

New Zealand Tablet

IV.—No 182.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes streets, Dunedin.
P. O'BRIEN, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

First-class accommodation. Single and double bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for families. Charges Moderate.

JAMES WALLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin
Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH COOKING RANGES,

"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,

BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

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



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

MARTIN & WATSON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

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

Miss B. Brownie 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 Lefrier, Aentzner, &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 Brownie will now have the valuable assistance of her Sister as Saleswoman.

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

Miss Brownie 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

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

New and Fashionable Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Sacs, Pagets, Alpaca and Silk Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Summer Overcoats, Engineers' Jackets and Overhauls, White Shirts, Oxford and Regatta Shirts, Crimean and Crape Shirts, Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, Drab Shell and Silk Hats.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

J. HARDIE AND CO. respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their New Purchases which they can with confidence recommend as worthy of especial notice, being all of the best description of goods, and are remarkable for their exceeding cheapness.

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d

One Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.

Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. 200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d. Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

An endless variety of Ties, Scarfs, Belts, Braces, Shirt Studs, Merino and Cotton Sox, Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Night Shirts, Paper and Linen Collars, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Travelling Trunks, Railway Rugs, Opossum Rugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS

Corner of Prince and Railway Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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



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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic 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

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.



R.

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

JAMES MUIR

INVITES the attention of Visitors to the splendid Stock of HATS which he is now getting up for the above occasion. All kinds of Hats, Drub, 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. JOHN VEZEY
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

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

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description,
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Butter Crockets, 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 every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

J O S E P H R E A N Y

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

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

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

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

VENETIAN BLINDS !!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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.

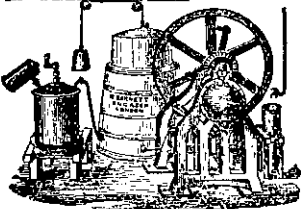
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

Team Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

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.

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 1/2,
1/3, and 1/4 London price. £20 and £15 OFF
PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

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.

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 the

SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any
quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest
notice. Country orders will receive 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 beset
the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and
all disorders of the liver and stomach—the
frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diar-
rhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

. Beware of counterfeits that
emanate from the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1861;

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

ORGANS,

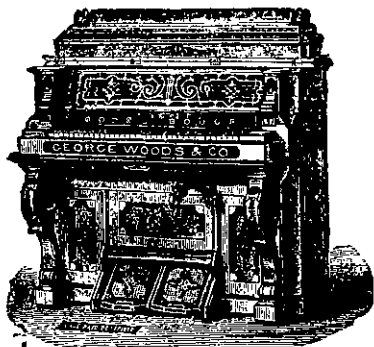
HAR-

PIANO-

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,

And every Description of Musical Instruments,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S
UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. See above Illustration.
Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

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.—

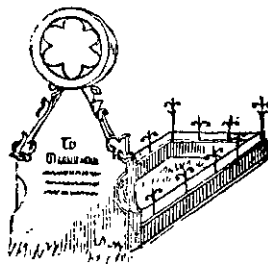
Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

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

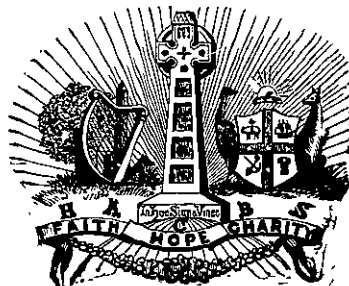
TABLETS,

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 instil into
the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of
their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith
and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellow-
ship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with
them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the
Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

R O B E R T D A V I S

GEORGE STREET,

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

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

Electro-plated spoons, forks; salt cellars, cases of four, napkin rings, cruets, 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, alberts, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thimble, ear wires, marble and wood clocks, 30-hour and 8-day patent and alarms (a novelty).

Gentlemen's London made silver English lever hunting watches, 28. 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 Foster and Low's),
GEORGE STREET.

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

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

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

1in. and upward,	6d per foot
3/4in. "	5d "
1/2in. "	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.)

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending September 20, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—Only a moderate supply of 95 head were yarded, and the quality being superior to anything ever offered in this market, caused a very considerable advance over last weeks' rates. We sold on account of John Grigg, Esq., of Longbeach, 40 head, which were considered the finest lot of bullocks ever yarded here, and realised from £16 10s to £24—on an average of £18 5s 6d each. These cattle were bred and fattened by Messrs Studholme Bros., Waimate. These cattle we consider brought about 37s 6d per 100lbs. The New Zealand and Australian Land Company yarded 50 head good quality polled Angus bullocks, which averaged about £13 10s each. We have also sold 50 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—About 1600 were penned, consisting mostly of good quality cross-breeds; nearly one-third the number were passed, and either sold privately or turned out. Best cross-breeds brought up to 15s 6d; second quality, 11s to 12s 6d—or equal to about 23d per lb for prime quality. We sold at yards 300 and 400 privately.

Wool.—By the San Francisco mail we are in possession of price catalogues of London wool sales up to the 26th July, from the later dates of which it is observable that prices were slightly recovering from the great panic by which both buyers and sellers had been overtaken. The market being so overweighed with supply, could not rally from a downward course until fully two-thirds of the quantity apportioned for sale had passed the hammer.

Sheepskins.—The sales were fairly supplied to-day. At our auction, this afternoon, we catalogued 900 skins, which brought full rates. Butchers' green cross-breeds, 4s to 4s 11d; merinos, 3s 2d to 3s 10d.

Hides.—A small supply brought fully late rates. Medium weights 15s to 17s; heavy weights, 20s, or 3d per lb. for wet salted; green butchers', 15s 9d to 18s 6d.

Tallow.—Some few casks of fair quality sold at 28s 6d to 30s.

Grain.—Wheat supplies continue extremely small, barely sufficient to supply the local millers. Prices are very firm at 5s for secondary, and 5s 6d for prime milling. A small shipment has arrived in Auckland, quoted in error last week as oats. According to latest accounts from San Francisco, wheat was selling at prices equal to 3s 9d to 3s 10d per bushel of 60 lbs., with an estimated surplus for export of 750,000 tons. Oats are much inquired for, and very saleable at 2s to 2s 2d feed, and 2s 3d seed and milling. Prices are not likely to recede. A better supply is required to fulfil shipping orders in abeyance. Barley is more inquired for, and as only choice qualities of malting can be worked during the summer months, they are likely to bring better prices. We quote middling, 4s; best, 4s 6d.; Milling is in demand at 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending September 20, as follows:—The spring demand is now making itself felt in the labor market. Inquiries are rife for good hands for dairy, arable, and sheep farms. Couples are beginning to move. Town business in general is more active, and shopmen and bookkeepers have less difficulty in getting placed; but half and half ploughmen of no use are poorly paid, and we have far too many of them. A good many picked men are off to the West Coast rush. Mustering hands are now wanted. Wages—Couples, £65 to £75; shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughmen, £52 to £60; day labor at road, rail, and bush, &c., 7s, 8s, and 9s; house and hotel girls, 10s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; cooks, grooms, waiters, &c., 25s to 50s; dairy hands, 15s and 20s; clerks and storemen, 30s to 60s; boys, 6s to 10s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending September 28, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; favorite brands, 1s 10d to 2s; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 6d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 6d. Fresh butter is now getting very plentiful, and prices falling. Salt butter very plentiful, but new season scarce. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; eggs are selling well at 1s 3d per doz.

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 10s 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 6d 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.

Moeta's Conqueror.

ST. DOMINIC.

BY MARIE.

Dost thou sing the fame of the ages past,
And tell proud tales of the days of yore?
Ah! pageant glory, too bright to last!
Ah! hero days, that return no more!
Dost thou vaunt the skill of the knightly lance,
And paint the pride of the war array?
'Tis the boastful dream of a dead romance—
'Tis a lance long sheathed in the rust's decay.

Thy heroes fought for an earthly fame—
For the lurid flash and the lightning's glow,
And the trumpet's vaunt of the victor's name
Is lost in the wail of his battle's woe;
But I sing of a fame that shall ne'er decay,
Though its dawn-light rose in the gray old Past,
But its source was the light of an endless day—
Through the "vast forever" its beams shall last.

Dost thou show the castles of stately stone—
The turrets proud and the bannered height?
Dost thou boast of the conqueror's lofty throne,
Of his boundless realm and his kingly might?
But the ivy hangs on the ruined wall,
And the moss is green on the mould'ring tower,
And years have fled since the kingdom's fall,
And earth is throng'd with the tombs of power.

I paint the pride of a conflict blest—
'Tis an olden strife, but it rageth yet;
I sing of a bright lance still in rest,
But its edge was ne'er by a blood-drop wet.
My stately tower was builded fair,
In the golden days of "the long ago."
But the banners wave in their beauty there,
And the walls are white in their first fresh glow.

I sing of a kingdom grand and vast;
It lies at the foot of a rock-built throne.
That realm first rose in the far-off Past,
And its strength is great as in ages flown;
And I tell of a founder brave and strong—
A hero arm and a lance well-tried;
The fearless foe of the hydra Wrong—
The mighty slayer of the serpent Pride.

His field of fame is the lowly cell,
His coat of mail is a monk's robe white,
And the magic arms he hath used so well
Are the Word of Truth and the voice of Right.
An Order noble and brave and true—
This is the realm he hath founded fair;
The stately tower, so old, yet new,
That gleams in its earliest freshness rare.

The saving Cross is its banner bright,
Where the face of a conquering victim pleads,
And the hosts are linked with a chain of might—
'Tis the rosy wreath of the mystic beads.
O wondrous Dominie! leader strong;
O king of a glorious subject-train!
The future's centuries, bright and long,
Shall see no end of thine ancient reign—
Shall see no pause in thy olden strife,
The hero-work by thy hand begun,
Till thy hosts are crowned with eternal life,
The guerdon fair of the deeds well done.

—San Francisco Monitor and Guardian.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REMINISCENCES.

DURING the Christmas holidays, when Rosine had nearly given up hope that she might renew her acquaintance with Miss Greenwood, there came a vote, wondering if Rosine had entirely forgotten her, accompanied with a pretty souvenir in the shape of a *bénitier*, beautifully carved in Parian marble, representing an angel holding the font, on one side of which a grape-vine trailed its fruits and leaves; while on the other, beads of wheat were carved in delicate tracery. The note urged in warm tones Rosine's promise that she would make an effort to come to the Commodore's house for the sake of her friend.

Dr. Hartland pressed upon his father the propriety of making the first call with Rosine, which was forthwith accomplished, and matters were put on such a friendly footing, that the omnibus which passed the Navy Yard stopped quite often, to drop or take up our young friend, on her visits to Miss Greenwood.

The Colonel, who was somewhat old-fashioned in his notions, questioned once or twice the propriety of so young a miss taking so long a drive alone in an omnibus; but the Doctor reminded him that times and customs had changed since he was young, and women were considered quite competent to traverse the round globe without other protection than their own innocence, and it was well for Rosa to take her first lesson of "the rough and tumble" in a route of six miles or so, in an omnibus by broad daylight. These meetings were a source of much pleasure, as well as profit, to Rosine. She found herself always welcomed, pressed to stay, urged to come again, but her visits were never returned. She saw no one in her calls but her friend, the grandfather having been taken to his rest, and the Commodore never

appearing. Miss Dora's parlor, to which she soon found her way without a servant, overlooked on one side the Navy Yard with its groups of tasteful buildings, the parade ground, and the busy life of the shipbuilders. The sunny side of the room hung as it were over the ocean; and the neighboring city, with the constantly passing and repassing white-sailed ships and majestic steam vessels, was in full view. The interior was suggestive of comfort, but not of luxury; though taste and refinement were visible everywhere, they were displayed at small expense. A deep alcove, well stored with books, occupied the side of the room between two doors leading to other apartments, which Rosine had never entered. The windows were filled with choice exotics, and the sunlight streamed in during the winter's day. This with the well filled and well ignited grate, gave the apartment a cosy, homelike look, which won Rosine's admiration always. An unexpected holiday occurring in midwinter she remembered her promise to her friend for a whole day, and eager for the pleasure, she forgot to consult the time, till she was safely deposited by the faithful 'bus at the gate of the Navy Yard. A sight of the large church clock not far off, made her pause and ask herself if it would be an intrusion to have come so early, but it was too late for that consideration, and she made her way, as usual, to the pleasant parlor.

