things seem on the eve of being accomplished.

No doubt many of our readers will remember in their juvenile hours having set a crib to catch birds during the winter season of the old country. They will recollect going into a hiding place at a little distance from this crib, and watching breathlessly while unsuspecting finches and sparrows hopped about amongst the straw that tempted them to destruction, but at the critical moment some interruption frequently occurred, the birds were frightened away, and the hopes of their would be captor dashed to the ground.

The government of Victoria has set its crib and is now in waiting. Certain imprudent persons, however, it appears rashly desired to spoil the sport, and did their utmost to drive away the hoped for prey from the very verge of the trap. An attempt was recently made to obtain permission for ministers of religion to give instruction in the State schools during some part of the day, but the attempt failed, and one of the reasons assigned for opposing it was that Catholics, who had for some time held aloof from the schools in question, were now beginning to look favorably on them, to send their children to them, and to have themselves elected on the Boards of Advice; but that if religious teaching were to be introduced into the schools, such Catholics would take alarm and retire pell-mell from the situation. The paternal government thus convinced the meddlers of their rashness, and the matter fell through.

Now this was really giving way far too much to nervousness and vain imaginations. The folk called Catholics, who show a disposition to fall in with the government system of education in Victoria, if such there be, are not at all likely to be easily frightened. We should say, that not only would no visit of the ministers of any Christian sect deter them from their course of action, but that Heathen, Turk, Jew, Infidel, or Mormon might openly disseminate their doctrines amongst the children without calling forth a remonstrance on the part of these people, for no man bearing the name of Catholic could by any possibility send his child to a government school, as regulated at present, without forfeiting his right to the title, and proving himself totally destitute of principle.

It is a common failing of mankind to keep on declaring that the accomplishment of a devoutly desired event is at hand, and thus there is a continual clatter maintained respecting the immediate disaffection of large bodies of Catholics, but the fact is that they who are properly so called are thoroughly steadfast. In the old countries violent persecution has not shaken them; in the new scheming will not avail to make them traitors to their faith. And hereafter, when the history of these colonies comes to be written, bigotry, should it then prevail, will again have an opportunity of learning the vanity of all attempts, such as that made by the government of Victoria, to rob Catholics of their religion. But bigotry is, and ever will be, unteachable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is proposed to hold an art union some time during the course of next year in aid of the new conventual buildings in Dunedin. The undertaking will be on a large scale, and the prizes to be drawn for beautiful and valuable. Several gentlemen resident in Europe have been communicated with and commissioned to purchase works of art, some of which are to be obtained in Rome, and this alone is ample proof that they will be no ordinary productions. In addition, the efforts of local artists will be called into requisition, so that the local scenery of New Zealand will be duly represented, and many views will be taken of the picturesque neighborhood of Dunedin. Already a number of charming landscapes from the able pencil of Mr. J. C. Hoyte have been secured. These are exquisite paintings in water-colors of Lake Wakatipu, Otira Gorge, and other places in this island. They are now at the Convent in Dowling street, where they may be seen and they are well worthy of a visit.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Government printer of the Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand for 1875, several numbers of 'Hansard,' and other Parliamentary papers.

The correspondent of the 'Brisbane Telegraph,' writing from the Hodgkinson River, describes an attack by natives as follows:—A party of five prospectors were visited while in camp a few days since by some blacks who notified their approach by a shower of spears. The whites scattered and made for trees. One of them, while snapping a revolver which would not explode, was speared through the right leg and fell. A blackfellow ran up to him, and as he stood over the prostrate white, nulla uplifted, was shot by one of the man's mates, and fell dead alongside of his intended victim. Four more went over to the majority before they beat a retreat. After the conclusion of the affray it was found necessary to cut off a portion of the spear before withdrawing it, on account

of the barbs at the point. On the following morning four whites left camp on a mission of vengeance, armed with a gun, a rifle, and a half axe. After following the tracks of the blacks for several miles, they came upon them busily occupied in putting barbs on spears, apparently preparing for a fresh attack. The owner of the revolver made a circuit, and, getting to the other side of the blacks, commenced the attack. In their surprise they fled in the direction of his mates, who received them warmly, and events occurred in the conflict which proved that a half-axe in the hands of a determined man is a very useful weapon in an emergency.

The improvements at St. Joseph's Church are progressing rapidly. The effects of the elevation and proper hanging of the bell are very apparent; the sound is much clearer and in every way better than it was. We understand that preliminary steps are being taken with a view to getting up an entertainment to aid in paying off some of the expenses which have already been incurred, as well as those which must necessarily attend on the very requisite enlargement of the church.

We beg to inform our subscribers that we take the utmost care in sending out each issue of the TABLET from this office. It is scarcely possible for a paper to miscarry because of any negligence on our part, for we are more than ordinarily watchful. We can only explain the complaints that reach us from time to time, by want of due attention on the part of some of the officials connected with the various post-offices through which our newspapers pass, and we beg to assure our readers that, being the party principally interested, we feel considerably aggrieved by the accidents alluded to, if accidents they be. It is much to be desired, that some means should be devised to render the miscarriage of newspapers as uncommon as that of letters, and we really cannot see that there should be any difficulty in the matter. We do not, however, deprecate complaints of irregularity in the reception of the TABLET on the part of our subscribers, on the contrary, we prefer to hear of this when it occurs, in order that we may do all that in us lies to remedy it, even if our effort be no more than a hopeless letter to the master of a post-office.

One of the principal advantages derived from such exhibitions as that held last week by the Otago Poultry and Canary Association, is the spur they give to local enterprise. They excite a healthy spirit of emulation, and the result is seen in the improvement of various articles of general use. We observe that at the show in question in the homely but excellent matter of hams and bacon a progressive movement was remarked, and that the first prize in this department was awarded to Mr. Edward Sheedy, whose exhibits met with the highest commendation.

The invention of machinery is one of the marks of the progress of the present age, and it is a decided token of the onward march of the city of Dunedin, that a hair-brushing machine has been introduced by Messrs. Coverlid and Mantell into their establishment in Princes-street. This machine is worked by water-power, and is quite a curiosity in its way, besides enabling the hair to be dressed with a comfort and perfection that are unequalled.

