

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 183.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 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, Mantelpieces, 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 BROWNLIE begs to intimate that she has this day admitted into Partnership her sister, Barbara Douglas Brownlie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNLIE, Milliners and Baby Linen Importers.

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

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

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

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

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

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

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, Opessum Rugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS

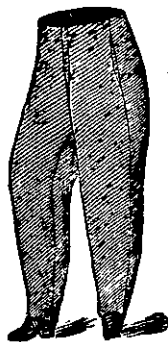
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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



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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

**FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.**

WILLIAM PATRICK,
Who etals and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.



R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND

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

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

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

Wherever they have been tried, the utmost satisfaction has been expressed by the sick 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 Quai).

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. JOHN HISLOP
(LATE A. BEVELEY),
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.

GLOBE HOTEL
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, Fetter Cocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

**LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.**

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
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. JOSEPH REAN Y

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

NEW MARKET HOTEL,

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.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

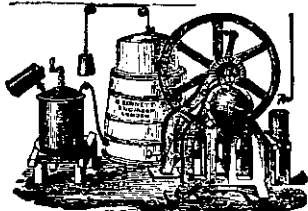
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

Can 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.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.
Send no more Money out of the country,
but order of BATTSON and BROWN, Great
King street.

Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial,
22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry
Mauka, 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 Canterbury's and Whatnots
Violin Strings and Fittings at less than
half-price

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

15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33
Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs
to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now
on hand is well-known to be the best in the
Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices
than charged for inferior trash. Music at ½,
¼, and ⅓ London price. £20 and £15 OFF
PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

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

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)

STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.

DUNEDIN.

Having taken over the above premises and
made considerable alterations and improve-
ments in the plant and machinery, we are now
in a position to execute all orders with dis-
patch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to th
SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any
quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest
notice. Country orders will receive imme-
diate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST:

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES:

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores,
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin di-
seases; 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.

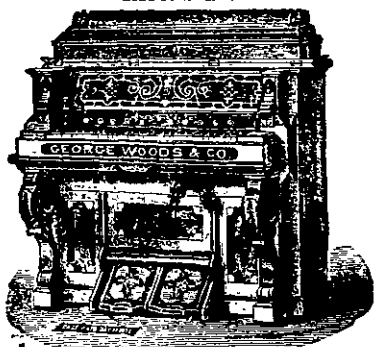
G E O R G E R. W E S T,

IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO,

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

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

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

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

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

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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

The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—

Tom Hood's Comic, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, Routledge's,
now 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.

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

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

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

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

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,

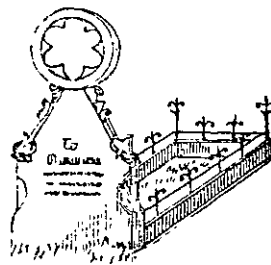
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

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,

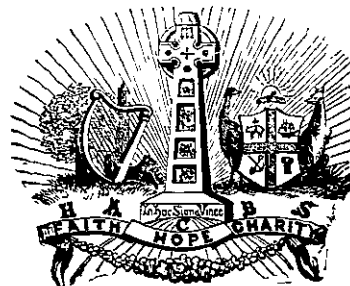
AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,

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
Waimea



Hokitika
Wellington
Reefton
Orehunga
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. MACE DO,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; post, 5s 6d.
 Challoner's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
 Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
 Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'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. 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. MACE DO

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

LAWRENCE ST. WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor wishes to inform the public that the above Restaurant will be found second to none in Dunedin.

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

M R. J O H N C. H O Y T E

A R T I S T,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

Office—GEORGE STREET (Four doors from Sub-Branch Bank of New Zealand).

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

Money advanced in sums of £5 and upwards to Tradesmen, Clerks, Working-men, and others on personal security, repayable in weekly instalments of 1s. in the £. Money Lent on Freehold and Leasehold Security.