Rosine entered after her light tap, but found no one within; though the door to one of the inner rooms was ajar, and she was startled by the sound of sobs and bitter weeping coming from within; at a loss what to do, her instinctive delicacy led her to take a position at the farthest window and gaze intently across the waters. The sounds continued many minutes, mingled with faint ejaculations, as if of prayer; presently all was quiet, and after a moment, Dora came forth, evidently not expecting to meet any one, the tears still on her cheek. A faint flush overspread her features as her young friend came forward to greet her, and as she clasped her in her arms, Rosine could feel the quick throbbing of her heart.

"My sweet child," she said, "I am glad of your happy face to-day. I have been at my prayers; it is the golden hour, as the Italians call it, but I see I have lengthened it," she added, looking at her watch.

Rosine apologized for her early appearance, with a glance toward the half-open door through which Miss Greenwood had come.

"Ah, my sweet confidant, I will show you what is very sacred to me," said Dora, and taking her hand, she led the way towards the oratory.

The tiny room was oval in form, lighted by a dome of diamond panes colored with dark rich shades; in the very apex of the dome was a dove with spread wings pictured in the glass. The floor was inlaid with wood of different colors and shape, forming figures and anagrams; at the end of the room opposite the door was a large marble crucifix, on a broad pedestal of the same material. Against the wall above the cross hung a Madonna and child, a very ancient painting, evidently by the hand of a master. The stations of the cross were represented around the deep blue walls in fourteen cameo-like pictures. Rosine knelt with her friend as she entered this place made sacred by prayers and tears; no word was spoken as they paused before each representation.

When they returned to the parlor a heavy sigh escaped the young girl's lips. "I have made you sigh," said her friend, kissing her, and drawing her towards a couch opposite the windows looking down the bay. "It is but right I should tell you why you find me so sad. To-day is my lost brother's birthday, and I cannot forget him, especially there," she added, pointing to the oratory. "I mean to talk with you of him, if it will not pain you."

"O, thank you," said Rosine, slipping her hand into her friend's; "I should love to hear more of him; the Doctor once spoke of him in the most affectionate terms, but I never dared to ask any more than he chose to tell."

"Ah, yes," replied Dora, "Edward Hartland could speak of him from the heart as I can, for he loved him well." She paused a moment to recover herself from the agitation some memory had produced. "You have found me, Rosa," she resumed, "when the old grief is aggravated by a new; this must be my apology for my want of self-control. My brother Harry's ship is in the offing; we expect him soon, perhaps to-day. You have heard of his resignation; my father is incensed against him, and against me also, because I cannot think he has done otherwise than nobly, to renounce all worldly advancement for the right. You do not know what it is to have known duty clash with parental commands; God, in mercy, spare you this trial. Harry returns true, noble-hearted boy, to a home where he is unwelcome, and to companions who will throw cowardice in his teeth, because he will have nothing to do with this unjustifiable movement towards Mexico. If his resignation is accepted, he stands at the age of twenty-three without a profession and almost without means, except what firm health and a stout heart give him. But he will only grieve to have brought upon himself the continual frown of his father; upbraiding will be dreadful to one of his affectionate home-loving nature. I don't know why it is," she continued, turning her face to Rosine, "but somehow, though you are many years younger than I, it is good to speak to you of what I mention to one else; and I can talk to you of Earnest and my early days. Since our first meeting at the beach, before I knew who you were, I had this same wonderful heart-drawing towards you, like an elder sister's confiding love."

Rosine pressed the hand she held in hers, she could not speak, but she looked with her tearful eyes into the face of her friend, with a look that told at once how fully she reciprocated her warm affection.

"Dear Rosita, I wish you to know that I did not always live as I do now. My childhood's home, for which I sometimes have such a longing as I cannot describe, was in a lovely country town, among the birds and bees, and I was gay and happy as they. My father's pay as Lieutenant was small, and his long absences left my mother to manage the affairs of the family as she chose. Colonel Hartland's sons were at school in the town where we lived for some years, and boarded with us; I may say we grew up together. It was then and there the friendship, the like of which I have never seen, was formed between my brother Earnest and Edward Hartland. They were perfectly in-

separable, and shared each other's every feeling. In their case is the only proof I have ever seen; that the love that we are told existed between David and Jonathan is still possible. At the age of sixteen my father insisted, as he had many times before threatened, that Earnest should join the navy; but my brother was determined on college-life with Edward Hartland; they both abhorred the service in either army or navy. He was a resolute, daring boy; I wonder at his daring, as he stood before his father, perfectly respectful, but determined; no threats of punishment could induce him to swerve from his purpose, and my father turned him adrift into the world; but his friend and he clung together and shared every thing. Colonel Hartland was very generous to his son, and by great economy and self-denial, they made what was meant for one provide for two. I have known them both go out and teach school for three months, to assist Earnest in getting on with his classes.

"About this time my poor mother was taken from us, and I was left, at the age of eighteen, with the care of Harry and the house, my father being no more at home than formerly; you will guess that all I could spare went to aid Earnest in his studies. Matters went on in this way, till Harry was placed at the naval school sorely against his will; he was as resolute as Earnest, but he had an instinctive, I think I may say a religious, dread of braving a parent's displeasure. It was my father's secret hope that before Earnest could complete his college course he would be obliged to come to him for help; here he was disappointed. Angry with the whole Hartland family, he had a special aversion to Edward. He returned from the Pacific seas after an absence of more than two years; it was the autumn of the graduation of Dr. Hartland and my brother. He found the affairs of the family in such a state—" Miss Greenwood here faltered in her recital, grew extremely pale, and Rosine perceived her trembling. "Ah, that was a dreadful time," she said at length; "the memory of it is like a withering blast; it was as if the hot breath of a furnace should pass over these japonicas and roses," pointing to the window, "and change them in a single moment of time to dry and withered sticks. Our beautiful country home was broken up, my brother was ordered to choose between his own kindred and his friend; he made his choice, and was forever separate from his family. I had the same choice to make, Rosa," she said, tightly clasping the hand she held, "and my conscience would not let me give up my father, and—yes, the good God has shown me I was right, for through grief and sorrow I learned the way of the Cross, which I had never been taught; but I am wearying you with these memories," she added, as Rosine laid her head upon her shoulder and hid her face.

"Go on, please," she replied in a voice almost inaudible from emotion, "you must let me weep with you."

"Thank you, darling," continued Rosa, "I am afraid I am selfish, but it is a sweet solace to speak to you of these things, and the knowledge of them will lead you to know Dr. Hartland better; but the saddest, saddest tale is yet to tell. The young men finished their professions with high honors. Earnest did not appear to mourn continually for his friends, as I did, but when we met (as we did occasionally by stealth) he could speak but little, only pressing me to his heart, and begging me to do as he had done, pleading for others as well as himself. Colonel Hartland proposed to the young men a voyage to Europe, to recruit his son's health, which was impaired, and a sojourn in Paris for a while as a help to their profession. My father would neither take leave of Earnest, nor suffer me to have one parting word, and O! it was the last time; we had never been wholly separate till I felt the awful sea between us. I cannot tell you of that voyage," she continued, checking the sobs that would have entirely overcome one of less resolute nature, "the papers were full of it at the time—the brave, the good, the great, the abandoned, and the dissolute, went down into one common grave, and three only of the hundreds that crowded that ill-fated steamer, remained to tell what they had seen. Edward Hartland was one of the three, and from him no one has been able to learn the most minute particular. It was long before he reached home, and longer yet before he took his place again among men. My grief at that time was, that my poor longing eyes would never look again upon my beloved brother; but now there is a deeper grief. I mourn for his soul—so uncared for, unwashed, uncleaned. Can it be, that God will forever banish from His presence one so untaught in truth? O, my child, it is for this I weep and pray, if perchance there may be hope even now."

NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

(FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

NOTHING could so much be calculated to justify the attitude of the Catholics of Turkey in the pending struggle as the way in which the leading schismatic country, Russia, continues to deal with her Catholic subjects. Throughout Western Russia Catholic worship has been practically suppressed along with the use of the Polish language. It is true that even in the last century, when Mohileff and Wilna still belonged to the Republic of Poland, nearly half the population of some of these districts were "dissident," i.e., schismatics, and in the showing of the Russians did not enjoy the same rights as their Catholic neighbors, for which reason the Empress Catherine proclaimed the iniquitous partition of Poland a political necessity. This dastardly crime having been perpetrated in the name of religious freedom, the most barbarous despotism has ever since been exercised, and throughout Western Russia the Catholic Church is now legally proscribed. But even in Poland proper the case is not much better. To be either a Catholic priest or a Catholic landowner is enough to place any man outside the pale of the law. Catholic landowners are taxed out of existence, and German Protestants or Russian schismatics put in their places. If a man devotes himself to the priesthood he is sure of getting a free pass to Siberia sooner or later. Three bishops have died in this hyperborean exile within the last few years, viz., Monsignori Borowski of Zytomierz, Fijalkowski of Kamienec, and Popiel of Plock; whilst three others, viz., Mgr. Lubinski of Lublin, Kalinski

of Chelm, and Krasinski of Wilna, are still pining away in their glacial galls in the far distant North. Besides these, as many as 400 Uniate priests have been transported to Siberia since 1863, simply because they would not forsake their faith. No wonder that no man in his senses can see anything in the present endeavors of Russia but a desire to extend low despotism and forge new chains. Catholics, beware of Russia!

The impassiveness with which the Catholic population, both of Herzegovina and Bosnia have thus far withheld from any participation in the insurrection against the Turks, is very readily accounted for. There is not a more intolerant sect in the world than Greek schismatics, who recognise the iron-heeled Czar as their spiritual leader. The Turk is gentle enough after a fashion, in quiet times, and never commits excesses save when he has his back put up by provocation; but the Photian Slav will never allow any form of Christian worship to exist by the side of his own petrified rites if he has the power to repress it. For this reason the Catholics of North-Western Turkey, having the option between two unavoidable evils, very naturally prefer the minor to the greater, and rather side with the Moslem, or, at least, offer no resistance to him, than contribute to the triumph of a sect who would be sure to forge heavier chains for them than those they ever bore before. This view is clearly pointed out by the "Voce della Verità," which, in an article on the subject, remarks:—"If it be true that the Cross stands on one side and the Half-moon on the other, it is no less certain that he who, in this instance wields the cross, is the ally of schismatic despotism and of revolutionist godlessness, with Russia, the cruel enemy of Catholicity, at his back. Between the Turks of to-day, whose policy is religious freedom, and Muscovite despotism, which is intolerant *par excellence*, the choice can scarcely be doubtful."

A lady well known in Europe for her benevolence, and moving in the highest circles of society, has just received from the depths of Siberia the following touching letter from Polish priests exiled in Siberia, which we have been requested to publish; we give it almost in full, suppressing, however, for obvious reasons, the name of the writer:—"Overwhelmed by the greatest calamity, we take the liberty to present to you, gracious Princess, our request. After the events of 1863, we were sent to work as convicts in the mines of Siberia for a period varying from 12 to 20 years. In 1874 we were transported to the Presidency of Wologda, where, without the slightest means of subsistence, we are living scattered about in different villages. The most of us are priests, 70 or 80 years of age, who have consecrated their lives to the holy Apostolate and to the teaching of the doctrine of the Saviour of the World. After having suffered for 11 years in the cause of truth and justice, we are reduced to such a state of destitution as not to have wherewith to buy a morsel of bread; and God is our witness that sometimes for days we live without food. For some months past, left to our own resources, we have had to dispose of our clothes in order that we might not die of hunger; we know not what to do. The inhabitants persecute us; we are interdicted from living in any town; we are without help, without hospitals, without postal communication, without clothing, and with no means for paying for a lodging. We have addressed a petition to the Government, but before it gives us success we may all die of hunger. . . . After having traversed 9,000 *versies*, our state is still more terrible than when we were working as convicts; for then at least we had a lodging and bread. The cold, which is as low as 40 degrees, and hunger, will kill us if the mercy of God does not send us a plank of safety. May, 1876." Offerings in aid of these Polish priests may be sent to M. Emile Clarisse, the zealous proprietor of the Apostolate of the Press, and correspondent of the Count Ladislas Plater, 21 Rue de Calais, Saint-Omer (Pas-de-Calais) or at the office of the "Westminster Gazette."