MR. P. J. SMYTH, the member for West Meath, on the 30th of June last, made a speech in the British House of Commons, which has been highly lauded. It is even said to have been deserving of being ranked with the happiest efforts of the great orators of Ireland, and the finest thing of the kind heard since the days of Burke. We consider this a matter for congratulation, so far as it affords an additional proof that Irish genius is still fresh and vigorous, needing only a fair field of training and a free arena for its exercise to be once more the admiration of the world; but we regret that the speech in question was made against the cause of Home Rule, on which we believe the future of Ireland, in a great degree, depends. Nor does it yield us any encouragement that Mr. Smith advocates repeal, since, even if he be sincere, he endeavours to divide the strength of the patriotic party, which united is still too weak to effect its object, and can by no means afford any disagreement amongst its members.

MANY of our readers will doubtless find it a matter of deep interest, that the process is at present being carried on at Rome for the beatification of the venerable servant of God, Father Louis Maria Chaneel, of the congregation of Marists. Father Chaneel was one of those holy missionaries who left France in the year 1836, for the purpose of accompanying to the scene of his labors Monsignor Pompallier, appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Western Oceania, including New Zealand, by Pope Gregory XVI. The Marist Fathers were the pioneer priests of this colony, and their self-sacrificing devotion must command the admiration and gratitude of all New Zealand Catholics, to whom also it is a subject for especial rejoicing that one personally concerned in the spiritual welfare of these islands bids fair to be raised to the honors of the altar, for although Father Chaneel never visited New Zealand, he having remained behind in an Archipelago of the South Seas, where he exercised the office of pro-Vicar Apostolic, and where, after a short course of heroic labors, he gained the crown of martyrdom, still he was associated with our early missionaries and formed one of their company. We hope, at a future date, to furnish our readers with further details of this matter, for it is our intention to publish in the columns of the TABLET a brief history of the establishment of the Church in New Zealand, and in this, no doubt, a place will be found for a more comprehensive account of the life and death of the venerable servant of God, Father Louis Maria Chaneel.

The election of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy as representative of a district in Victoria, has filled several of our contemporaries with spleen, and caused them to explode in a variety of entertaining fashions. Amongst the many accusations brought against Sir Charles, is the threadbare one of being led by the "priests." From the way in which the latter word is used, we rather suspect that sundry editors regard it in a somewhat hazy light, and that the poetry fossilized therein for them is derived from the terror with which, in their infancy, they were accustomed to look upon the knife-gashing performed in honor of Baal, and likewise from what

they have read, or perhaps experienced, of the cantrips of the rain-makers and other officials of heathendom, but it is quite evident, that of the office and influence of the Christian priesthood they have no idea whatever. We have no intention of defending Sir Charles Gavan Duffy from the charge, for we write for Catholics, and they know that all such accusations are mere folly, but these wild invectives show us the forces over which our talented fellow-countryman has triumphed, and add to the pride with which we must regard an Irishman and a Catholic who has ever been openly true to his race and his creed, and who has attained to eminence by the power alone of intellect and culture.

The far-famed Diamond of California continues to charm, by her versatility and sprightliness, large audiences at the Princess Theatre, where she is ably supported by Mr. George Giddens. Mrs. Walter Hill also, by her graceful acting, forms a powerful attraction, and maintains the high place she has long occupied in the estimation of the public of Dunedin.

The death of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell will be learned with regret by many of our readers. Mr. O'Donnell had been for some time in failing health, and on Wednesday last he expired at the residence of Dr. Murphy in Stuart-street, Dunedin. He was known and highly respected, not only in this town, but also throughout the province. He was a zealous member of the Catholic Church, and ever foremost in aiding any good work in connection with religion.—R.I.P

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

The following resolutions were agreed to by a Committee of the Dunedin Branch on September 1st, and finally adopted by the Branch at an extraordinary meeting held on Monday, September 11th, 1876:—

Resolved 1. That in the opinion of this Branch it is deemed desirable to form a District, to be denominated the Otago and Canterbury District, and to consist of the following Branches: Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and Christchurch.

Resolved 2. That in order to overcome any legal objections a District be at once formed under the present laws, and that immediately after formation the laws be so amended as to suit the convenience of the Branches forming said District.

Resolved 3. That in the event of the aforesaid Branches agreeing to the foregoing resolutions, an application be at once forwarded to the E. D. requesting it to grant a Dispensation, and also to depute an Officer to open the District. The first meeting of Delegates to be held in Dunedin; the place of future meetings to be decided upon at the first District Meeting.

Report of Committee appointed by the Dunedin Branch to revise the present District Board Laws:—Your Committee beg to report having carefully considered the working of the District Laws, and recommend the following amendments, but considering this is a matter which the other Branches should have a voice in, your Committee refrains from finally adopting them until such time as the proposed District is formed according to the present Laws, and the Delegates from the respective Branches have had an opportunity of perusing the proposed amendments:—

1. That the July meeting be abolished, and in lieu thereof one General Meeting be held in each year, in the month of January.

2. That it be compulsory on Branches to send Delegates according to a scale to be agreed upon by the Delegates at the first District meeting.

3. That in order to secure thorough representation, and in order that each Branch in the District may bear a proportionate share of the expenses, Law 46 be amended, and the quarterage to Incidental Fund increased from nine-pence to fifteen-pence per quarter. That all the expenses of the District be paid out of the Incidental Fund, including Delegates' expenses.

The Committee is of opinion that the above is the only method by which thorough representation can be obtained. The amount of quarterage from three hundred and fifty members being considered ample to raise a sufficient sum at once to defray expenses, while it is anticipated with confidence that an annual reduction in the quarterage will be made. The remainder of the amendments being only of minor importance it is not thought desirable to enumerate them here.

NO MAORI EVER A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

To the Editor of the 'New Zealand Times.'