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

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

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

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN—CHEAP BOOTS

CHEAP BOOTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL BOOTS

at the

MINIMUM PRICE OF 20s.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending September 27, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—The market was fully supplied with 150 head of ordinary to fair quality beef. As there was an entire absence of really prime pens, and the number of the medium cattle was in excess of the requirements of the trade, these could be only disposed of at considerable reduction on last weeks' rates; in fact, a portion could not find buyers at any price, and had to be turned out. Best bullocks brought up to £13 10s; ditto cows, £10 10s. We quote average price of best quality in yards to-day at not over 32s 6d per 100 lbs; ordinary, 22s 6d to 30s. We sold on account of J. F. Kitching, Esq., of Moa Flat, and others, 50 head at quotations, and have placed 35 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—Nearly 2000 were penned, consisting of fair quality cross-breeds. The number being more than the market would bear, about one-third were turned out. Those sold realised—for best cross-breeds, 14s to 15s 6d; second quality, 11s to 12s—or equal to about 24d per lb. We sold 400 at yards.

Store Stock.—As there is every prospect of a forward spring, a fair inquiry has sprung up for quiet, well-grown bullocks and cows. We have sold 200 head privately, and will offer 200 at Mosgiel on 10th prox. We anticipate the supply of well-bred grown cattle for grasing purposes will not be sufficient to meet the demand, as there are now but few herds to draw from.

Wool.—By the price catalogues received per Suez mail the improved tone of the sales is very apparent, all descriptions sharing in an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb., some of the lighter greasy wools fully 2d., those descriptions having experienced the greatest fall. The date of the opening of the October sales was not announced when the mail left, nor has advice reached per cable. The latest states—"Wool—moderate demand; prices unchanged."

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1300 for this afternoon's auction sale. Competition was brisk, the late returns of wool sold having imparted more confidence amongst fellmongers. Butchers' green cross-breeds sold at 4s 6d to 5s; merinos, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; dry skins—cross-breeds, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; merinos, 2s 6d to 3s 6d.

Hides.—We sold 150 green slaughters, 16s to 18s; wet-salted, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Tallow.—We sold several tons of country rendered mixed fair quality, £27 to £30; inferior, 24s 6d to 26s; rough fair, 21s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat is unchanged—none offering; 6s is reported to have been paid for prime Northern. We quote fair milling 5s 6d. Oats are in active demand at 2s for fair feed; choice heavy, 2s 2d; milling or seed, 2s 3d. Barley: we have sold some choice malting at 4s 5d; ordinary is heavy at 4s; milling, 2s 6d to 2s 2d; feeding, 2s to 2s 3d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending September 27, as follows:—The demand for useful people of all sorts is gradually improving with opening season. The new arrivals seem a good class, and as good as they look. A month should see them all busy. Shepherds, ploughmen, labourers, bushmen, &c., are now freely asked for. Station couples are still stiff. Female servants, trained to plain work, are very difficult to secure. Shopmen and clerks are too plentiful. Town and building trade is slowly improving. Wages:—Couples, £65, £70, and £80; shepherds, £60 and £65; ploughmen, £53, £55, and £60; dairy hands, 15s., 20s., and 25s.; carpenters, 10s. to 13s.; house girls, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; hotel girls, 12s., 15s., and 20s.; cooks, grooms, and such, 20s. to 50s.; labourers, at road, bush, and rail, 7s, 8s., and 9s.; boys, 6s. to 10s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending September 27, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter (new), 1s 6d. Fresh butter is still getting very plentiful, and most of the grocers are getting more than they can dispose of, at a loss at the present prices, and prices are still falling. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 11d to 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. There is still a good demand for eggs, and fresh eggs are retailing 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 1 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—9d to 10d per lb.

Poet's Conquer.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

(From the 'Nation'.)

"A man's a man," says Robert Burns,
"For a' that and a' that;"
But though the song be clear and strong
It lacks a note for a' that.
The lout who'd shun his daily work,
Yet claim his wage and a' that,
Or beg when he might earn his bread,
Is not a man for a' that.