Public feeling has been much excited by the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria, but has been somewhat allayed by the authentic information which Mr. Disraeli on Monday was enabled to lay before the House of Commons. It now appears by the reports of Sir H. Elliot, extracts of which were read by the prime minister, that foreign agitators had commenced the disturbances in Bulgaria by the burning of Mussulman villages and outrages on the Mussulman population. The Circassians took revenge for these excesses, although their misdeeds have, according to Sir H. Elliot's reports, being greatly exaggerated. We, in common with every right-feeling man, have read with horror the accounts transmitted to this country—the cart-loads of heads, the sale of girls in the streets, the thousands of Bulgarians slaughtered, imprisoned and tortured—and we rejoice, for the sake of our common humanity, to learn from Sir Henry Elliot's latest despatch that though there had unquestionably been excesses on both sides, yet the details referred to, coming from Russian and Bulgarian sources, were so monstrously exaggerated as to deprive them of any claim to attention.

The Holy Father seems to have received renewed vigor of mind and body on entering into his eighty-fifth year. Every day thousands of the faithful flock to the Vatican from every part of the world; and whilst they are filled with admiration of the firmness of soul of the grand old man, and his incomparable goodness, they are no less struck with his wondrous solicitude for all the churches; no country on the globe escapes him, there is none so distant or so humble as to be absent from his thoughtful care. From the Vatican he directs the movements of the numerous army of missionaries he has sent out to conquer the pagan, Protestant, or schismatic world. Neither the labors, nor the fatigues, nor the dangers of those humble and gallant soldiers of the Cross are unknown to him. He inflames the zeal of some, he gives confidence to others, and all have a share in his counsel, encouragement, and praise. If the needs of their missions call them to Rome, close to the infallible chair of Peter, to imbibe thence fresh ardor and courage, how cordially are they welcomed! With what interest does the illustrious Pontiff listen to the recital of their struggles and their success; and how lavish to them is his generous heart of consolations and of spiritual favors!

At this moment, after five years of confinement within the walls of the Vatican, the Pope remains the one and only moral force in Rome. The reason is twofold. First it is because he is the Head of the Universal Church, and is therefore sustained by a centripetal force, which augments in exact proportion to the wrong done to its centre; and next it is because he is the one and only Italian institution left to that sorely tried nation. The love and veneration of the whole Catholic world, and of the Italians as much as any, surround and support him. Discord, mutual hatred, and fear, and, as recent revelations show, the most profound corruption, reign at the Quirinal and on Monte Citorio. I allude to the disclosures of the *Libro Nero* and Zinzi's work in the 'Times' of this day (June 2). In the Vatican, on the other hand, there is light, there is unity and peace. From which comes help?

A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for presenting Pius IX. with an offering on the 21st of May, 1877, the day on which he will complete his fiftieth year since his elevation to the Episcopate as Archbishop of Spoleto.

The Monastery of the Passionist Fathers was opened at Highgate a few days ago. The community was established about eighteen years ago by the late Cardinal Wiseman, at a time when there were very few Catholics in the vicinity, while now the congregation numbers considerably more than a thousand, the greater portion of whom are converts. In the morning High Mass was celebrated by Father O'Neill, the sermon being preached by Mgr. Patterson; and in the evening the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster solemnly blessed the new monastery, and, after officiating at vespers, preached an eloquent sermon. Benediction was then given and the proceedings terminated.

The 'British Army and Navy Gazette' states that Lord C. G. A. Hamilton, late of the 11th Hussars, and who served as aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala throughout the Abyssinian campaign, has become a Catholic priest, and recently sang his first Solemn High Mass at the chapel of the Carmelites at Kensington. His lordship is the only brother and heir presumptive to the Duke of Hamilton.

The centennial anniversary of the declaration of American Independence brought together on Tuesday night, July 4, at Harold's-cross, an assemblage of Irishmen, large, enthusiastic, and bound in sympathy with their ocean-separated friends and compatriots. At half-past seven batches of people were strolling towards the green, and half an hour later the batches had swelled into crowds, then bands, with accompanying ranks of men and boys, came bearing all before them on the roads, and rapidly the area for the meeting became covered and packed. From the far end, where the platform was erected, the mass of people were seen stretched to the sides of the green, and extended back as far as the bridge, where the ground gradually became denser and darker, while fresh bands and more banners strove to crush up towards the platform. Green flags, American flags, French flags, and bannerets, bearing harps, shamrocks, or likenesses of O'Connell, waved over the heads of the demonstrationists, while here and there brass instruments and uniform caps indicated the presence of the city bands, whose melodies hardly rose above the roar of the crowd, as they cheered some popular sentiment, or recognized some popular leader. Early in the proceedings, a large American flag was elevated on to the platform, and hailed by a mighty cheer, which rolled away to the bridge, until it became faint from distance, and not from lack of throats to support it. A small green banner, a humble follower of the great Transatlantic emblem, was then hoisted, and was as heartily welcomed. The French tricolor, too, was cheered. As darkness fell, the vastness of the meeting was more impressive, and then torches were lit, tar barrels set blazing, and fireworks and rockets sent sparkling showers of fire across the heavens. By ten o'clock the formal proceedings had concluded, and the assemblage turned homewards, flooding the return ways and streets, but preserving complete order, and the conclusion of the demonstration was quite in harmony with the conduct of the meeting throughout.

W. Gordon Davidson, J.P., Inspector-General of Hospitals, her Majesty's Army, R.L., writing from Bogie House, Fifeshire, in the London 'Times,' says: "Scotland is drinking itself to death, and the Government cannot stop it. Whisky contains no nutriment, and is merely an unnatural stimulant, destroying the drunkard's reason and his brain, and other organs, as is found after death by physicians. It is composed merely of water and ether; and ether makes people comatose and unconscious. The highest medical authorities—Carpenter, Tanner, Gregory, Liebig—prove this. The matter is perfectly obvious."

In the year 1875, 5960 judgments were pronounced against persons charged with offences against the person of Prince von Bismarck, and thirty-six cases for similar offences were dismissed. The punishments awarded to those so condemned amounted in the aggregate to 11,920 months, or 993 years of imprisonment. The maintenance of these prisoners cost the State \$257,000, and private individuals, \$75,000, making a total of \$432,500 as the price of maintaining the equanimity of temper or satisfying the petty vindictiveness of this Pomeranian. "Boor" he was called in his younger days; now that he is a Prince Chancellor his titles are more exalted, though it is doubtful if his popularity is greater.

The Prussian persecutors profess to stick up only for the rights of the State, and to forbear from any interference in the *interna* of the Church. Two occurrences that have been reported within the last few days give the lie direct to this assertion. One of the best Catholic catechisms is the one that was first published in 1847 by Father Deharbe, and of which an English edition, authorised by the late Cardinal Wiseman, has passed through many editions both in this country and in America. The authorities of the Rhenish province have just found out that this book, which had been used in Prussian schools for a quarter of a century, is dangerous to the public welfare, and so they have prohibited its further use in the Catholic schools of the Rhenish dioceses. This is No. 1. The other case occurred at the opposite end of the kingdom, at a place called Hennerwitz, in Silesia, where an apostate from the Catholic Church died lately in final impenitence. On the day when he was to be buried his friends, sup-

ported by the officials of the place, asked that the bells of the Catholic Church should be rung; and upon the priest's refusal, some men were sent to the belfry, who, having taken the key from the sexton by brute force, set about to pull the ropes with might and main, so as to produce a sound very different indeed from a funeral dirge. That's how the "home affairs" of the Catholic Church are respected by Bismarck's myrmidons.

An act of the most glaring iniquity has been perpetrated by the French Chamber of Deputies. Count Albert de Mun, the renowned Catholic Champion, one of the best men France has produced in our days, has been ignominiously ejected from the House, not for any fault of his own, but because two special committees had found out, after three months' microscopic inquiry, that the priests of the district of Pontivy had been in his favor, and had told their flocks that they were. Lower Brittany, in which Pontivy is situated, may be called the Connaught of France. A patriarchal purity has subsisted to this day in all relations of life, and the majority of the people still follow the paternal authority of their priests as implicitly as ever they did on the banks of the Shannon. Black sheep there are, of course, enough, and to spare; and the committees of the French Chamber, in trying to take evidence against the elect of the people, chiefly relied on the evidence of these outcasts. Thus, for instance, the vote of a whole parish was impugned by a fellow called Nicolazzo, who had, on one occasion, been the inmate of a prison for three months. The precedent of Judge Keogh's finding in Captain Nolan's case, in 1872, was very appropriately appealed to by the reporter, M. Turquet, as showing that "English jurisprudence" also is opposed to a "priestly influence at elections." No wonder that a judgment which every true Irishman holds in horror should have found especial favor in the eyes of French Radicals. Count de Mun's return was annulled, but he is sure to stand again, and subscriptions have already been started among Catholics in France to secure his triumphant return.

The Dignity of Roman Count has been conferred by his Holiness the Pope on the Chevalier F. M. O'Connell, an Irish gentleman, for some time past resident in Paris. His services to the Church in that city have been often the subject of previous acknowledgments, and during the commune he saved the lives of many of the clergy at the immense risk of his own. He worked amongst the wounded in every engagement round Paris while the siege lasted, and generously placed his fortune at the service of the ambulance, and his unselfish devotion to the suffering soldiers was rendered more effective by his medical skill. Mr. O'Connell has received the Commandership of Several orders of knighthood for his services in the cause of humanity.

Primitive people are sometimes lucky people, as appears from what occurred lately in a small village called Hesbécourt. The inhabitants of the place, wanting a church, and being too poor to pay for having it built, thought the best thing they could do was to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and build it themselves. So they set about digging the foundations, and, in order to make them sound and firm, went much deeper into the ground than is usually done; when, lo! they hit upon an earthen vessel, and, on examining its contents, found that it was full of silver coins, all from the time of the Huguenot wars, the dates ranging from 1560 to 1590. All these coins are of great numismatic value, and some of them actually bear the effigy of the Cardinal de Bourbon, who was recognised as King Charles X. by the Catholic League from 1590 to 1592. It is expected that the proceeds of this treasure-trove will defray the cost of the bells required for the new church; and should any of our readers who are of a numismatic turn wish to lend a helping hand to the undertaking by buying some of the coins, they should apply to M. Henne, Maire d'Hesbécourt, par Roisel (Somme).

The society for the organisation of a Franco-Servian Legion has been informed that the French Government will not give any authorisation for the establishment of Committees in Paris or other towns for the purpose of recruiting volunteers and collecting money and arms for Servia.

The last great fire at Quebec did not fail to produce its miracles. The Asile du Bon Pasteur was right in the path of the conflagration, and everybody had given it up for lost, when the pious ladies set several statues of the Blessed Virgin on the galleries as a preservative against the approaching danger. At the sight of these statues the devouring element turned aside and the asylum was spared. The Maison de Providence was saved in a similar manner in the great fire at Montreal in 1851.

A Scotch correspondent, evidently a physician, in a letter to the 'Indo-European Correspondence,' relates the following interesting incident: "On the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, I read in the 'Month of Mary' of the wonderful fruits obtained by devotion to the holy rosary. It is related how a bishop in Spain was unable to succeed in reforming his people until he preached the rosary. By a strange coincidence, I heard on that day of the following: We have all read of the unfortunate voyage of the 'Strathmore' and the hardships endured by the survivors. One of the passengers was Mrs. Wordsworth. This lady had received a rosary from a Catholic lady [a convert] in Edinburgh, who asked Mrs. Wordsworth to use it when in trouble or affliction. The vessel struck. At the last moment Mrs. Wordsworth thought of her rosary, went down to the cabin and secured it. I make no comments; but I saw it mentioned in the newspapers that Mrs. Wordsworth is the only female who was saved."

We ('Catholic Review') desire to call the attention of our friends in Europe, who sometimes confound American republicanism with the wretched and vulgar parody of it known to Communists and other reds, to a striking contrast between some incidents which have occurred within a few months at the other side of the Atlantic and at this. That brave gentleman, Don Carlos, after fighting loyally and well for the crown of his ancestors, was defeated, and returned to England temporarily. From the time he landed until he departed from its inhospitable shores, he was on every public occasion treated with all kinds of contumely, which neither his cause nor his personal worth

deserved. He came to this country where we have not either royalty or the British constitution. According to all the traditions of republicanism, as understood in Houndsditch, we should have maltreated and rotten-egged this gentleman. He has travelled from Baltimore to Mexico, and from New Orleans to New York, and except the importunities of aggressive "interviewers" he has had no unpleasantness to encounter. Wherever he has gone to he has been met with a politeness which though not always based on admiration of his cause, was uniform in its respect. Even in the gold room of the Stock Exchange of New York, where reason and good sense too often evaporate under slight heat, Don Carlos was treated with an attention and consideration that must have been grateful to him after the brutal boorishness of the British workingman. Do they manage these things better in Europe?