SIR,—I, as a friend of the Maori, read with interest in your issue of this day what they aimed at in their petition to the Legislature in the matter of education. I was suddenly startled by the statement that a Maori of Hokianga had gone to Rome, and after a regular course of studies had been ordained a priest, and came back to act as a Roman Catholic clergyman in his own country. After three years of ministration, it is added, he abandoned his office, and relapsed into his former state. Well, I have reason to say that I was much surprised at this piece of news, for it is as strange as it is false. For the last thirty-seven years I could account, almost as an eye witness, for every event of importance or novelty connected with the Catholic Church in this country, yet I never heard of a Maori being made a Catholic priest. I know that Protestants ordained such persons. I congratulate them. But we Catholics have not arrived at that perfection, nor did we make the attempt. Therefore the history of a Maori Roman Catholic priest having abandoned his office and relapsed into his former state is a ludicrous invention. With your kind permission, sir, I would advise you to be aware not to connect yourself with so grave statements, made with such a levity; to distrust Maori assertions, and particularly Maori translations.—I have, &c.,

A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

August 31, 1876.

A WOULD-BE WIT AND CAN'T-BE GENTLEMAN.

IN a recent number of the 'Musical World,' a London publication, an individual named Goodban published a pretended reminiscence of Sir William Wilde, which, while affecting a sort of regard for the memory of that eminent Irishman, represented him as having conducted himself in a very ridiculous and vulgar sort of way on an occasion referred to by the writer. Goodban says he met Dr. Wilde at Chamounix, on his way to make an ascent of Mont Blanc. When the guide asked the party if they would have mules to aid them in their ascent of the mountain. "Wilde replied in his strong Irish brogue, and a humorous twinkle in his eyes, 'D'ye mane to insult a man that has walked to the top of the Pake o' Teneriffe? Get out o' that, sir, and bring me an Alpine stick, an' if I can't poke myself along with that, may I never taste butter-milk and whiskey again.'" After the party had got some distance up the mountain, Goodban tells us "Wilde began to puff and blow, and show signs of fatigue. He exclaimed, 'Bedad, sir, I'm thinking my legs are not quite in the condition they were when I walked to the top of the Pake o' Teneriffe.'" Goodban offered him a mount on his mule. This, he says, Wilde refused; but he took hold of the animal's tail, and so was pulled to the top of the mountain. This absurd and offensive story bears all the marks of its Cockney paternity. Our distinguished countryman, Sir R. P. Stewart, administered a well-deserved reproof to the writer in a succeeding number of the publication above-named. After some remarks deprecatory of the introduction of the stage Irishman into the pages of the 'Musical World,' Sir Robert says: "In conclusion, I deliberately assert, with the full concurrence of his family and friends, that not one who knew the late Sir William Wilde, as I had the privilege to do, would recognise in your correspondent's description anything but a somewhat vulgar, pointless, and altogether misleading caricature—a caricature which would, unlike most caricatures, recall neither the memory nor the manner of an eminent and dignified professional gentleman, such as Sir William really was." That is a filip for Goodban which he will be likely to recollect for some time.—'Nation.'

ENGLISH ENCROACHMENTS.

UNDER cover of eloquent debates in Parliament, England has been silently pushing on the work of encroachments on whatever remnant yet exists of the ancient rights and privileges of our country.

The most recent act of this kind is the oppressive privilege assumed by English Courts of dragging Irish traders over to Westminster, there to adjudicate upon any difference these may have with English customers. Under this system a shopkeeper in Cork, Sligo, Derry, or any other remote or near town, may be forced to take a number of witnesses over to London, at a great expense, to keep them there for weeks at great expense, to fee English lawyers at great expense, and return—ruined!—and all because of some trivial discrepancy in an account.

This is a matter of the gravest importance, and not the less so because it is one of historical antecedents. It is a pallid parallel of a former famous usurpation.

One hundred and eighty-eight years ago an English society, which had secured the monopoly of rich tracts of land in Ulster for the purpose of "planting," had a dispute with the Protestant Bishop of Derry. The case came before the Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland—the Irish House of Lords. It decided in favor of the Bishop.

Whereupon the Londoners had the insolence to lodge a complaint with the English Parliament, in 1688, against the conduct of the Irish Parliament, and the English Lords declared the Irish Lords were not judges in the case. The Irish High Court of Parliament was thus declared to be a mere servitor to the English, and its judicial power was usurped from it.

Then appeared the "Case of Ireland Stated" by Molyneux, in which the author upheld the right of Irish jurisdiction in an unanswerable manner. Unable to reply, by any exertion of intellect, the English Parliament, with weak spite, ordered the book to be burned by the hands of the common hangman. They were as fond, in England, of burning books as of burning persons.

The Irish Lords were not dismayed by this confagration. They had, in those days, the spirit of men. Hence they met, passed a series of firm resolutions, and protested solemnly against the attempt at usurpation.

A few years later, in 1703, the case of Lord Ward against the Earl and Countess of Meath came before the public. An order of the English House of Lords evicted and dispossessed the Earl and Countess of their property in Ireland. The Irish Peers, however, having had cognisance of the case, immediately asserted their rights, repudiated the English order, and replaced the Earl and Countess in their estates.

In the same year another, and still more memorable, case came up—the famous Annesley case. Maurice Anne-ley appealed from the decision of the Irish Lords to England, and the English Peers reversed the judgment of the Irish Court. Then matters were pressed to extremities, and a conflict of authority began. The London House directed the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland to enforce their order. The Sheriff point blank refused to recognise the usurpation, and the Irish Peers protected him.

Then the Irish Peers resolved to place a representation of the matter before the King—an error of judgment, from one point of view, for the King's council, being English, were tolerably sure to support the English Peers. They did so, and, in order to put an end to Irish rights in the matter, they sped an Act, 6th George I., through the English Parliament, declaring that the King, Lords, and Commons of England had power to make laws to bind Ireland, and that the House of Lords of Ireland had no jurisdiction, and that all proceedings before that Irish court were void.

We find a similar pretension put forward by the present Ministry as regards Canada—for it has been officially declared that the laws made in London override the acts of the Canadian Legislature—which, consequently, is only a mock Parliament!

In a very brief space we shall hear this pretension rejected by Canada with indignation. The inhabitants of that country will undoubtedly imitate the conduct of Ireland on the occasion. For it was this act of high-handed usurpation which Ireland answered in Eighty-two, when she proclaimed the independence of the Irish Parliament.