If all who dine on homely fare
Were true and brave, and a' that,
And none whose garb is "hoddin gray"
Was fool or knave, and a' that;
The vice and crime that shame our time
Would fade and fall, and a' that,
And ploughmen be as good as kings,
And churls as earls, and a' that.

You see yon brawny, blustering sot,
Who swaggers, swears, and a' that,
And thinks because his strong right arm
Might fell an ox, and a' that,
That he's as noble, man for man,
As duke or lord, and a' that;
He's but a brute, beyond dispute,
And not a man, for a' that.

A man may own a large estate,
Have palace, park, and a' that,
And not for birth, but honest worth,
Be thrice a man for a' that;
And Donald herding on the muir,
Who beats his wife, and a' that,
Be nothing but a rascal boor,
Nor half a man for a' that.

It comes to this, dear Robert Burns—
The truth is old, and a' that—
"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that;"
And though you put the minted mark
On copper, brass, and a' that,
The lie is gross, the cheat is plain,
And will not pass for a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
'Tis soul and heart, and a' that,
That makes the king a gentleman,
And not the crown, and a' that;
And man with man, if rich or poor,
The best he is, for a' that,
Who stands erect in self-respect,
And acts the man for a' that.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REMINISCENCES.

ROSINE'S heart was aching sorely for her friend, but she was at a loss what consolation to offer; she dropped on her knees by her side and laying her head gently on her lap she whispered, "Our dear Lord is merciful, and Father Roberts says one act of perfect contrition, one earnest desire for the sacrament of baptism, where it cannot be had, may save the soul in the hour of death."

"That is my only hope, dear," replied Dora, looking up; then pausing awhile, she added, as she felt the hot tears of her friend drop slowly on her hand, "I have talked to you too much in this strain, you will pass but a sad day with me."

"I like to hear of him," said Rosine, wiping her eyes, "I knew there must be something very sorrowful about this friendship of Ned and your brother, for when I asked the Doctor why he had never told me of his friend, he answered in his gruff way, 'because I must not be sympathised with,' and his step and manner when he said it, showed he was suffering most keenly."

"Good, noble Ned," replied Dora, I daresay he longs for your sympathy, but less unselfish than I am, he would dread making you unhappy. Try to comfort him if you can, Rosa, for his young life was sadly blighted. But I wish you to know Harry," she added, changing the subject for fear of returning emotion, and opening the locket she had shown her friend in a former interview. "He is not like Earnest, but a brave, fine fellow, with a conscience like the purest crystal. I expect him here before long, you may be sure he will be in haste, for never was there a heart that beat more fondly for his own home and friends. Hark! that sounds like a salute," she continued as the noise of a heavy cannon reverberated across the water; "he will come here at once, and he must not find me in tears," she said, going to the mirror to arrange the dark braids of her hair. Rosine gave a little brush to her own locks, as she sat looking far out into the sea, wondering if she should really know 'that gentleman,' and if he recognise would her. In all her visits to her friend she had not once met the Commodore, and her dread of meeting him was much increased by the recital of the morning, but to day she was doomed to encounter his dreaded presence. Before the echo of the guns announcing the anchorage of the man-of-war had died away, he entered. She had imagined a bold, piratical looking gentleman, and her astonishment was great when she saw a short square built figure in an undress, his nether garments tucked into his long boots, and his close cap pressed

down over his heavy brow. His thick mass of gray hair, together with an immense grizzly beard and moustache, gave his face a somewhat savage look. A broad, self-assured chin, and long Roman nose, told of a powerful will; in his eyes alone, which were very dark and lustrous, Rosine saw a resemblance to his daughter. She was gazing down the bay with the telescope when he entered.