On the 17th July, Miss Sarah Goodloe, daughter of a prominent resident of Portage, Pa., and two little girls, named Jennie Wagner and Laura Webb, went out to the Wyckoff Mountain to pick huckleberries. About ten o'clock, the Webb girl returned crying to the village, and said that Miss Goodloe had been bitten by a rattle-snake, and was sick in the woods, about a mile away. The young lady's father, accompanied by a couple of friends and Dr. Crane, hastened to the spot, guided by the girl. On reaching it, a fearful sight presented itself. Miss Goodloe lay in convulsions on the ground, and was swollen to an enormous size. Dr. Crane at once tore her clothing loose, and revealed the fact that the flesh had commenced to turn black. She was entirely unconscious, and was at once pronounced beyond all human aid. The snake had sunk his fangs deep into the calf of her leg in two places, and one of them was found hanging to her stocking. The doctor administered such remedies as are used in such cases, but the unfortunate young woman died in a few minutes after the arrival of her father and party. Her limbs swelled so, that the one bitten by the snake burst the skin. She died in the most intense agony. The circumstances attending the case are related by the little girl as follows:—They were picking berries near the top of the ridge, and had their pails nearly filled. Suddenly Miss Goodloe gave a loud scream, and, dropping her pail, ran wildly out of the bushes toward a plot of grass near by, shouting, "My God, my God, a rattlesnake has bitten me!" She threw herself on the grass, and commenced rolling and shrieking. The little Webb girl ran towards her, and saw a portion of the snake, which seemed to be still attacking Miss Goodloe. About half of the snake, from the rattles up, was exposed, and it was sounding the latter in a manner denoting the greatest rage. The little girl, with singular bravery, seized the reptile by the tail, and jerked it loose from Miss Goodloe, and killed it with a club before it got away. She then told the young lady that they had better start for home at once, and they hurried homeward, the two little girls assisting Miss Goodloe, who continued to grow ill from the effects of the bite, and finally dropped in convulsions at the spot where the Webb girl left her, and hurried on for aid.

A singular man was the Bishop of Havana, whose death is just announced by telegraph. The "Despatch" tells us that this Bishop had to be buried by public subscription, as he left nothing, having given all his possessions to the poor. Queer, was it not? Some people will say he was a very foolish man. He had plenty of chances to make money, which he might have put out at interest till it grew to a fortune. He had a good salary, which he might have hoarded up, and by which he might have enriched his heirs. But, instead of doing any of these things, this singular Bishop had given all his possessions to the poor, not even leaving enough to pay the expenses of his funeral. He died of *vomito*, which is raging in Havana. He did not run away from the city because the *vomito* raged in it, but remained there for the sake of his flock, who were falling victims to it. Some people will say that this clergyman ought to have looked after himself; but, alas! he neglected his own interests in every way. The Havana letter, which told of his illness, said he was greatly beloved by the whole population. Strange again! Were there no rich men, no fighting men, no fierce politicians, who deserved their admiration! Bishop Serano—that was his name.—Sun.

A paper in Berlin announces that in May there were seventeen suicides in the Prussian and Wurtemberg armies.

On the 5th of June, a Mussulman rushed through the Jewish quarters of Morocco with a dagger in his hand and shouting, "Mussulmans, let us be avenged on our enemies!" The fanatic succeeded in stabbing eleven of the Jewish inhabitants, two of whom have since died, the lives of several others being in danger. The consular representatives of America, Italy, England, and Spain are stated to have demanded guarantees for the security of the lives and property of the European residents.

The same old, old story; the same old, old policy. Intelligent modern Englishmen are ashamed of the treatment Ireland has received from their ancestors, and many of them are manly enough to, when necessary, openly acknowledge their sense of shame; yet we find at times modern English statesmanship attempting to perpetrate the old system of injustice towards Ireland in the disguise of generosity. For instance, some time ago an offer was made by the Government to give £100,000 to establish a science and art department in Dublin. Good; very generous apparently! But—unfortunately there is always a "but" in connection with English concessions to Ireland—this offer was accompanied by conditions which robbed it of all, of more than all its value. One of the conditions was that all the existing societies in Dublin having connection with art and science should be amalgamated and the whole placed under the department at South Kensington. It would be well, no doubt, from an Irish extermination point of view, to have such an institution as the Royal Irish Academy, the chief object of whose existence is the cultivation of the national history of Ireland as represented in its art, its literature, and its antiquities, under English management; but, to their credit be it said, the members of the Royal Irish Academy have refused to amalgamate. The consequence is the Government no longer insists on amalga-

mation, and are content to have all the museums placed in one building. This is better; but it unfortunately happens that the object of the "try on" is seen through, and the value of the offer is materially damaged thereby.

They say that £20,000 was spent over the city banquet and ball to the Prince of Wales in celebration of his return from India. How many tens of thousands, or hundreds of thousands more were squandered in connection with the same trip can be imagined. Yet 46 persons were allowed to die in London last year from want and sheer starvation. There is no mistake about this. The startlingly disgraceful fact is taken from an official document. And this in London, the richest and most luxurious capital the world ever saw. Comment is unnecessary.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, September 10.

The Sultan Murad was deposed, and Abdul Hamid was proclaimed Sultan to-day.

General Tchermajeff urges the insurgents to continue the war, as there is a marked improvement in the efficiency of the troops.

The Servians report a successful attack on the Turks on the right bank of the Morava.

SYDNEY, September 16.

A London cablegram, undated, says:—The Turks warmly attacked the Servian troops on the right and left of the Morava, turning the Servians' position. The Servians still hold Alexsinatz, but the town is destroyed.

To prepare for the winter campaign, the Great Powers have made a peace proposal to the Porte.

The Turks occupy the left of the Morava above Alexsinatz.

The Turks have invaded Montenegro.

England has proposed to the Porte a month's armistice.

Popular indignation is expressed at the atrocities, which are increasing. In a letter Earl Derby states that the Government will seek to ascertain the exact truth of the reports for the purpose of doing justice, and to this end an armistice is proposed.

In a pamphlet Gladstone has proposed the autonomy of the Provinces.

WELLINGTON, September 17.

Private advices received here state that good alluvial gold has been struck at Mokau.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 17.

On Ilma De Murska's appearance in Opera last night there was a crowded house. It was an immense success. After a short season here she plays at Dunedin.

A good many people are leaving here for the Kumara rush.

AUCKLAND, September 19.

An extraordinary accident occurred in the Union Beach mine, Coromandel, which is flooded out through a defect in the pumping gear, throwing sixty men out of employment. A man named Ecclestone, not a professional diver, volunteered to go down the shaft and remove an obstruction which prevented the pump working. He had seventy feet of water to pass through in utter darkness. The professional diver had charge of the air-pump, and instructed Ecclestone as to signals. Ecclestone signalled for more air, again he did this, and again for the third time, when the air-pipes burst with the report of a pistol-shot. Ecclestone was hauled up, and found to be swollen up to three times his natural size, the features of the face not being distinguishable. In his ignorance of diving he thought he wanted more air, when, in fact, he was over-reached with it. He was blown out like a bladder. Dr. Hovell was sent for. Ecclestone was insensible, and blood flowed from his mouth. After several hours' medical treatment, pulsation was restored to his heart, but he is still in a precarious state.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 19.

A correspondent writing to the "Times" to-day warns the public not to be carried away by the false glitter of the Kumara rush.

AUCKLAND, September 20.

In consequence of the high price of labor at Auckland, and the heavy railway charges on the line of railway from Newmarket to Auckland, the contractor for the Auckland docks has found it more profitable to obtain the necessary stone from Melbourne, where he has entered into a contract for obtaining about £30,000 worth of stone, of the same quality as that which could be quarried at Newmarket or Rangitoto.

NEW PLYMOUTH, September 20.

The Pariaka meeting has terminated. Over a thousand natives were present. Te Whiti was the centre of attraction, and was looked up to with almost adoration by the natives. He says that the Maoris are the lost tribe of Israel, and exhibited maps and plans showing the supposed route by which the present race originally reached New Zealand. His knowledge of Scripture history, and of late researches in Palestine, is spoken of as astonishing. He said it was no use educating the Maori. Regarding the land, he said each man could sell or keep it as he liked. He spoke of the proposed meeting of the Maori King, the Governor, and Sir D. M'Lean.

Our London Catholic contemporaries seem, if not precisely to favor the rule of Turkey in the Danubian Provinces, at least to prefer it to that of Greek schismatics totally unrestrained. It appears that the barbarities reported of the Turks have been much exaggerated, and it is at any rate worthy of note that the Mahomedans, engaged in warfare and provoked to take reprisals, have not after all by so very much exceeded the brutality shown in cold blood towards their Polish victims by the Russo-Greeks. For our own part we do not like Turkey, but we abhor Russia.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

BROWN SBERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rate value Per dozen, 75s.

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Ctr'gon.

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.

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

N O T I C E .

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

S T. JOSEPH'S CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND

	£	s.	d.
A Hibernian	...	...	...
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THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending September 21, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Gill, Hyde, to November 29th, 1876 ..	...	1	5
„ G. Matber, Christchurch, to February 28th, 1877 ..	...	1	5
„ J. Murray, Kaiwara, to September 8th, 1876 ..	...	1	10
„ D. Walsh, Arrow, to November 8th, 1876 ..	...	1	5
„ L. Ryan, Alexandra, to April 24th, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ Thos. Mee, Roxburgh, to February 25th, 1877 ..	...	0	12
„ J. Woodhouse „ May 1st, 1876 ..	...	1	5
„ J. Honor „ „ ..	...	0	12
„ T. Richards „ April 3rd, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ J. Roughan, Lawrence, to November 1st, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ McCressan „ May 1st, 1876 ..	...	1	5
„ J. Roach, Evans' Flat, to May 1st, 1877 ..	...	1	5
„ J. Donnan, Lawrence, to January 24th, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ P. Tracey, Evans' Flat, to October 24th, 1876 ..	...	1	5
„ P. Flynn, Lawrence, to July 24th, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ M. Monaghan, Lawrence, to October 24th, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ P. Cane, Havelock, to October 17th, 1875 ..	...	1	0
„ J. Harris, Lawrence, to February 15th, 1877 ..	...	1	0
„ E. Phelan, Charleston, to September 27th, 1876 ..	...	0	12
„ F. McParland „ May 8th, 1876 ..	...	0	12

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1876.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL IT?

Is it an address, a memorial, a threat, a sham, a scheme, or an absurdity; we mean the document lately forwarded to the members for Dunedin in the House of Representatives? We are not in a position to answer this question, as we have not been behind the scenes; but there is one thing in reference to this document which we do know. It is unjust, ungrateful, and in exceedingly bad taste. There can be no doubt, whatever, that it implies grave censure of the parliamentary conduct of Mr. MACANDREW, Mr. STOUT, and Mr. LARNACH. This is unjust and undeserved so far, at all events, as the present session of Parliament is concerned. These three gentlemen have, during this session, labored zealously and wisely to protect the rights, liberties, and material interests of Otago; and their conduct in the House has been such as should command the approbation and thanks of every citizen of Dunedin, and every lover of honesty and fair play.

This document insinuates that the obstruction of public business must be laid at the door of these three gentlemen and the party to which they belong. Where is the proof of their having done this? Few have spoken less in the House of Representatives than Mr. MACANDREW and Mr. LARNACH; and as to Mr. STOUT, not one of his able

speeches has been unnecessary. But the truth is, their crime has been, that they have manfully, patriotically, and laboriously, in the midst of weariness and disgust at stupidity, avarice, and attempted tyranny, fought the battle of justice and independence on behalf of their constituents. Notwithstanding the almost unanimous opinion of the people of Otago, there are to be found here a few persons whose greatest anxiety is to destroy the independence of their province, and hand her over bound hand and foot to a party whose honesty is exemplified by its determination to rob her of her land revenue, and whose ability to conduct the affairs of the country is evidenced by an inability to construct a legal Executive, and an extreme ardour in the passing of Indemnity Bills when caught in the perpetration of great political misdeeds.