The question of jurisdiction preceded the question of independence then—perhaps it may now once more be the herald of greater things. Irish traders have already been dragged over to London. But one Irish trader has taken the manful resolution of refusing to obey the order of the English Court. He has determined to try the question, and we think his conduct and case deserve the most earnest and most active attention of Irish representatives, who should have guarded against this encroachment, and are now bound to endeavor to withstand it.

"I admire that public-spirited merchant" (Alderman Horan), said Grattan, on a somewhat similar occasion, "who spread consternation at the Custom House, and, despising the example which great men afforded, determined to try the question, and tendered for entry what the British Parliament prohibits the subject to export, some articles of silk, and sought at his private risk the liberty of his country; with him, I am convinced, it is necessary to agitate the question of right. In vain will you endeavor to keep it back—the passion is too natural, the sentiment is too irresistible; the question comes of its own vitality—you must reinstate the laws." —'Irishman.'

THE PERPETUAL OBLATION.

HAVE our young Catholics ever thought that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is being offered in some part of the world every hour of their lives?

When it is midnight in New York, Mass is beginning in the churches in Italy. Their ancient altars, at which saints have knelt, are lit up with tapers, and the Vicar of Christ and thousands of priests are lifting holy hands to heaven. Think of the hundreds of quiet chapels,

Jesus there,
And Mary's image meek and fair,
And the dim light, with rich and poor,
Scattered round the chapel floor,
With the tinkling beads they tell,
And whispers scarcely audible.

A little later and the bells of a thousand towers in France begin to sprinkle the air with holy sounds, and in every city, town and hamlet the Divine Host is uplifted amid the radiance of lamps and the incense of flowers, to stay the anger of God from the land of His choicest favors, and kneeling crowds adore his chastening hand, and pray for sinners who despise His ordinances.

Chivalric and religious Spain catches the echoes, and, when it was one, in New York offers the great Sacrifice in countless splendid churches.

And then Catholic Ireland, the island of Saints, which has suffered so many centuries for the faith, rallies anew round the altars it would never forsake.

At 2 o'clock and after, the priests of the island of the Atlantic—perhaps Cape Verde—white-robed and stoled, and wearing the great cross on their shoulders, bend before the tabernacle.

An hour later, a courageous missionary lifts up the chalice of salvation on the ice-bound coast of Greenland.

At half-past 4 the sacred lamps twinkle through the fogs of Newfoundland; and at 5, Nova Scotia's industrious population begins the day by attending Mass.

And now all the Canadian churches and chapels grow radiant as the faithful people, the inhabitants of the country, the devout citizen, the consecrated nun, and the innocent child hasten to unite their prayers around the sanctuary where the priest is awaiting them.

At 6, how many souls are flocking to the churches in New York, eager to begin their day of labour with the holiest act of religion. Many young people, too, gather round the altar then, or at a later hour, like the fresh flowers which open with the morning, and offer their dewy fragrance to Heaven.

An hour later the bells of Missouri and Louisiana are ringing; and at 8, Mexico, true to the faith, bends before its glittering altars.

At 9, the devout tribes of Oregon follow their loved blackgown to their gay chapels, and California for a while loosens its grasp on its gold to think of the treasures that rust doth not corrupt.

And when the Angelus bell is ringing at noon in New York, the unbloody sacrifice is being offered in the islands of the Pacific, where there are generous souls laboring for our dear Lord.

And so the bells go ringing on, on, over the waters, and one taper after another lights up, as one soul after another catches the light of faith, making glad all the isles of the sea.

At 2, the zealous missionaries of Australia are murmuring with haste, eager for the coming of our Lord, *Introibo ad altare Dei*. And all the spicy islands of the East catch up the same sweet sound, one after another, till, at 4 in the afternoon, China proves there are many souls who are worthy of the name of Celestial by their rapt devotion at the early rite. Then in Thibet there is many a modest chapel where the missionary distributes the Bread of Life to a crowd of hungry souls.

At 6, the altars of Hindoostan, where St. Francis Xavier ministered, are arrayed with their flowers and lamps and sacred vessels, and unwearied priests are hastening to fortify their souls before Him who is their Life and Strength.

At 9, in Siberia, where many a poor Catholic exile from Poland has no other solace for his woes but the foot of the altar and the Bread of Heaven. God help him!

During the hours New York is gay with parties and balls and

theatrical amusements, the holiest of rites is going on in the Indian Ocean and among the sable tribes of Africa, whose souls are so dear to the Saviour, who once died for all, and who is now daily offered by all.

At 11, in Jerusalem, the holy city over which Jesus wept, where He wrought so many miracles, where He suffered and offered Himself a sacrifice for the whole world.

When midnight sounds again in New York, the silver bells are tinkling again in every chancel in Rome, and so it goes on; the Divine Host is constantly rising, like the sun in its course around the earth. Thus are fulfilled the words of the prophet Malachi; "From the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof, my name is great among the Gentiles; and in every place there is a sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Every hour we can and should unite ourselves to the Masses going on in some part of the world, thus adding new brightness to God's glory, atoning for the neglect of others, and promoting our own sanctification.—'The Young Catholic.'

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

INTELLIGENCE has reached us of an extraordinary discovery in the shape of several large caves containing fossil remains supposed to be those of some extinct animals, having been made in the limestone country between Cowra and Canowindra. We have at present before us a letter written by one of the party of four by whom the discovery was made. From that letter we take the following information:—

The entrance to cave No. 1 was accidentally discovered by the party above referred to, when engaged in work in the bush, and, as already stated is in country of limestone formation. The mouth of the cave is very large, but the roof gradually falls, and progress can only be made upon the hands and knees for the space of about twenty feet, when there is another abrupt rise, and a very large cavern is entered. The astonishment of the exploring party on discovering this cave was great, but more astonishing discoveries were before them. Entering the roomy space and searching for further openings they came across a large deposit of bones—about five feet in width—embedded in a layer of different colored soil, between two layers of limestone. The writer says:—"This strange deposit is about fifty feet from the surface, but I cannot give you a description of the bones just yet as we did not like to disturb them. There was one bone, however, which we could not help observing above the others, as it was larger than any exposed to view. It is about twelve or thirteen inches in length, and about an inch and a half in diameter. There are thousands of bones in the heap, and I am sure they are not those of a kangaroo. We intend to forward some of them to Sydney by and bye, in order to ascertain what animal they belonged to. Below the spot where there remains were found, the writer says, there is another cavity about twenty feet deep, where other bones are to be seen. He also says that there are many other caves leading from the one described, and he promises to give a full description when he and his party have made further researches.