"Well, Dora," he said, coming towards her and clapping her on the shoulder, "do you see him? That's his ship just anchored—wants heavy repairs. I hope we may bring the boy to reason yet before she's ready for service. But who have you here?" he added as she laid down the glass and brought Rosine forward to introduce her. At the first sight of the young girl the Commodore's face lighted up, and he prepared as bland a smile as could be painted on so rough a visage, but at the name "Miss Benton," there was a change, the frown returned, and he drew back, bowing very slightly, freezing Rosine in an instant. He turned away from her at once, and continued his conversation with his daughter. "I have business in town immediately, and shan't be here when he comes up to the house; but you'll see him, and if you won't back up your old father in this matter, just hold your tongue and say nothing."

With this he went to the door, Dora following; in the hall there were more words, a loud voice, oaths, and angry tones. It was some moments before Miss Greenwood came back, and when she entered, it was from the oratory, her face very pale, and her lips quivering. She did not renew the subject of her brother's return, but brought out cabinets filled with the treasures of land and sea, precious things with strange devices from foreign lands, which she explained to her young friend, entering into the subject with deep interest, and never pausing till she thought her companion's mind was turned from the unfortunate interview with her father. Rosine little suspected that she had been the cause of all the loud talking in the hall; the Commodore having guessed she was Philip Benton's daughter, cursed every branch of the family, as belonging to the man who had defrauded him of his hard earnings; he swore his children were ungrateful brutes, they chose their friends from those who had wronged him every way; taunted Dora, with her early predilection for his enemies, vowed he would marry again and cut off his children with a young family. The quiet dignity of his child as she met this tirade, awed the old man in the midst of his wrath, little did he know or care for her after struggles in the oratory, with a heart that rebelled against a life filled with these grating elements.

The ladies had just finished their lunch, which was ordered in the sunny parlor, when the sister's quick ear caught the sound of a football on the pavement, and a springing step on the stairs, and in a few moments she was clasped in her brother's arms.

"Thank God! I am with you," he exclaimed; "and a free man," he cried, embracing her a second time.

"Harry, my own dear brother, God be praised," she replied, bringing him forward to Rosine, and introducing her as "her dear young friend."

"Excuse me, sister," he said, after the first formal greeting; "I have met this young lady before; her face is not readily forgotten." Rosine blushed crimson as he held out his hand again, saying, "Let's shake hands for old acquaintance sake; I could not but remember the fair—the flower table. By the way, Dora," he continued, observing the confusion into which his remark had thrown Rosine, "what's this I hear of Aleck Hartland? Clardestinely married to Captain Marten's daughter! Captain Jones told me as I came up. Is it true?"

"There is no doubt of it, I believe," replied Dora, "and it has caused a great deal of very unnecessary talk."

"People will talk when men do such astonishingly silly things. What on earth had they to prevent the marriage being made public? I am sorry for Aleck. His ship has been ordered direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and will not come home first, as we have done."

Dora changed the subject to the fair and the flower table, and the three laughed merrily over the odd volume of Jane Eyre. Rosine related how carefully Ned had secured the other, and Lieutenant Greenwood declared with true gallantry that he "should never part with the mate. Alone for a few moments with his sister, he made further inquiries of Aleck Hartland's marriage."

"She seems to be quite alone," said Dora, "with no protector, her father being ordered away again. There is, as you have heard, a great deal of scandal about her; but she has lately of her own free will gone to stay with Sister Agnes, which looks well, certainly. Colonel Hartland's family have quite cut her; it seems a pity, such a young, motherless girl."

"I will call upon her there with you, for Aleck's sake," replied her brother. "I am certainly bound to believe nothing bad of his wife till he believes it; however, all my memory of Laura Marten is of an abominable flirt. Why, she had the air of a coquette when I was only a middy! I rather wonder at Aleck, and yet no, I don't; such quiet unsuspecting men are sometimes the first to get taken in; and I have heard that Laura was very fascinating."

The sun that had shone so brightly when Rosine left home, had become gradually obscured, and snow began to fall quite fast before she was ready to return. Lieutenant Greenwood insisted upon seeing her to the Colonel's door, although she repeatedly assured him she could find her way perfectly, it was not nearly dark, and she was so accustomed to the route. "But this short winter's day will come to a close, Miss Benton, before you reach home, and it will be quite dark; the coaches too run very full at this hour, uncomfortably so for a lone lady; besides, at least while I wear these," he laughingly added, pointing to his shoulder-straps, "I could not suffer you to run any risk of being benighted, without danger to my reputation as a soldier."