The gentlemen of this Centralistic party are the real delinquents, and it is to this party that the wire-pullers who got up the Address to Messrs. MACANDREW, LARNACH and STOUT belong. Why did they not address their friends, Messrs. ATKINSON, WHITTAKER, McLEAN, etc., who are to blame for all the delay and other evils resulting from the present session? What business had they to send such a document to our city members? These gentlemen have not been guilty of incurring penalties by the purchase of the Piako Swamp, they have not sat in Parliament whilst holding their places as civil servants, they have not broken recent acts of Parliament by becoming members of an illegal cabinet, they have not introduced Indemnity Acts to screen themselves from penalties, consequent on repeated infringements of the law which they were bound to know and enforce, they have not been guilty of the political infamy of endeavoring to mulct in costs, by an Indemnity Bill, gentlemen who only sought to do what the law had authorised them to do. There is not on record conduct comparable to that of the present Ministry and their subservient majority in Parliament. Having broken the law, the Ministry like men ought to have taken the consequences. But instead of that they have, by the aid of their majority, punished the men who thought to make them obey a most just and necessary law of the land.

The obstruction to which certain gentlemen in Dunedin seem to object so much, arose from a desire on the part of some members of the House of Representatives, to test the point in dispute before the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, and to prevent the stifling of all legal inquiry by a premature and unconstitutional Act of Indemnity. The Ministry by their bungling and high-handed proceedings, by their haste in endeavoring to save self, have been the cause of all the late deplorable proceedings in Parliament. It was to the Ministry their friends in Dunedin should have written, and not to Messrs. MACANDREW, STOUT and LARNACH, and we are more than pleased to find that these gentlemen have so promptly rebuked this uncalled for, unjust and non-pertinent manifesto of certain Dunedin citizens. Our remarks are not applicable to more than a few, for we are thoroughly convinced that the vast majority of those gentlemen who attached their names to this document did so inadvertently, and through a misapprehension of its drift.

LIBERAL VERSUS JESUIT.

THE party that dubs itself liberal in France, in the warmth of its desire for the prosperity of the nation to which it belongs, is at present bent on the expulsion of the Jesuits from the French Republic. It is found, we presume, that the presence of the learned order is antagonistic to the progress of liberalism, and the friends of this honorable cause, not being capable of overcoming their opponents by fair means, are determined, if it be in their power, to accomplish their ends by foul means.

It is quite true that the members of the Society of JESUS are utterly opposed to liberalism, because liberalism is identical with license, and it is impossible that any body of sincere ecclesiastics should not with all their energies oppose this. Moreover, their opposition, being that of men pre-eminent by virtue of their cultivation and talents, is a strong opposition, and one against which all intellectual methods of warfare are seen to have but little strength.

It cannot be objected to the Jesuits that they are ignorant and consequently that their opinions are valueless, for invariably since the foundation of their order, there has been found amongst them one man at least of European reputation for genius as well as learning; such, for instance, as was BOSCOVICH in the last century and in the present is SECCHI, and this in addition to the fact that the general body of the

fathers of the Society are of more than average ability and culture; for it is well known that their preparatory course of studies is strict, severe, and required of all. Again, the trite and absurd accusation brought generally against the Church, that she is unwilling to see her children educated, cannot, without patent absurdity and transparent falsehood, be particularly brought against the members of the Society of Jesus, for they are clearly and beyond all dispute the advocates of universal education; and of that given by them, the names of men who had been their pupils during the course of the last three hundred years are quite sufficient to attest the excellence.

They cannot, therefore, be themselves accused of ignorance, nor of being opposed to learning in others, which seem to us to be the most frequent matters of complaint to be found in the mouths of those who identify themselves with anti-Catholic cant—albeit we know that such complaints are nauseating nonsense at any time.

What is it, then, that they are accused of? So far as we can discover, there is nothing definite laid to their charge, but their cunning enemies have contrived to excite against them a suspicion of being engaged in a certain strange conspiracy, which is totally wanting in end or object, for, while their lives are sacrificed to its furtherance, there is not even a pretence made that they themselves expect to benefit by its success. And in advancement of this plot they are affirmed to employ means utterly at variance, not only with their profession and pursuits, but even with the whole tone of their intellect and feelings, indubitably those of highly cultivated gentlemen, and which means it would be simply impossible for a multitude of men, endowed by nature with an abundance of talent, and by cultivation enabled to make the best use of this, to employ unanimously even for a short season—much less for hundreds of years.

Yet such is the monstrous suspicion that obtains against the Jesuits, and which, were it true,—as it is ludicrously false—would at once force us to relinquish all respect for learning and genius, and to look upon the intellect as unworthy of culture or polish, since it would then be proved incapable of influencing men towards a right line of conduct, even when under the guidance of religion.

Absurdities such as these it is that the name of Jesuit suggests to the fancies of many well-meaning people, who are so blinded by prejudice as to have surrendered their judgment in this instance to the influences of men from whose designs, were they to behold them in their true light, they would shrink as from a poisonous reptile. And such are the grounds upon which are based the attempts, now being made in France, to pave the way for the spread of license and its orgies by the expulsion of the Jesuits, even as by the suppression of this Order in the last century the path was made smooth for the great French Revolution with all its accompanying horrors.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Dunedin newspapers have been sorely exercised in reference to the funeral of a man of the name of Hayes, who was buried here last week. The great point at which they all aimed was to throw blame on the Catholic clergy. With the Dunedin press, such an effort may be regarded as a matter of course. In the opinion of the Dunedin newspapers the Catholic clergy are always wrong. Is it not a singular thing, that these newspapers cannot keep their pens off the priests? The priests are the least obtrusive gentlemen in the community. They mind their business, and live a very retired life. So much cannot be said of the newspapers. We verily believe that if a Catholic priest happened to sneeze in Princes-street on his way to the Post Office, there would be a hubbub about it in the newspapers. We remember that some time ago, one of them happened to be going to the Post Office to post some letters during the day of an election contest, and that one of the newspapers immediately announced to the public that he was, by so doing, taking an active part against one of the candidates. But to return to Hayes' case. In reference to this, several statements have been made in the newspapers and in private, which are pure fabrications. For example, it has been stated that the clergy refused to grant a free grave for deceased, this is untrue; secondly, it has been stated that the clergy refused to bury Hayes, this is also untrue; thirdly, it has been said that a certain price was asked for a grave, again this is untrue. In fact, there is hardly a word of truth in all that has been said by all the daily papers, and the Good Templar organ. The clergy were under the impression that Hayes was to have been buried in the Catholic cemetery in the usual way, and one of them went at the appointed time to the cemetery to perform the burial service. On his arrival there, he was surprised to see no preparation made for the funeral, and he waited for two hours after the arrival of the friends till the grave was made.

THE Napier correspondent of the Wellington 'Evening Post' says:—"Henry Moss, of Hallenstein Bros., Dunedin, has published

a letter in the evening paper, in which he complains of the extraordinary railway charges. He asserts he paid £2 3s. 3d. as freight for nine cases to Waipawa, and on his return, when he booked the same cases to Port Ahuriri, a further distance, he was only charged £1 16s. He also states that one of his parcels was impounded by the station-master at Waipawa, because he refused to pay a private drayman an extortionate charge for carriage."

It is expected that the new organ gallery at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, will be opened in about three weeks. It is intended to celebrate the opening by a performance of some selections of sacred music. Entrance into the Church on the occasion will be by ticket, as the matter has been undertaken for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses incurred by the alterations being now carried out. Mr. Charles Sykes will preside at the organ, and, as the choir will be under his able direction, there is no doubt but that the performance will be of a high order, and a musical treat of no ordinary kind will be provided.

It will be seen from the letter of our Wellington correspondent that three ladies have been professed as members of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in that town. A circumstance which adds additional interest to the professions in question is, that they are the first which have taken place in Wellington for sixteen years.

THE Victorian Government have sent to England for the services of an experienced engineer officer to be employed in devising a plan of coastal defence? It has been discovered that Melbourne lies still at the mercy of any hostile squadron that may happen to arrive in Port Philip; for, notwithstanding the two millions expended on them within the last two years, the volunteers are declared to be quite ineffective, and the Cerberus is spoken of as anything but prepared to repel an attack. All muniments of war in fact are needed, and there is nothing to prevent the Russians from becoming masters of the situation at any time that it may so suit their views, a position which it strikes us it is somewhat humiliating for a city like Melbourne to occupy. But which we regret to say is shared in by Dunedin.

We observe that the mission of the Marist Fathers at Spitalfields, London, has been a marked success. A presentation was made a short time since to the Rev. Father Chaurain, Superior of the Mission, who then completed his twenty-fifth year of labor there. The work was begun in poverty and difficulty, a temporary altar for the celebration of the first mass having been formed, if we understand aright, of empty cases, but faith and patience on the part of the good fathers seem to have surmounted every obstacle in London as well as in New Zealand. We learn that it is to the Marist Order, and not to that of the Christian Brothers, that the brothers belong, who have undertaken the schools in Wellington, and we regret that a contrary statement was accidentally made in our columns. Dunedin is the only town in New Zealand where members of the Christian Brothers' Order are as yet to be found.

THE Rev. Duncan McNab, a Catholic clergyman, has undertaken a mission to the aborigines of Queensland in the neighborhood of Gympie.

THE Choral Society gave a most successful and enjoyable concert on Friday evening last. Selections were performed from Elijah, Naaman, and the Hymn of Praise. Mr. Towsey conducted with his usual and well-known ability; and the manner in which the music was rendered reflected much credit on all who took part in it.

THE Waltham correspondent of the Gippsland Mercury records the following strange occurrence:—"The wife of a miner residing a short distance from the township, who, being considered dead, had been laid out, regained consciousness with a start to find herself being measured for her coffin. She shook her fist at the undertaker, who made a precipitate retreat, all the other occupants of the room being so much alarmed that they followed his example. The lady is now on the high road to recovery."

NELL, the sparkling Californian, is still reigning favorite at the Princess Theatre. If her performances do not afford any solid food to the intellect, or serve to give a heavy moral lesson, they still are very pleasing, and avail to divert the minds of her audience for a time from the cares of life, an advantage by no means to be despised. Her banjo playing is exceptionally charming, and may in a manner be said to form the apotheosis of the instrument in question.

We observe that Mr. John Dunkerley has changed his residence from Forth-street to the neighborhood of the European Hotel in George-street, where he continues to carry on his business as a hatter, and is prepared to furnish the various articles included in his trade of good and fashionable quality, and at a reasonable scale of charges.

MR. W. P. Thornton, late of the Melbourne Hotel, Invercargill, has purchased the Royal Hotel, Dunedin. This large and commodious establishment has been fitted up in first-class style, and will be found capable of satisfying the requirements of the most fastidious and exacting. It occupies a central and convenient situation, and the principles on which it is managed are liberal in the extreme.

We learn from the Mount Ida 'Chronicle' that the conveyance of gold and treasure from the mining towns to Dunedin is now performed by the police. The escort started from Naseby on Thursday morning, 14th instant, with a contribution from the district of 1176ozs. The route is through Blacks, Clyde, Alexandra, Teviot, and Lawrence, catching the railway at Tokomairiro for Dunedin.

THE 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald' for September contains a number of admirable views of the scenery of the Hot Springs country. The Crows Nest, Geyser, Tauranga, and Ohinemutu are especially deserving of notice, as is also Artimuri in the Auckland district.

THE musical world of Otago has lately received a valuable addition in the person of Mr. Charles Russell, who for some time officiated as organist in the Catholic Church of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Russell, besides being a brilliant performer and successful teacher, has made good his claim to rank as an original and pleasing composer.

THE 'Westport Times' says it is reported that the men engaged in opening up the Mount Rangitoto Silver Mine have discovered large deposits of black oxide of silver, as well as galena. This black oxide contains about 80 per cent. of the pure metal, and is similar to that which has made the Nevada mines so marvellously rich.

We understand that the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin, acting in the capacity of Administrator of the Diocese of Auckland, has appointed the Rev. Father Fynes Vicar-General of the said diocese.

A FALSE ALARM.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—We have been consulted by Mr. John McKellar, of Tapanui, Runholder, with reference to an article published in the issue of the TABLET of 8th inst., in which you strongly attack the writer of a series of papers published in the 'Otago Daily Times,' and in which you use phrases and references which leave it impossible to avoid the conclusion that you intend to indicate Mr. McKellar as the writer in question, and to apply to him the epithets used in your article. Mr. McKellar has felt very deeply aggrieved by your action in making such an assumption—an assumption which the very slightest inquiry, or even a careful consideration of the papers commented on would have shown to be unfounded; and we are instructed to request you, in your next issue, to do what is in your power by a retraction and expression of regret, to afford reparation for the injury done to Mr. McKellar.

Should you decline to comply with our request, Mr. McKellar will be compelled, however reluctantly, to take other steps to protect and vindicate his character.