Cave No. 2 is described as being in the same hill and about 100 yards distant from Cave No. 1. To this cave there is a splendid entrance, which extends some fifty or sixty feet inwards, when it narrows down, as in the first mentioned cave, the explorers being under the necessity of crawling for some distance on their elbows and knees. A roomy cave is then entered, but nothing very striking appears. Satisfied that there were other compartments further on the party made a careful search, but for a long time could find no outlet. At last one of the four discovered a small hole in the back wall of the cave—a hole "just about large enough to put your hand through." That hole was after some trouble made larger, and cautiously and tremblingly one after another of the party crawled through the newly made aperture, and then found themselves in a cave of narrow dimensions. A descent of several feet upon a narrow ledge of rock brought them to an opening "just large enough for a man to get down through"—and down the plucky fellows went, and again crawling for twenty feet with their faces near the ground, they found themselves in a cave of large dimensions and grandeur. The writer says:—"This is the principal cave, as far as we have yet discovered. The scenery is truly magnificent: the stalactites, &c., forming a very grand sight. The height from the floor is eighty or ninety feet; and there are some twelve or fourteen different openings leading into other cavities. Into some of these we ventured, but from others we were driven by the foul air. The sights in some of them are beautiful to behold. Strange to say, in the deepest part of the large cave there is the same sort of strata as we found in the first cave, and, stranger still, there are many bones here also. These bones are lying 300 or 400 feet lower in the earth than were the bones we saw in No. 1 cave."

The writer then proceeds to say that he and his mates intend to explore numerous other underground palaces, the entrances to which they had discovered, mentioning that on their next expedition they will enter a cave "about 100 feet perpendicular before there is any bottom." He also promises to send fuller particulars at a future time.

The names of this venturesome exploring party are T. J. Peters, A. Potts, T. O'Shaughnessy, and J. O'Shaughnessy.

It is somewhat remarkable that the discovery of these subterranean caverns has not been made before this, for we are informed by the recipient of the letter from which we have taken the above extracts that the spot is not isolated, and the caves must have been passed and re-passed by numerous travellers. We shall await with some interest the analysis of the bones discovered in such an unusual place, and will not fail to give our readers the benefit of information relating thereto which may come to us in the future. —'Bathurst Free Press.'

A SAD WARNING.

WITHIN the present year the decease was announced of Lord Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell, and the early death of this nobleman, following rapidly the loss of his young wife, caused great regret in many circles. Lord Amberley was a nobleman of considerable talents and great promise, and although ill-health had prevented him from making a figure in politics, he had won his spurs as a man of letters. Cultured, studious, and amiable, he was loved by a large number of friends, and his death was sincerely mourned. It was known during the lifetime of this young nobleman that his religious views were heterodox, but their exact character was not generally ascertained. However, Lord Amberley's friends, whether wisely or not our readers will judge, have removed all doubt on this point. The unfortunate young nobleman left behind him a work entitled "An Analysis of Religious Belief." This book has now been published, with a glowing preface by one of Lord Amberley's friends, and the editor informs us that the work has a peculiar solemnity from the fact that the author had been engaged in revising it till death interrupted him at his task. What, then, was the Testament of Belief bequeathed to the world at a moment so solemn by this gifted young nobleman? We say with horror and disgust it was a confession of blank, hopeless, and dreary infidelity—of utter unbelief. The tone of the book is simply disgusting. We have here no philosophic scepticism, no refined doubt. The tone is not the tone of Mill or Huxley—it is that of Tom Paine. We will not soil our pages with any extracts from this work. Suffice it to say that the sublime history of the Life of our Lord is criticised with a coarse virulence never equalled. We will, we repeat, make no quotations from this most unhappy volume, replete as it is with the most lamentable blasphemies. But we allude to the matter for an obvious reason. Lord Amberley's story is a too common one in England. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, he died at 34, and he left behind him this dreadful confession of unbelief. He was a gifted and amiable man, and his admiring biographer bears testimony to the natural religiousness of his mind when he bids his readers remember that Lord Amberley "had not shrunk from pain and anguish to himself as one by one he parted with portions of that faith which, in boyhood and early youth, had been the mainspring of his life." We have in the few words the story of a noble spirit driven on and wrecked among the shoals of Unbelief. And what were the forces that caused the fatal shipwreck? The all-pervading spirit of Material Infidelity, to-day rampant in the schools and colleges, the public and private life of England. If we are to prevent our youth following in the footsteps of the unhappy son of Earl Russell, the battle must be fought in the school and the College, and Ireland must stand firm to the glorious cause of Religious Education.—*Weekly Freeman.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A religious writing from Rome to the editor of the 'Rosier de Marie,' says:—"The Sovereign Pontiff expects the severest trials for the Church, to come about in a very short time (the words in a very short time were underlined in the letter), so he exhorts us to redouble our prayers."

A correspondent of the 'Catholic Sentinel' of Oregon, gives the following account of ladies' work at the Woman's Pavilion in the Centennial Grounds:—"Your lady readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that in this department the finest needlework upon exhibition comes from the convents of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. Models of many of these establishments accompany the specimens of their work, and have nothing gloomy or monastic about them. On the contrary, they have lovely gardens and look like cheerful country houses, where one could live in great contentment and serenity. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame, founded in Montreal in 1653, sends a great variety of fine work—lace work, and painting on velvet; a folding screen of crimson rep, beautifully mounted with a design in leather work, which is very effective. It consists of birds and birds' nests in foliage. Borders, bannerets, and screens are painted in groups of calla lilies, roses, buds, pansies, tulips, and lilies of the valley upon white velvet. The Gray Nuns of Montreal send beautiful specimens of Honiton lace and handkerchiefs with needlework border valued at \$300."