Rosine was truly thankful when she entered the crowded bus, that she had a protector, for men and boys had taken most of the seats, leaving a woman with a babe in her arms standing, and an old man leaning on his crutch. Harry Greenwood soon shamed two stout fellows into vacating their seats for these, but all his logic was unsuccessful in securing a place for Rosine; so she stood by his side, his arm supporting her in the rough jolting, till they were safely landed at Colonel Hartland's house. The Colonel rubbed his hands with de-

light when the young couple appeared, and laughed heartily, as he said, "To think how Ned will snarl, he having just started in his chaise for Rosine. I told him," said the Colonel, "to wait patiently, for with such a body of loyal soldiers as you have at the Navy Yard, one could be found as an escort for a lady, but I own I didn't expect to see you as knight-errant, my fine fellow. What about the commission. Don't you know, Harry, if you give up that, you lose a great chance with the ladies? They say these are a great attraction;" he added, laying a hand on each of the young man's shoulders.

The Lieutenant returned the joke by saying, "If shoulder-straps were the magnet, they were welcome to his any day, but for himself—why that was another question—he must own he was as yet free."

The Doctor came hurrying home about five minutes after the Lieutenant had taken leave. "So you gave me the slip completely," he cried to Rosine, as he brushed the snow from his coat over the Turkey carpet, and shook his wet hat over the polished grate; "you have given me a long, cold, disagreeable ride for nothing, and run away with 'that gentleman' into the bargain. I shall charge you for this."

"Don't be so very cruel, Ned," she said, coming towards him and taking his outer garments.

"It vexes me to find him gone, too," he added. "I saw his Captain to-day. He says the Navy can't afford to lose such as he, and begged me to use my influence to recall his resignation—bah!—if I influence him, it will be on the other tack. The Commodore can't hate me much worse than he does already."

"Did you see Dora?" inquired Rosine, without a thought what she was saying.

Dr. Hartland looked at her intently and then replied, "Only for a moment—we were exceedingly gracious to each other; she regretted I should have had so much trouble—and so forth—but, Rosa, you were singing something very sweet when I came in, what was it? Try it again for me."

"A little German song Dora gave me," she replied, going to the piano. "I think it is nice, only somehow I like to sing it best when I am alone."

"Imagine me a cabbage then," he said, "and let's have it."

"The long, long weary day,
Is passed in tears away,
And still at evening I am weeping,
When from my window pane,
I gaze on night again,
I still am weeping,
My lone watch keeping."

"When I, his truth to prove,
Would trifle with my love,
He'd say, 'For me thou shalt be weeping;
When at some future day,
I shall be far away,
Thou shalt be weeping
Thy lone watch keeping.'"

"Don't sing that sentimental English nonsense," cried the Doctor, interrupting her; "give us the original, it will awaken memories of 'fader land,' for I heard it first in German."

"I can't trust myself to sing German yet," she replied: "I will learn, on purpose to sing this to you, but I must finish it in English:" she sang—

"But, ah, my love is dead,
To Heaven his life has fled;
He was with heart and soul mine only,
I ne'er shall see him more,
My grief will ne'er be o'er;
I must weep only,
Be ever lonely."

THE JESUITS AND THEIR WORKS.

(From the 'Chicago Pilot.')

HUNTED from one corner of the earth to another, persecuted and reviled, till the very first name of their Order has become a term of reproach, yet the fact remains that the world owes to the renowned Company of Jesus a debt of gratitude which it can never repay, even if it would. Notwithstanding all that is said and written just now about education, how little do we hear of the educational labors of the Jesuits—the men who were the pioneers of the revival of learning in Europe, who published more books, founded more colleges and schools, and show a prouder roll of illustrious names than any society that ever existed. We hear so much from time to time, of what is called the "vaulting ambition," and "unscrupulous designs" of the Jesuits, and so little of the splendid services they have rendered to mankind, that we propose to take a brief glance at the reverse side of the medal—the side which is so seldom presented to us.