Mr. McKellar is at present in Dunedin, but leaves shortly; we shall, therefore, be obliged by your reply at your earliest convenience.—Yours, &c.,

STEWART AND DENNISTON.

[The writer of the article referred to in the above letter, associated the author of the papers in the 'Daily Times' with Tapanui, because it was quite evident from certain of his remarks that, when in New Zealand, he had been connected with that locality. We are glad, however, to find that Mr. McKellar agrees with us in looking upon the production of the correspondent in question as discreditable. The writer of the article assures us that he had not Mr. McKellar in his mind, and that he is under the impression that the author of the calumnies referred to in his article is not at present in this country.—ED. TABLET.]

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE quarterly meeting of the Lawrence Branch, H.A.C.B.S., was held in St. Patrick's schoolroom, on Monday, September 11. Bro. John Young, President (in the chair), opened the meeting with prayer. The usual fines were imposed on brothers absent at call of roll. Resolved: "That the minutes of last meeting be confirmed." Correspondence was received from the Naseby Branch acknowledging receipts of £10 5s for sashes. The President read circulars from the Wellington and Napier Branches in reference to the formation of District Boards for the colony of New Zealand. Resolved: "That this meeting is of opinion that District Boards should be formed throughout the colony of New Zealand, and cordially approves of the action taken by the Dunedin Branch to form District Boards, or other Boards of Management for the Otago and neighboring Branches." Resolved: "That Bro. Thomas Fahey be appointed Treasurer." Bro. T. Fahey tendered his resignation as Vice-President which was accepted. Resolved: "That Bro. John Ford be appointed Vice-President." The meeting, by request, granted a concession to the Treasurer that he shall not be fined if in attendance at any time during a meeting, to receive monies, owing to that Brother residing at a distance from town. Bro. M. O'Donnell was elected Guardian, after which the President installed the newly-elected officers—Bro. John Ford and M. O'Donnell. Resolved: "That copies of the minutes of this meeting be sent to the TABLET and 'Tuapeka Times' newspapers." The meeting, after prayer, was then closed in the usual form by the President. Receipts, £8 14s 6d.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Friday, the 8th instant, a most solemn ceremony was held in the Cathedral here, when Sisters Mary Josephine, Mary Agnes, and Mary Catherine, were received from the novitiate into the profession of the Sisters of Mercy. Due notice having been given of it at both churches on the previous Sunday, a large number of people assembled to witness the ceremony, which was most impressive and solemn. The three altars were decorated with flowers, and looked magnificent under the light of a splendid array of candles. At 10 o'clock the procession arrived from the Convent, which is in the immediate vicinity of the church, and walked slowly up the aisle to the altar, while the choir sang the "Veni Creator Spiritus." Here they were received by the Bishop, who, after blessing the black veils, which were afterwards given to the sisters, preached a most eloquent sermon. The text was, "If any man will come after me, let him take up his cross and follow me. After discoursing at considerable length on the vows which the Sisters were to take, the most rev. preacher said the world cannot understand how it is that you give up all its pleasures for the duties of a Sister of Mercy, but when your name even is considered, you will feel that you are right, as to visit the sick, and rear the orphan in the fear of God, are surely not contemptible duties. A happy destiny awaits you,

for the happiness which your deeds of charity will spread around you here on earth will procure for you a Crown of Glory hereafter in Heaven. On the sick bed your companions will be around you in prayer, at your feet you will see the crucifix—the image of him who had been your model through life, and when you come to receive the last sacrament you will pass away full of hope of eternal bliss, to enjoy for ever the delights of heaven. After reminding those present of the trials and temptations through which they would have to travel, he asked them all when they should see the Sisters at the foot of the altar to invoke a blessing upon them, and he hoped that none would leave the Church without resolving upon dedicating the rest of their lives to the service of God, so that at the last day they all might be called by the words "Come ye blessed of my Father enter into the rest which I have prepared for you." After the sermon, the Sisters elect were conducted by the Superioress to the Bishop, who, with crozier in hand, was seated in his episcopal chair on the high altar, and asked each "My child, what do you demand?"—and was answered, "My Lord, I most humbly ask to be admitted into the holy profession." "My child, do you consider yourself sufficiently instructed in what regards the vows of religion, and the rules and constitution of this institute; and do you know the obligations you contract by the holy profession?" "Yes, my Lord, with the grace of God." Mass was then celebrated by the Bishop, Fathers Petit Jean, M'Guinness, and Kearney assisting, and at the raising of the host each of the Sisters read her vow of profession, after which she signed it. On the conclusion of Mass, the Bishop vested the newly professed religious in the black veil, and placing a ring on the third finger of the right hand of each of them, said "May the Lord who has now espoused thee protect thee from all danger. Receive thou the ring of faith that thou mayest be called the spouse of the Lord, and if thou wilt be faithful be crowned with him for ever." The "Veni Sponsa Christi," "Te Deum," and "Kyrie Eleison," were then sung, and the Sisters retired in procession as they entered the Church. HIBERNICO.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR IN TURKEY.

THE Eastern Question has at last led to the outbreak of a war, the extent or end of which it is not easy to foresee, unless Europe or England has made up its mind to sit down quietly whilst Russia carries out its long-cherished designs against the integrity of Turkey. The war which Serbia has commenced alarms or disturbs the minds of statesmen to a far greater degree than it has as yet influenced public opinion in Europe. The hope is that the war will be localized, and an opinion has been industriously put about that its object is merely the redress of grievances suffered by Christians under Turkish misrule. But this optimist view of the war is by no means shared by the diplomatists and statesmen who have been so busy at work during the last few months either in promoting or attempting to avert the calamity which is now upon us. Prince Bismarck, for instance, sees that his work for the present is over, and he has retired to a German watering-place to nurse his health and to watch the turn of events. A like inaction attends the policy of France. War in Europe has its chances as well as its dangers for these two foes, who now stand apart—to borrow a simile from Mr. Disraeli—like exhausted volcanoes. We may be certain that the English Cabinet has but little hope that such a war as that now commenced will be, as its promoters pretend, localized. The real interests at stake, the real passions at work are such as to portend a European war in which, indeed, the antagonisms of race and religion will be invoked, and it is to be feared with too fatal a success, as a means for advancing designs of political aggrandizement.

It is of the last importance that the English public should not for a moment allow their generous instincts and their natural sympathies to be entrapped on false pretences. The war to be waged against Turkey, it is pretended, is a war on behalf of Christians oppressed by the Mussulman, a war waged in the name of humanity, a war of nationalities. This pretext is a sham, a mere cloak to hide the ambitious designs of Russia. The insurrection in Turkey is not a rising of the native populations, but an insurrection fomented by Russian agents and carried on by adventurers from the districts of the adjoining States. Every means has been made use of by unscrupulous hands to render redress of the grievances complained of impossible on the part of Turkey. Russian diplomacy has surpassed itself in duplicity during the last few months, for the sham attempts at pacification from the Andrassy Note to the Berlin Memorandum had but one object—the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. But for the action of England Russian diplomacy would have accomplished its designs, perhaps without war. Baffled by England's bold and honest policy, it was for a time doubtful whether Russia would submit with a good grace to the defeat it had suffered, or whether it would venture on the hazardous enterprise of letting loose Serbia and Montenegro on Turkey.

This time of doubt was diplomacy's opportunity, as future Blue-Books will amply testify. But diplomacy has failed, and Russia seeks to gain by force and bloodshed what it failed to obtain by the arts of duplicity. But its duplicity is not at an end, though war has begun; for now Russian agents are at work to hide the ugly and immoral ends of this unjust and cruel war. Men are to be made believe that this is no common war of political ambition but a holy crusade in which the Cross is to be raised against the Crescent; it is to be a war of religion and race, but not a war in which the political interests of Europe are at all involved, for it is in no wise to alter the relations between the Great Powers. It may, indeed, excite the sympathies of Europe, but the sympathies of civilised Europe must all be on the side of the Christians, ground to dust under the rule of the barbarous Turk. Such is the language, in various modifications, addressed by the author of this unjust and immoral war which may, and most likely will, before it

ends, bring about a general conflagration in Europe. What surprises us, however, is that political writers in England—writers like those in the 'Daily News,' for instance—should be so easily duped by the cunningly devised watchwords that have been set up by Russia. Such want of common sense and sober judgment is most deplorable, at a time when public justice, international law, the rights of treaties, and the interests of England, and all that these involve, impose upon all the duty, not only of condemning with one voice the policy of Russia, but of standing shoulder to shoulder in resisting its aggressive designs in what may, perhaps, prove as deadly a conflict as any in which England has ever been engaged.

We will not stop now to inquire how far at the present moment Russia is a willing agent in the war, for which, during the time it was acting in agreement with its Northern Allies, it had prepared the way. It may be that it cannot now with safety control the hopes it has raised, the passions it has excited; baffled fanaticism has deposed or assassinated Czars as well as Sultans. But of all the characters which Russia has assumed in the pursuit of its designs upon Turkey, the one it has least title to, is that of defender of Christian Liberty. How can Russia have the unblushing effrontery to appear before Europe in such a character, when its hands are still red with the blood of the Catholics of Poland? Does it think that Europe, that the Catholic World, has forgotten its sanguinary extermination of the Catholic religion, as far as its power went, in Poland? At this moment Russia keeps in exile, working in the mines of Siberia, or dispersed in villages, no fewer than three hundred Polish Priests; last year these victims of Russian persecution numbered over four hundred, but, during the winter, one hundred died from the cruel treatment which they were exposed to, from hunger and from forced marches through the plains of Siberia. The blood of these Polish priests calls to heaven for vengeance, and this inhuman persecution of the Catholics of Poland makes Russia's protest on behalf of the liberty of Christians in Turkey a mockery before God and Man.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE PAGANS OF MERRY ENGLAND.

ENGLISHMEN have the coolness to send missionaries to all parts of the world to "convert" from the Catholic faith, to indifference if not to Anglicanism, any souls who, if left alone, might become Christian through the instructions of Catholic missionaries. At the same time there are two awful pagans within their own doors—the pagan child and the pagan man. We ask attention to this testimony from a Unitarian American writing to a New England paper, the 'Boston Christian Register,' and we ask, is Cardinal Manning's zeal for Catholic schools in England unreasonable?

Here are a couple of tit-bits which have come to us from the North and the South, and deserve to sit down, for a brief immortality, in the 'Register.' One of our friends, walking his rounds the other afternoon, met a little girl of twelve or fourteen, when the following took place:—

Coming from school, hey? Yes.

Is it a Board School or Church? Board School, sir.

What is geography? It tells about nouns.

Do you go to Sunday-school? Yes, sir.

Who was Jesus Christ? Our Lord.

What do you mean? [No answer.]

Where was Christ born? On the Cross.

No. He died there, did He not? Yes.

What did He die for? To save sinners.

How did he save them? [No answer.]

What good did Christ's dying do sinners? I don't know, sir.

What do you learn about the devil? (No answer, and question twice repeated. At length, expostulatingly, with a wild look all round):—"Please, sir, teacher says that if we talk about *he* (with great awe) we shall go to *he*."

Another friend, being from home when an afflicted, and yet a prudent, secularist called, received the following. If the above gives a glimpse of the hopeful conditions of our Board and Sunday-schools in this shining land, this letter illustrates the state of grace and trust arrived at by a large class of hard-headed worshippers, who know all about it, and call themselves secularists:—"Dear Sir,—This day I called at your residence to respectfully ask you to officiate at my father's funeral, which, unhappily, will take place on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., in—chapel yard—. I have asked permission of the minister, which he readily granted. If you accede to my humble request, as I have a mother and two sisters whom I most dearly love; and as I have six brothers who are equally beloved, and as we all tenderly, fondly, aye, and passionately loved our father; and further, as we shall probably all be there, do not, I beseech you, harass up our already lacerated feelings by dwelling too much on the emotional part of humanity. I can assure you that my father's Book of Life was so written that when, on the brink of eternity, Memory paused to review its pages, Conscience smiled, and folding up the volume marched on, having no fear of, and asking no favors in, a Hereafter. Hoping that you will come, and that your terms will be moderate, I am, etc., etc."

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND boasts that it is a Protestant country, and from time to time our Protestant friends refer admiringly to its condition as an example of what Protestantism can do in the way of "enlightening" peoples and promoting morality. Now all must admit that sobriety is a virtue, and that drunkenness is not only wrong in itself, but is also the fruitful parent of other evils; and judging England by this test, Protestants will have to cease extolling the superior morality of the people of England

The Montreal 'True Witness' has recently taken the trouble to gather some statistics upon the subject, taken mainly from the "Blue-Books" of the English Government, and they are absolutely startling, revealing as they do, a most fearful amount of drunkenness and crime in England and a continuous increase of both.