All Italy, from the Tagliamento to the Faro, has celebrated the seventh anniversary of an event which, at a time when the power of the German emperors was in its zenith, saved Italy and the world at large from the supremacy of the dynasty of Suabia, who were the Hohenzollerns of those days. In the middle of the twelfth century the German emperors were, or thought themselves, lords paramount of Italy too, and their dominion in those days was styled the Holy Roman Empire of German nationality. So thoroughly was the Emperor Frederick I., known by the name of Barbarossa, imbued with this idea that he presumed to appoint two anti-popes, called Victor IV. and Paschalis III., in opposition to the lawful Pontiff, Alexander III., who, at the Œcumenic Council of Besancon, had asked, "From whom does the emperor hold his crown if not from the Pope?" The great cities of northern Italy, headed by Milan, espoused the cause of the true Pope. They built a city with walls made of stone and houses made of straw, and called it, in honour of the Pope, Alessandria della Paglia. For twelve years the confederation of Italian cities carried on an intermittent war against the powerful Caesar, till in the end, on the 29th of May, 1176, they defeated and destroyed his army in the battle of Legnano. Frederick himself only escaped with bare life, and twelve months after was glad to do homage to Alexander III. at Venice. It was a second Canossa, from which the German empire never recovered, and which raised the Papal power to its pinnacle. These facts are but too little known among Catholics outside of Italy, and well may Italian Catholics look back with pride upon an achievement by which they freed their

country from the northern yoke under the auspices of their natural and safest leader—the See of Rome—'Universe.'

A correspondent sends us the following account of an extraordinary run from San Francisco to Liverpool by two vessels, which will be found of no little interest to our nautical readers:—"On the 26th April, there arrived at Liverpool two American ships, the J. B. Brown, under the command of Captain Kezar, and the Southern Cross, under command of Captain Ballard. The two ships towed out through the heads at San Francisco at six o'clock on the morning of December 31st, 1875, side by side, discharging their pilots at the same time, and passed the Farallone Islands together. Met each other the next day and parted company that night. Met again on the line in the Pacific, and met again in the neighbourhood of the island of Pitcairn, in the South Pacific, and did not see anything of each other again until in about three or four degrees of south latitude on the Atlantic side. Here they had it nip and tuck for a week or ten days, watching each other as a cat does a rat. Finally a circumstance took place which the master of the Southern Cross says he never experienced before during a command in the East India trade for twenty-six consecutive years. Both ships arrived on the equator side by side, bearing by compass due east and west, and on working up their latitude they found no latitude at all, not a fraction either way—in fact, they were exactly on the equator. From this point they parted company. Met again in the northeast trades, sailed in company for a week or so, then parted. Met again off Holyhead and took tugs from the same company. Towed up the Mersey side by side, and had the dock gates been wide enough they could have entered side by side. As it was, the Cross led the way in, the Brown following within a foot of her all the way."—*Liverpool paper.*

A Philadelphia correspondent of the 'Connecticut Catholic,' speaking of the Catholic representation at the Centennial Exhibition, says:—"In art we shall have some of the finest paintings and mosaics in existence. The Pope has kindly forwarded in care of our Most Rev. Archbishop, a few of the choicest treasures from the Vatican Art Gallery. One grand mosaic, 'The Ruins of Pæstum,' is composed of upwards of 250,000 pieces, in small cubes of enamel within a space of about five by three feet, and represents clouds, mountains, water, trees, flowers, etc., requiring the use of more than 10,000 shades of primary colors, and the labor of many years to perfect it. Another gem in its way is a magnificent table of about thirty inches in diameter, divided into nine sections, each one being a view of some noted building or work, all Roman scenes. The centre piece is a history in stone of the foundation of the Eternal City. There are many others of great merit and the entire collection will prove one of the greatest attractions of the Memorial Hall."

To be an English author or an English painter of any note nowadays means, according to general gossip, to be nothing less than a millionaire. They say that George Eliot has made £40,000 by the sale of "Daniel Deronda," that the late John Foster realised £20,000 on the sale of his "Life of Charles Dickens," and Mr. Hepworth Dixon pocketed £25,000 by his three editions of "Her Majesty's Tower." All very good and comfortable truly, but mere nothings in comparison to some of our painters' annual pickings. It seems that Mr. Millais has made £10,000 per annum during the last ten years, and that he has spent £30,000 on a new house of his in Kensington. And yet we hear almost every day of cases of death from starvation in the midst of a community that can afford to spend such sums of money on pictures and books which are, no doubt, all choice and eminently valuable in their way, but hardly equal in value to human life. Here is some material for reflection.—'Universe.'

The following statistics of London appear in papers of the London City Mission:—"London covers, within the 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, nearly 700 miles. It numbers, within these boundaries, 4,000,000 inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners, from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country-born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, and Durham combined. It has a birth in every five minutes, a death in it every eight minutes, and seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets. It has on an average twenty-eight miles of new streets opened and 10,000 new houses built in it every year. It has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its port every day. It has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police register increasing at an average of 30,000 per annum. It has as many beershops and gin palaces as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles. It has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton. It has an influence with all parts of the world represented by the yearly delivery in its postal districts of 238,000,000 letters."

The eminent Scottish historiographer, antiquary and genealogist, the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, gives a melancholy view of the family of the illustrious novelist, Sir Walter Scott, under the heading "the Scotts of Abbotsford." Sir Walter's eldest son and successor in the baronetcy, his son Charles, and his two daughters, Mrs. Lockhart and Anne Scott, all died young. Lockhart's sons and daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott, are gone; but the great grand-daughter of the poet, Mary Monica Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, who married, in 1874, the Hon. J. Constable Maxwell, and who has a son named Walter, yet survives. *L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.*

The 'Journal de Paris' contains the following curious news from Bâle:—"At the large silk spinning mill of Messrs. Bolger and Ringwald, at Niederschoenthal, near Bâle, every night for some length of time a certain number of silk bobbins have disappeared. The entrances were closely guarded in consequence, the workpeople searched, the police put on the watch night and day, but the pilferings continued; each night more bobbins were carried off—in one night alone as many as 152. At last, when the number of bobbins missing reached to about 500, the abstractions ceased, and the mysterious manner of their disappearance was almost forgotten. Late, however, a workman engaged in repairing the ceiling discovered hidden between the cross planks a great number of rats'

nests, very carefully arranged, and comfortably stuffed with the silk from the stolen bobbins. The novel nest-builders descended and remounted by means of a transmission pulley, and as bobbins are awkward to carry, and the journey difficult to perform, none of the rats could take more than one at a time, and they must have been busily employed when they carried off 152. The news of the discovery of the mysterious thieves soon spread about the mill, and caused great delight and satisfaction to the workpeople, some of whom had naturally been suspected of the silk pilferings.