The Order was established in 1540. Two years afterwards, Lainez, one of the five companions of St. Ignatius, founded a college at Venice. During the sixteen years upwards of one hundred colleges were opened in various parts of Europe. Referring to this subject, Hallam, in his "History of Literature in Europe," says:—"They (the Jesuits) taught gratuitously, which threw, however unreasonably, a sort of discredit on salaried professors: it was found that boys learned more from them in six months than in two years under masters, and probably for both of these reasons, even Protestants sometimes withdrew their children from the ordinary gymnasia and placed them in Jesuit colleges. No one will deny that in their classical knowledge, and in the elegance with which they wrote, the Order might stand in competition with any scholars in Europe."

From this it would appear that "free education" was not such a novelty after all. Ranke writes in a somewhat similar strain. "The education of that time being a purely learned one, rested exclusively on the study of the languages of antiquity. These the Jesuits cultivated with great ardor, and in a short time they had teachers among them who might claim to be ranked with

the restorers of classic learning. They likewise addicted themselves to the strict sciences. The whole course of instruction was given in that enthusiastic, devout spirit, which had characterised them from their earliest institution. Above all, they labored at the improvement of the Universities." ("History of the Popes," I., 397.)

Bacon pronounced their mode of instruction "the best yet known in the world, and warmly expressed his regret that so admirable a system of intellectual and moral discipline should be employed on the side of error." ("Macaulay's History of England," II., 355.)

A recent writer on Rome (Wey) thus alludes to their most famous educational institution, the Roman College: "This unique establishment, which is attended by a thousand students, may specially be described as Catholic—that is to say, universal, for here may be acquired, without external succour, the sum of human knowledge. A large cabinet for physics, a renowned astronomical observatory, pictures, statues, and one of the most precious libraries in Rome, provides the means of study and application. Numismatics may even be followed there in the collection of Etruscan, Oscan, Latin, and Roman coins of the primitive ages, collected by the learned librarian of the Vatican, Cardinal Zelada. Finally, and here is the principal interest of the college, for the curious, it possesses what is, without doubt, the strongest and the most instructive historical museums that exist."

The elements were collected in the seventeenth century by one of the most learned Fathers of the Order, Athanasius Kircher. He professed in turn the Oriental languages, philosophy, and mathematics in the Roman College. He was amongst the first to study Coptic; he was the first to interpret hieroglyphics, a hundred years before the Utopians of the last century; he explained a host of facts by magnetism, and applied it to the treatment of certain disorders. It is he who invented the magic lantern. He published twenty-two folio volumes in Latin. Since his death, the Jesuits have continued the collection. It is usually considered the "correct thing" to accuse the Catholic Church of being inimical to scientific knowledge, yet strange to say, the first college in the United Kingdom to possess a chair of science was Stonyhurst, the head-quarters of the Jesuits in England.

(To be continued.)