In the five years succeeding 1820, the police reports show 65,000 cases of crime. But in the five years succeeding 1870, the police reports record 406,000 cases of crime. Between these periods of time the population of England almost doubled, but the number of crimes, where convictions were reached, increased six-fold. This is the proportion of convictions or ascertained crimes. And the facts reported in the Government statistics show that the increase of offences committed, but where the criminal escaped, is still greater.

The 'True Witness' pertinently remarks: "This is, indeed somewhat lively picture for the Progressionists, and an ugly, fact for the Darwinites. It is literally going down to the dogs with a vengeance, rather than being improved from the dog upwards."

What gives the more point to these words is that this period is one of the most marked in English history for material progress and of the spread of "Liberal" ideas. Side by side, and step by step, Liberalism and Crime have moved onwards in England, as is the case, indeed, in every other country infested with Liberal ideas.

But the statistics in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors reveal still more clearly the "progress" of England in morality. "In the year 1829 there were in England 50,000 places where intoxicating liquors were sold; whereas forty years later, there were 135,000, and the probability is, that at the present time there are at least 150,000." Nor does this statement include the whole increase of drinking places. For no account is taken in it of grocers' license to sell intoxicating liquors.

The strength, too, and the character of the liquors drunk have changed greatly for the worse. Fifty years ago the chief liquor sold was beer; but this is not so now. The following figures will show the nature and extent of the change that has taken place: "In the five years ending with 1824, as compared with the five years ending with 1874, the population increased 88 per cent., the consumption of beer increased 92 per cent., and of British spirits, 237 per cent.; of foreign spirits, 132 per cent., and of wine, 250 per cent."

This shows clearly that the increase of liquors consumed was mainly those which are most highly intoxicating and deleterious.

The 'True Witness,' in the article referred to, also furnishes some figures which show the relative aggregates of the leading industries of England and of the consumption of liquor by its people. The aggregate capital invested in the iron, cotton and woollen trades is about six hundred million dollars, but seven hundred millions is the amount invested in the manufacture of liquors in England. And this is not all. "Seven hundred millions invested must give at least 25 per cent. interest to pay wear and tear, and a remunerative return on capital invested. This sum (eight hundred and five millions) must again give at least 25 per cent. to the tavern-keeper for wear and tear, and rent and remuneration. Here then we have upwards of one thousand million dollars poured down the enlightened Englishman's throat every year." We are confronted, too, with the astounding fact that in enlightened England the amount of capital invested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors exceeds by two-thirds the total amounts of capital invested in the iron, cotton and woollen trades, added together.—'Catholic Standard.'

SOLD FOR AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

We find in the 'Minerve' of Montreal, the following clipping from a French paper:

"About two years ago there died in Paris a wealthy Peruvian named Don Miguel de Cerdas. Immediately after the death of Don Miguel, his brother, named Don Augustino, applied to an embalmer of the Rue St. Ferdinand, M. Carpentier, to have the body embalmed. The price, \$1,500, having been agreed upon, M. Carpentier, furnished with the necessary permit, had the remains taken to his establishment in order to proceed with the embalming. But it so happened that on the very day that the process was completed Don Augustino received a despatch from his own country which obliged him to leave Paris immediately. The news he had received from home so wholly engrossed his attention that he embarked, troubling himself no more about his brother, and saying to himself that M. Carpentier would, of course, bury the remains, and he could pay the bill on his return.

"Nearly two years had passed before Don Augustino returned to Paris, and it was only a few weeks since that he presented himself to M. Carpentier, making all sorts of excuses, asked him for his bill, and requested to be shown the place where his brother was interred. M. Carpentier appeared very much embarrassed, stammered and hesitated, and at last confessed that, despairing of ever seeing Don Augustino again, he had sold the embalmed body to pay himself for his trouble. 'How! sold?' cried Don Augustino, angry and amazed. 'Why, my brother's body had no value for any one but me.' 'I'll tell you how it was,' groaned the terrified embalmer; 'I bound the body up in bands to make it look Egyptian-like, and sold it for a mummy, as one of the ministers of Sesostris. Why did you leave me so long without hearing from you?'

"Don Augustino, repressing his anger as well as he could, asked the embalmer to whom he had sold the pretended mummy.

"I do not know his name," stammered M. Carpentier; 'he was an Englishman.'

"That was all that could be elicited from him. A complaint was lodged by Don Augustino against the embalmer, and when once the affair is decided by the court the Peruvian will go in search of the fraternal mummy."

A FOOLISH HUBBUB.

THE Protestant papers are making a foolish hubbub about the conversion of Lord Nelson's second son. The 'Standard' is scurrilous and abusive; but, then, scurrility is almost a second nature with the 'Standard' when it speaks of the Catholic Church; and the 'Times,' which ought to know better, seeks comfort in the thought that such conversions must be rare, because "such weakness" on the one hand, and "such meanness" on the other, are not often to be met with in English society. The 'Times' is mistaken, both in its facts and its inferences. Conversions, whether they betray weakness or not, are common in every grade of English society, and the zeal shown in making converts among rich or poor is not, as the 'Times' strangely imputes to the Church, mean or misplaced, but a simple Christian duty. Let us briefly examine the charges brought against the Catholic Church by these reckless writers of the Protestant press, and by that distinguished Ritualist, Lord Nelson. The charges are (1) kidnapping children; (2) undermining parental authority; (3) a proselytizing spirit. We may dismiss the first, which, if true, would have been a grave offence, as a deliberate attempt to snatch a false verdict from popular prejudice, for the 'Standard' can scarcely have been ignorant that the "child" in question was a young man of twenty. Disregard for parental authority, the second charge, is shown to have been unfounded by Father Bowden, of the Oratory, who, in his letter to the 'Times,' declares that, though he does not consider parental authority to be supreme in matters of conscience, he, nevertheless, advised the son to communicate at once to his father the fact of his conversion. The third charge is more vague, and, therefore, more convenient for such a purpose as the opponents of the Catholic Church have at heart. We admit, of course, that every Catholic priest is not only zealous for the salvation of souls, but holds it to be essential for every one, whether High Church or Low, Protestant or Ritualist, to submit to the Catholic Church. If this be proselytism, every Catholic priest is guilty; but, then, so was St. Paul. It is not even pretended that any corrupt inducement was held out to Lord Nelson's son. The indecent haste with which, as it is alleged, he was received is refuted by the fact that the young man was a Catholic in heart, fully conversant with Catholic doctrine, and had only been retained in the Protestant Church by the moral terrorism exercised over him by his father. If any one is to blame for prompt and decisive action it is not Father Bowden but Lord Nelson himself, or the spiritual adviser to whose direction the son had been committed.

But enough of this special pleading, by which alone these charges are bolstered up. Let us look at the simple facts of the case. Here we have a young man, the son of a distinguished Ritualist, consorting all his life with Ritualists, attending "low or high celebration," going to confession, praying to the saints, habitually making use of Catholic prayer-books, taught, moreover, by his spiritual directors to regard his Protestant bishops and archbishops as traitors or time-servers abandoned by God, and the bulk of his fellow-Protestants in the Established Church as heretics; who then, we ask, after this can be surprised at the upshot? The common sense of the English people has already pronounced the verdict that such a conversion was the natural fruit of Ritualistic teaching. We need no other verdict. Catholics have abundant evidence from the returns made in every church and mission in London that Ritualism is leading men back by thousands yearly to the Church. Many, indeed, are deceived by its pretences and assumptions, and remain to the end ignorant that they are no better than maskers at the play, but many throw off the delusion in which they have been wrapped, and refuse any longer to put up either with counterfeit priests or with what Mr. Disraeli called "Mass in masquerade."

The English public, whom Lord Nelson has taken into his confidence, is apt to be blunt and outspoken; at any rate, it has already been pretty plainly intimated to him that he is a fool for his pains; for, had he not been himself a Ritualist, his son would not now have been a Catholic. Mr. Stanton—we beg pardon, "Father" Stanton, of St. Alban's, Holborn, as he delights to be called—has not mended matters by his ill-conditioned letter to the 'Times.' He acknowledges that three years ago, with Lord Nelson's sanction, he undertook the spiritual direction of the son, who even then was in doubt as to the Ritualistic opinions in which he had been brought up. "Father" Stanton, whilst parading his claims, has shown his utter failure in the character of father confessor. If we mistake not, the Protestant public will come to the conclusion that the most unsophisticated and sensible, the most straightforward and honest person in this business was not Protestant father confessor at St. Alban's, or Lord Nelson, who still indulges in Ritualistic practices, but the youthful son, who, brought up a Ritualist, refuses to hold Catholic doctrines and remain in the Protestant Church.—'Universe.'

SOUND ADVICE TO CATHOLIC PARENTS.

WE commend the following utterances of the renowned Jesuit missionary, Father Damen, to the careful consideration of Catholic parents. Their force must come home to every heart; and we print them in this prominent portion of the 'Union' in the hope that they may the more readily catch the eye of all those charged with the guardianship of youth, and bear goodly fruit in the heart. Says Father Damen:

"If you wish for reading matter, are there not plenty of good Catholic weekly newspapers, which do not contain all the silly trash to be found in 'Harper's' or the 'New York Ledger' But some will object and say, 'Father, I like very well to have a Catholic paper in my house, but I cannot afford the expense,' and you will pay 10 cents for an anti-Catholic paper that never has any good word about our good religion, and you will not pay 5 cents, half the price, for a paper that defends Catholicity. Shame on

you! Story papers and others of that stamp malign the Catholic Church, while Catholic papers take part with it. Will you then contribute to support our enemies or our friends? If you support anti-Catholic periodicals, you support the enemies of the Church. If, on the contrary, you support Catholic periodicals, you support those who defend the principles of the Church against the attacks of Freemasons, infidels, and the whole host of sinners arrayed against us. Take sides, then, and choose for yourselves; and let your choice be on the side of the religion of your fathers, by your preferring Catholic to anti-Catholic journals.

"The anti-Catholic journal costs five dollars a year, and the Catholic journal does not cost quite three dollars a year, so that as far as expense is concerned the latter is the cheaper of the two. When you have the Catholic journal in the house you have useful as well as entertaining reading for your children. You have stories, too, of a moral tendency, where you will find food for pious thought. You also get instructed in your religion, and you are able to defend your faith, for you can find answers to objections in Catholic journals. The Catholic press is a power for Catholicity, and every Catholic worthy of the name should support it. It defends our religion against the attacks of infidelity, and by sustaining it we, to a certain extent, sustain our religion. Therefore, get a Catholic paper into your house every week, and your sons and daughters, by perusing it, will become better citizens and better Catholics. If you do not give your children good reading they will get bad reading for themselves; so it remains with you, fathers and mothers, to let them receive good, sound ideas of their religion by means of Catholic newspapers. The Protestant papers are against it, and are supported by Freemasons and all the enemies of the Church. Therefore do not support them, because by doing so you inflict injury on your religion."

We may be permitted to supplement these salutary utterances of the great missionary—than whom few have a better opportunity of experiencing the necessity of a solid, healthy Catholic literature being diffused among our people—by the following pertinent remarks of our very able contemporary, the 'Catholic Review':

"If the Catholics of America have not a powerful press, crowned by an efficient daily paper in New York, the reason is to be found not in their inability to support it, as many think, nor in their inability to read, as Protestant Parson Talmage alleges in reply to the 'Catholic Review,' but in their unwillingness to stand by their own, to oppose their enemies, and to support and read their own literature. To our shame be it said, if the support we Catholics give to the corrupt and anti-Catholic press of America were withdrawn from it, we would seriously weaken it; if it were given to our own papers, American Catholics would have the strongest and best papers in the world. Whose fault is it that we have not? Answer, Catholic, is it yours!"—'Catholic Union.'