Men armed with iron claws fight like wild beasts in Baroda, India, the King offering prizes and witnessing the brutish contests. They are first intoxicated with bhang, an infusion of hemp and opium, to inspire them with sufficient courage. Frenzied and singing they rush at each other, striking, wrestling, and using the iron claws until one or the other is wounded beyond fighting. Roussellet, in his "Travels in India," describes a contest in which one gladiator showed symptoms of fright and a desire to run away, and the other turned to the King to know whether he should relent. "Strike!" the King shouted, and the head of the defeated fellow was soon torn and bleeding.

Amongst the items inscribed in the Budget of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Worship is one for the payment of the salaries which the French bishops and clergy receive from the State. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is paid £2,400 per annum; the four Cardinal Archbishops of Bordeaux, Rouen, Cambrai, and Rennes, and the Archbishop of Algiers, £1,200 each; the twelve other Archbishops £800 each; and the sixty-nine Bishops in France and Algeria, £600 each. The Vicar-General of Paris receives £180; the Vicars-General of the eighteen metropolitan sees, £140 each; those of the three Algerian dioceses, £144 each; and those of the 169 other dioceses and chapters, £100 each. The fifteen Canons of Paris are paid £69 each, which stipend is also given to the fourteen Canons in Algeria; while the 680 other Canons in France receive but £64 each. Of the other members of the clergy, the principal priest of Notre Dame de Paris receives £96 per annum; and the sixty-five other principal priests in France, £64 each. The 3371 parish priests who hold their benefices for life receive salaries varying from £40 to £50. Altogether the State pays £1,253,960 to 30,902 incumbents, £25,324 to 334 incumbents, in Algeria, and £161,021 to 9,279 curates (*vicaires*). The richest prebends in France are those of St. Denis, which are worth £400 each for Canons of the episcopal order, and £160 each for Canons of the second order. The prebends of St. Geneviève (Paris) are worth only £80 per annum.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

SOME modern philosophers have asserted that the Christian religion makes its believers sad, gloomy and dejected. If they could have witnessed a scene that occurred lately in a sewing-school of nearly two-hundred children, they would leave Catholics out when they make this assertion. It was the custom of the teacher, after work was begun, to ask some questions from the catechism, not following the book exactly, but varying the questions to see if the children understood what they had been taught. To the question, "When will Christ come again?" they replied, "At the last day, to judge all men." To the second question, "What are the things he will judge?" they answered, "All our thoughts, words, works, and omissions." "Do you think," asked the teacher, "that you will be afraid when that great judgment day comes?" "No," they replied with one voice. With some little surprise at the promptness of the answer, the teacher asked, "Are you all agreed in this? All who think they will not be afraid, raise the right hand." Apparently every right hand was raised. "Those who think differently—who think they will be afraid, raise their hand." Not a hand was seen. With a pleasant smile the teacher looked over the school-room, and then added, as if thinking aloud—"Oh, happy children of the Church! It is through her teaching, that you are full of faith, confidence and love. I do not wonder that our Lord has said, 'Unless you become as little children, you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven.'"

The recent death of a New York millionaire suggests some curious reflections. He was worth from twenty to fifty millions of dollars, and yet every day of his life saw him seated at his desk down town making more. Had he nothing better to do? We grant that he was a very worthy and estimable person, and that he enriched the civic institutions by many generous gifts; but a man with such vast wealth might, we think, have done more. Pietro de Medici was nothing like as rich, nor was his great son Lorenzo, and yet how they embellished the capital of the Florentine Republic. To their liberality the human race owes a debt of the profoundest gratitude. To them, under God, we owe Michael Angelo, Ghirlandajo, Fra Bartolomeo, Polittiani, Pica della Mirandola, and a host of men of genius in every branch of art. These citizens of the great Catholic Republic used their wealth for the benefit of their beloved city, and their reward has been a most conspicuous niche in the temple of fame. Under their careful but patriotic administration of wealth, Florence saw her superb cathedral encrusted with marble, and a thousand immortal works achieved which make her the wonder of the earth to this day. It was not to the government which paid for those noble temples, those gorgeous chapels, rich with gems of art, covered with frescoes by the most illustrious artists, those endless galleries which are filled with countless lovely statues and paintings, those inestimable collection of paintings, that honor belongs, but to the influence which the Catholic Church has on humanity, elevating man to a realisation of the emptiness and hollowness of the earthly estate unless devoted to the welfare of the less fortunate.

Dr. Hackett remarks, writes the 'National Baptist':—"The

apostles and early Christians acted on the principle that human governments forfeit their claims to obedience when they require what God has plainly forbidden, or forbid what he has required. They claimed the right of judging for themselves what was right and what was wrong in reference to their religious and their political duties, and they regulated their conduct by that decision. . . . In applying this principle, it will be found that the apostles in every instance abstained from all forcible resistance to the public authorities; they refused utterly to obey the mandate which required them to violate their consciences, but they endured the penalties which the executors of the law enforced against them." It is true, the apostles offered no resistance to despotism. But this fact does not cast any reproach on those who have resisted. Whether the oppression is so grievous, and whether the hope of successful resistance is so bright as to justify appeal to force, and whether all other hope of relief is exhausted, these are points which must be left to the judgment. Self-preservation is a law written in nature; a law which does not need the sanction of revelation, and certainly finds no opposition in revelation. Both Dr. Hackett, whoever he is, and the 'National Baptist' are right. But will they do us the favor of saying whether the conduct of the Catholics of Germany, under the persecutions to which they are subjected, does not carry out these principles to the letter!