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

WE are informed that the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain intend to attempt a bold stroke of policy on the 21st of August. For the first time these 84 years Dublin is to witness a Convention of Irish Delegates duly accredited from the 114 branches of which the Home Rule Confederation is composed. Within the historic chambers of the Rotundo these Anglo-Irish delegates are to assemble, and there discuss the future policy which they shall elect to pursue. It is, we are informed, expected that upwards of 100 branches of the British Rule Confederation will be represented at this new gathering of the clans, and that some important *pronunciamento* is likely to be made. The framers of the Convention Act never contemplated such a gathering as this, and its promoters say that the provisions of the Act of 1793 cannot affect them. They claim to be "British" and not Irish delegates, and thus evade the rigor of a law which up to the present has effectually precluded delegate meetings in this country. O'Connell found the Convention Act one of the greatest obstacles in his way. It prevented him calling together the "Council of Three Hundred." It frequently barred the path to united action, and even at the present moment prevents the Irish people from acquiring that power which comes of collective force. The announcement of such a meeting is a significant one. It conjures up associations of the days of Napper Tandy, of Tone, and of Hamilton Rowan. The last Convention held in Ireland was in the Tailors' Hall, where in 1792, two hundred Catholic delegates met, and petitioned the King to remove some of the disabilities under which they labored. Then it was rumored that another Volunteer Convention was to assemble at Athlone, and Lord Clare saw danger written on the walls. The Convention Act was hurried through the House of Commons, and from that day to this delegate meetings have been illegal in Ireland. The eloquence of Grattan could not match the subtlety of Clare. An Act passed in alarm has ever since remained the law of the land. There never has been such a law in England. It is an Act passed by the representatives of a few, and against the liberty of the many. It renders illegal in Ireland what is a part of the British Constitution. But the Home Rule Confederation is about to test the scope and power of its provisions. They are resolved to ascertain whether or not the Convention Act precludes British as well as Irish delegates assembling in Ireland. It is a bold stroke of political strategy, and is well calculated to bring the injustice of the Convention Act before the world. Even if the meeting is prohibited, the success will still rest with the Home Rule cause. Similar meetings are held amongst the Home Rulers in England every year, and among British political organisations more frequently still. If the Government is unwise enough to interfere with these British Home Rulers, it will demonstrate the exceptional system of legislation under which we in Ireland live as effectually as its most ardent enemies could desire. But we do not anticipate such a procedure. There is no reason why the Convention should not pass over with the same undisturbed order which has marked its meetings in England for the last four years. We believe, too, that the Council of the Home Rule League contemplate holding a public demonstration at the time of the Convention. On many accounts this novel assemblage will be looked forward to with special interest, and may be anticipated to have a considerable political effect.—Dublin Freeman.

HE WAS SURE OF IT.

(FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.)

THE bolt on the back door had needed replacing for a long time, but it was only the other night that Mr. Trocton had the presence of mind to buy a new one and take it home. After supper he hunted up his tools, removed the bolt, and measured the location for the new one. He must bore some new holes, and Mrs. Trocton heard him roaming around the kitchen and woolshed, slamming doors, pulling out drawers, and kicking the furniture around.

She went to the head of the stairs and called down, "Richard, do you want anything?"

"Yes, I do!" he yelled out. I want to know where in Texas that corkscrew is?"

"Corkscrew, Richard?"

"Yes, corkscrew, Richard! I've looked the house over and can't find it."

"Why, we never had one, Richard!"

"Didn't, eh! We've had a dozen of 'em in the last two years, and I bought one not four weeks ago. It's always the way when I want anything."

"But you must be out of your head, husband," she said, as she descended the stairs. "We've kept house seven years, and I never remember of seeing you bring a corkscrew in this house."

"Oh yes, I'm out of my head, I am!" he grumbled, as he pulled out the sewing-machine drawer and turned over its contents. Perhaps I had better go to the lunatic asylum right away."

"Well, Richard, I know that I have never seen a corkscrew in this house."

"Then you are as blind as an owl in daylight, for I've bought five or six! The house is always upside down, anyhow, and I never can find anything!"

"The house is kept as well as any one of your folks can keep one!" she retorted, growing red in the face.

"I'd like my mother here to shew you a few things," he said, as he stretched his neck to look on the high shelf in the pantry.

"Perhaps she'd boil her spectacles with the potatoes again!" answered the wife.

"Do you know who you are talking to?" he yelled, as he jumped down.

"Yes, I do!"

"Well, you'll be going for York State if you don't look out!"

"I'd like to see myself. When I go this house goes!"

"Look out, Nancy!"

"I'm afraid of no man that lives, Richard Trocton!"

"I'll leave you!"

"And I'll laugh to see you go!"