GOLDEN WORDS.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has addressed the following interesting message to the Rev. Patrick Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, on the subject of temperance—a cause which is very dear to the heart of the eminent prelate, as is known by his untiring action for its furtherance in Great Britain. The message reads as follows:

"In thanking you for the address of affection and sympathy which you have sent to me, in the name of your whole body assembled at Cincinnati in convention, I must begin by saying that I would to God I was worthy of the love and veneration or of the gratitude which you express to me. If I needed anything to bind me, to the last hour of my life, in maintaining our common conflict with the pestilence of intoxication, it would be enough to remember that the little I have hitherto done has been in any way a support to your efforts. As a pastor of souls I have before me the wreck of men, women, children, home, and all the sanctities of domestic life. I see prosperity turned into temptation; the wages of industry not only wasted, but, as they increase, making the plague more deadly. I see legislation impotent to remove the evils it has caused, and I am driven to the last slow but sure hope, an appeal to the Catholic heart and the Christian conscience of the people. The Apostle says: 'It is good not to eat flesh and not to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother is offended or scandalized or made weak.'—Rom. xiv. 21. St. Paul did not limit this to the meats offered to idols. He lays down the law of generous charity: If my liberty in using what is safe to me encourages others in the use of the same, which is dangerous to them, then I will use it no more. If my denying myself in this, which I am free to renounce, shall help or encourage even one soul who has fallen through intoxication to rise up and break his bonds, then I will gladly abstain as long as I live. If we can spread this higher law of love and generous self-denial, a public opinion will soon grow up before which our legislation will give way.

"As a pastor of a great flock of the children of Catholic Ireland it gives me a great joy to receive your address. I will tell them how, across the wide sea, you join with them and me. They will join in every word I am writing, and their prayers will be offered for you all, and for the spread of your Catholic Total Abstinence Union throughout the New World. Our League of the Cross will be in line with you in the Old World, and my prayers at the altar will go up for both to the Good Shepherd in whom we are all one.

"Reverend and dear fathers and brethren in Jesus Christ, may every best and every perfect gift descend upon you and yours and upon your country.

"Convey these words in my name to the Catholic Union in its next convention, to be held at Philadelphia, and believe me to be always your affectionate servant in Jesus Christ,

"H. EDWARD,

Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

"Westminster, June 15, 1876."

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

HITHERTO all parties in France have vied with each other in praising Marshal MacMahon. The Monarchists, although they consider that he only keeps the way clear for the King, express full confidence in him; the Bonapartists, in denouncing the Republic, are always careful to say that they do not include its President in their accusations; and even the Republicans have been in the habit of rather noisily asserting their belief in his loyalty. The two first parties continue in this way of thinking; but there are signs that the third are beginning to feel some discontent. It is noted that in the debate on the Municipal Bill M. Gambetta declared, somewhat mysteriously, "We are not free to act;" and the Republican journals have strongly commented on this hint. One of them points out that the pressure alluded to by M. Gambetta "comes from a higher and more distant source than the Ministry, which is only a passive agent in transmitting that pressure;" and M. Gambetta's own paper openly says "it is impossible not to perceive an attempt at personal government, to which the country will not lend itself." There can be no doubt that Marshal MacMahon feels himself in an unpleasant position. All his personal sympathies are with the Conservatives, yet he is compelled to govern by means of a Ministry which is accepted by a Democratic Chamber of Deputies. It is improbable that he incites the Cabinet to act in opposition to the serious wishes of the Chamber in so far as the latter may be supposed to be in accord with the nation; but it would be strange if he did not prevent it conceding too much to the extreme section of the Republicans. He could not, indeed, hold his position if the wilder members of the Left were to control the Administration. We do not know that M. Gambetta has any particular reason to regret that the Marshal hesitates to sanction too rapid progress. France would easily take alarm, and the Republic may be expected to advance all the more smoothly and safely for having a strong and cautious hand at the helm.

A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN.

[From a letter to the Albany 'Evening Times.']

HAVING read the honorable mention in the 'Times' of Tuesday, of P. J. Smyth, member for Meath, as an "orator of the highest order," I wish, as a personal acquaintance—I might say friend—to state a few particulars about that distinguished gentleman, which may be of interest at least to your numerous Irish readers. Mr. Smyth is the only son of the late James Smyth, a wealthy brewer of Kilmainham, near Dublin. He took an active part in all the movements of the Young Ireland party in 1848, and was one of the associate editors of the 'Nation,' in connection with Mitchell, Duffy and Dillon, the most ably conducted paper in the United Kingdom. During the state trials of that year, Mr. Smyth was not indicted, but was not the less active. After the conviction of his compatriots, he organised a project of a desperate and daring character for their rescue, but the sentence of death being commuted to that of transportation, they were sent to Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Smyth sailed for Australia simultaneously with his chained friends, whom his noble heart yearned to rescue, and he arrived there a few days before the patriotic convicts. Then he matured a plan for rescuing them, which eventually succeeded, and in a short time after, both he and they received that great ovation on these shores.

Leaving his friends in America, and being under no legal restriction by the British government, as an irresponsible writer in the 'Nation,' he returned to Ireland, which was now famine stricken, and devoid of all patriotic action, in fact, dead as a corpse on the dissecting table. In this darkest hour of Ireland's history the truest of patriotic sons was active—even hopelessly—to stir up some national spirit among the people—an effort which proved utterly fruitless.

He became editor of the 'Waterford Citizen,' a bi-weekly paper in the national interest, to which I was an humble though welcome contributor.

A project for establishing a weekly paper in Cork was ardently entertained by several influential persons on that occasion. I had the pleasure of meeting him about home when he visited in company with the late patriotic Edward O'Sullivan, of Cork. This project, however, did not succeed, and he subsequently purchased the 'Dublin Irishman,' a large weekly, of which the son of Chief Baron Pigot was editor.

During Mr. Smyth's connection with the Waterford 'Citizen' several of Lord Derby's tenants in the adjacent county (Tipperary) were served with notices of ejectment which were to be carried out on the 25th of March, (Lady day, the day so much dreaded by tenants in Ireland), with, at the time a challenge to Lord Derby defying him to make the attempt, even intimating in unflinching terms that he would be there "with the pikemen of the Galtees," to frustrate his wicked inhumanity. We shall meet at Philippi. "On, Stanley, on!"

Mr. Smyth would have been hanged then, sure as daylight, but the latter appealed to the chivalry of Stanley, and not in vain.

At the time of his father's death Mr. Smyth wrote me an affecting letter, intimating his parental loss, stating, among other things, that he sent him a flag when all concerned occupied the rugged encampment on Slievenamon, void of arms, ammunition or provisions, with a message in which the father said, "You return victorious with this flag or dead upon it." Worthy son of a patriotic father, who left him a large and well merited fortune which he freely shares in all good works. Such is P. J. Smyth, one of the most patriotic and disinterested men of Ireland, and now one of the most brilliant orators in the British parliament.

THE PATRONESS.

OUR Buffalo contemporary the 'Catholic Union' quotes this pretty story from L. Veillot:—

Our captain was a brave seaman, who maintained his authority without the aid of oaths, and in foul weather, as in fair, his cheerful temper was unruffled. In his cabin hung the portrait of the Blessed Virgin.

"Captain what do you think of the weather."

"It is villainous! We shall be tossed about at such a rate as to be forced to stop."

"But the ship is good, and the captain lucky."

"I am fifty years old, and I have spent fifty years upon the ocean's waves, for I was born upon waters. In my voyages to Rome I never met with any serious accident, but I cannot say the same of many other trips."

"Captain, I saw the likeness of a certain Lady in your cabin. Is she the patroness of your vessel?"

The captain smiled.

"The Company of the Imperial Line do not trouble themselves much about a patroness. Our good ship is called the *Lycurgus*. Did you ever hear of a saint of that name? But the Lady of whom you speak is my own special patroness."

"How long has she been such, captain?"

"Since a certain day, when I and several others, who did not any of us very often think of looking up to heaven—I mean the heaven of our good God—suddenly found ourselves near the bottom of the sea. Then, when all hope of earthly aid had vanished, we discovered that we were more pious than we professed to be, for we made a vow to 'Notre Dame de la Garde,' she immediately took us in tow, and we entered the port as if led by the hand."

"In our shirt-sleeves and barefooted we fulfilled our vow, chanting the litanies as we went along."

"Ah! the good Virgin did all things well. Sometime afterwards she gave me my wife, and my wife gave me my daughter."

"Now my wife and daughter pray for me. As sentinels they stand before 'Notre Dame de la Garde,' where their prayers burn like two tapers of purest wax."

"They ask the Blessed Virgin that I may die in my bed, well prepared by a good confession. They tell her that as we have been so separated on this earth, we should not be so in eternity. God will grant them what they ask."

"My daughter will close my eyes, and bury my poor body. So, now, go to your cabin and sleep as tranquilly as I do."

IRISH MORALITY.

THAT staunch Protestant paper, the 'Scotsman,' makes the following confession in regard to the "modesty and remorse" of women in Ireland, based on the report of the British Registrar-General:—
"The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births in Ireland is 3.8 per cent.; in England the proportion is 6.4; in Scotland, 9.9; in other words, England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly thrice worse than Ireland." Something worse has to be added from which no consolation can be derived. The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the inequality rather humbling to us as Protestants, and still more as Presbyterians and Scotchmen, taking Ireland according to the registration divisions, the proportion of illegitimate births varies from 6.2 to 1.3—the division showing this lowest figure is the western, being substantially the province of Connaught where about nineteen-twentieths of the population are Celtic and Roman Catholic. The division showing the highest proportion of illegitimacy is the northeastern which comprises or almost consists of the Province of Ulster, where the population is almost equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and where the great majority of Protestants are of Scotch blood (mixed with the blood of Saxon freebooters) and of the Presbyterian Church. The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland, as a whole, is more immoral than Ireland as a whole.

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

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

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ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

LEWIS AND THOMSON,
 HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,
 AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
 South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,
 Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

THOMAS ENNIS,
 South Dunedin.

FIRST DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING GOODS BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artistes. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "Genista," "Tulip," and "Vivian," which are the leading favorites for Summer wear.

MANTLES—We direct particular attention to the new Cashmere and Nett Mantles, and also to Matallassie Jackets. Among the leading shapes are the Hilda, Clarendine, Laura, and Favorite.

SILKS—A large and choice collection of Marriage and Evening Silks, Moire Antiques; Black Self-coloured, and Fancy Silks for street wear, all purchased previous to the late rise in silk goods.

DRESSES—To this Department our Buyer has for several Seasons devoted more than ordinary attention, which has resulted in a large increase of business; but at no previous time we have been able to offer such a choice of Dress Fabrics as at present, and at very moderate prices.

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Ecu, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, Ruffings, Sunshades, Feathers, &c., of which we have an immense variety.

UNDERCLOTHING—We have just opened six cases of Underclothing and Baby Linen; also, Robes, Squares, Hoods, Carrying Cloaks, &c., &c.

MODELS—A full range of life-size Paper Models, representing latest styles in Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Capes, &c., &c.

GENERAL—Every other Department contains a full assortment of New Goods suitable for the Season.

**BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.**

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

M. C. FLEMING
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. T. ROBSON, Tilaor.

KEMPTON & WELLS,

PAINTERS,

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

M. B. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,

DUNEDIN.

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.

**COLORPRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING
AND ENGRAVING**

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

D. HENDERSON,

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

H. THOMAS,

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

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

O R I E N T A L H O T E L,
Corner of
Princes and Dowling-streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM GAWNE

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

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

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—

PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

First-class Stabling.

Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

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

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

COVERLID & MANTELL,
(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel)

**HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.**

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

R O Y A L H O T E L
WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L
BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. M U R P H Y
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

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 MONTAT
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.

(Over Messrs. H. Wise & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET.

JAMES WALSH

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
House.

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

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, and Sundries. Family and
Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

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



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.)
JOHN DUNKERLEY

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 hood, 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

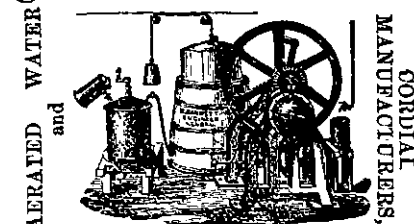
Undersigned has always on hand, Basko
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CARRW 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, LIQUORS, &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, Caracao, Maraschino,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

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

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

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

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paper-
hangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the
trade plain or most artistic done at lowest
prices. We employ the best workmen, and it
is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We
are direct importers from the best manufac-
turers of Paperhangings, White Leads, 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
Baldutha ..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Mataura ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	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, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situates 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, BENDER 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. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co.

OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

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

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

[CARD.]

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

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

JOHN GOLLAIR,
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

FEROUSON AND MITCHELL

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

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment. All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggons, &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, RATTRAY 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 descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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The above Hotel is one of the handiest 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.

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ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.
W. P. THORNTON (Late of Invercargill and Queenstown), Proprietor.

W. P. THORNTON 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. Charges for Board much below late rates.

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

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Thames street, Oamaru,
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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

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Good Stabling.

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

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