"Bishop De la Croix had more undertakings than his means allowed him to complete; and notwithstanding his willingness, it was impossible for him to aid the sisters. They had no furniture. Mattresses borrowed from the seminary, and laid on the floor, served them for beds, and the trunks answered the purpose of chairs. In these trying circumstances Mother St. Joseph endeavored to maintain cheerfulness in the sisters, but her efforts were not always successful. Sister St. Wilfrid, who was unaccustomed to these privations, felt their condition very sensibly, and to relieve her mind and cheer her spirits, Mother St. Joseph would oblige her to get into a trunk, and then had her drawn round the room, telling her that few persons were so favored as to have a carriage drawn by religious. The sister had to laugh at the apparent nonsense of the act which satisfied the Mother."

The 'Notre Dame Scholastic' has the following remarks:—"Another thing strikes us as strange; it is that so many young men are entirely ignorant of Christendom. We have heard young men talk of Howard the Philanthropist who seemed never to have heard of Vincent de Paul, the Saint. How little is known of the lives of Ignatius, Polycarp, Sebastian, Vincent, Augustine, Chrysostom, Jerome, Francis of Sales, and others equally renowned in the annals of Christianity, the mere category of whose names would fill pages. It may be said that reading of the lives of such men is 'rather too pious' for young men and women who by no means aspire to be saints, but on the contrary think it 'quite the thing' to boast of being sinners. Yet any one who knows anything about the matter knows full well that there is a great deal of good in these sinners, that much of the affectation of being sinners, and of 'not being pious,' is a very great piece of hypocrisy, and that down deep in their hearts there is a deep veneration for all that is really good and beautiful; now, if the same care were taken to place the lives and deeds of real men and women in an interesting form before them, they would have a greater relish for them than they now have for namby-pamby tales and sensational novels.

Thos. Hearne, in his diary, writes: "1720-21, January 2: I have been told that in the last great plague at London, none that kept tobacco-shops had the plague. It is certain that smoking was looked upon as a most excellent preservative, inasmuch that even children were obliged to smoke. And I remember that I heard formerly Tom Rogers, who was yeoman-beadle, say that when he was, that year when the plague raged, a schoolboy at Eton, all the boys of that school were obliged to smoke in the school every morning, and that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoking."—'Appleton's Journal.'

The oldest pieces of iron (wrought-iron) now known are probably the sickle blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphinx in Karnac, near Thebes; the blade found by Colonel Vyse embedded in the masonry of the great pyramid, the portion of a cross cut saw exhumed at Nimrood by Mr. Layard, all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought bar of Damascus steel was presented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the furnace, from time immemorial, and elaborately wrought masses of iron are still found in India, which date from the early centuries of the Christian era. Iron ore has been found in the Hazarebaugh district, in India, which is said to contain eighty per cent. of pure metal, together with a slight admixture of manganese. There are said to be 500 square miles of this ore in the Diamoda coal fields.—'Antiquarian Magazine.'

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

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

400,000 strong 2-year old

Thornquicks.

50,000 Evergreen Privits, from

2 to 4ft. high.

Euribia, for garden fences.

In one season, you can have a

perfect fence.

10,000 Walnuts; price very

low per 1000.

Gooseberries and Currants;

really strong and good, and

prices to suit the times.

Roses of the newest varieties

and leading Show Flowers, from

1s each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and

strong; fit for bearing; at a

very low price per 1000.

All Trees well packed FREE

OF COST, and delivered at the

Station or Wharf, or any part

of the City.

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-

CATION.

Awaiting your Favors,

WM. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Seey-

more, Limes,

Hornbeam.

Scotch Spruce and

Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest

Californian Pine

Seeds.

All kinds of Gar-

den and Agri-

cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cock-

foot, and Lawn

Grasses.

Clovers of the

Finest Samples.

Golden and Black

Tares.

Gum and Wattle

Seed.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,
Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

THOMAS ENNIS,
South Dunedin.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.'S,

SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE AND JULY TRADE,

Ex S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Ex MAIL STEAMERS,

Ex ZULEIKA,

Ex ORPHEUS,

Ex HORSIA,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

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

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

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

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—

PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

ROYAL HOTEL
WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. MURPHY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

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

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOEER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Residence.

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.

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
travel. 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.

NEW ZEALAND HAT MANUFACTORY
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Near European Hotel.)

MESSRS. DUNKERLEY BROS. & CO.
beg to inform the Colonists of New Zealand
that they have commenced the manufacture
of Hats and Caps at the above establishment.
The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and
every description of Hats and Caps.
Pull overs in wool, cap, or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made
to order.

Orders addressed to the above establish-
ment from all parts of New Zealand, will
receive prompt attention.

BASKETS — BASKETS

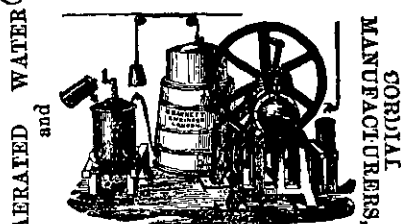
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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, Maraschiana,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

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

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

We can recommend them as the best yet in-
vented for burning Kerosene Oil. Being
simple in construction and easily repaired,
the public have got so accustomed to use them
that we find great difficulty in selling any
other makers' lamps. We have also in stock
ROWATT'S ANUCAPNIC LAMPS
and other Makers, and a large and well-as-
sorted stock of China, Glassware, Earthen-
ware, &c, wholesale and retail.

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	..	William Elder
Green Island	..	William Gray
Tokomairiro	..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balclutha	..	John Macdall & Co
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Oamaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
Otago	..	Henry Palmer
Naseby	..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	..	James Pollock
Riverton	..	Peter Grant
Taparui	..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	..	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

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

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,

BUTCHER,
Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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, BENGEER 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. Secular) 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. 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, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTAY STREET.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

C. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now procure Firewood and Coal at the above Depot much below town prices.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.

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 description.

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 patronage.

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

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

V.



R.

By special appointment to 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. FANNING, 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 in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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