Going close up to her he extended his finger, shook it to emphasise his words, and slowly said: "Nancy Trocton, I'll apply for a divorce to-morrow! I'll tell the judge that I kindly and lovingly asked you where the gimlet was, and you said we never had one in the house, which is a bold falsehood, as I can prove."

"Gimlet!" she gasped.

"Yes, gimlet!"

"Why, I know where there are three or four. You said corkscrew!"

"Did I?" he gasped, sitting down on the corner of the table, "well, now, I believe I did."

"And you went and abused me like a slave because I wouldn't say a gimlet was a corkscrew!" she sobbed, falling on the lounge.

"Nancy," he said, tenderly lifting her up.

"O Richard!" she chokingly answered.

"Nancy, I'll go right out doors and kill myself!"

"No, you needn't, I love you still! only, only—you know a gimlet is not a corkscrew!"

"It ain't—it ain't, Nancy; forgive me and let's be happy!"

And that household is so quietly happy that a canary bird would sing his head off if hung up in the hall.

A SIGNIFICANT CROWD.

THE Paris Correspondent of the 'Freeman' writes in reference to the last Paris Municipal loan:—A young English friend, one of the most rising sculptors of the day at Rome, had taken his holiday from *malaria*, and was staying a few days with me previous to crossing the Channel. He had been speaking a good deal the night before about the wonders of Italy and the wealth of England. "Come out with me," said I on Saturday morning, "and I will show you a greater wonder and a greater wealth than any can dream of." It was the day appointed for receiving applications and payment of deposits for the City of Paris Loan for six millions of pounds sterling in round numbers. Offices were opened in several parts of the city for this purpose, and we drove to various points. In all, or in almost all, the same scene presented itself—the crowds forming *queues* to get at the wickets and deposit their letters and their money. Some had waited all the night for a good place—many had been there from early morning. The rich do such things through their bankers. Therefore, those who presented themselves were men in blouses or coarse attire, and great numbers of women, in caps, young and old. The sun was burning hot, and as early as 10 o'clock in the forenoon I saw many poor creatures who had nearly reached the goal borne away fainting, and some few smitten with heat apoplexy. It was just such a scene as one might expect to witness in London if it had been intimated that certain sums would be paid out of the Treasury to those who applied within a certain time. In Paris it was the thrifty and industrious who came confidently to entrust their little hoards to the Municipality, backed up by the Legislature. And now for results, first premising that the other day Prussia demanded a loan of 120 millions of marks for the purchase of the railways, and only 25 millions were subscribed. Observe the

difference in the country that Bismarck thought he had crushed. Paris wanted £6,000,000, and last Saturday £360,000,000 were subscribed! Recollect, I do not speak of miserable francs. I have converted the figures into pounds sterling. The amount is amazing. The loan was applied for fifty times over in Paris, and twenty-five times in the Provinces. "Ah! but," says my English friend this morning, "as people expected only to get a limited portion of their demands, they asked for many times more than they wanted." Granted. But, as a certain per centage was required as deposit, the sums actually paid in the day before yesterday in hard cash amounted to over fifty-two millions of pounds sterling. Will anyone tell me, after this, that Frenchmen have not confidence in the Republic, in their country, and in the future? The pigeon of the woods is not more shy of danger than money, and you see how it comes and puts itself in the hands that open for it.

NIGHT IN THE MOON.

[FROM A CONTEMPORARY.]

At last, however, night sets in. Gratefully it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiting beams and gone down to rest. All at once we are plunged into comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of departing day. At one stride comes the dark; but, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb, which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendour than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials cannot boast of, for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament, without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat." But not without change of surface, for this great globe is a painted panorama, and, turning round majestically on its axis, presents its oceans and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, looking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, and then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fire, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene, the eastern rim of Asia and the upper portion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian Ocean, and afterwards the Arabian Sea, spread themselves out in the subdued splendour; and thus, in four-and-twenty hours, "the great rotundity we tread" turns its pictured countenance to the moon, and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvellous in another respect, for the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye, flock into view, and crowd the lunar heavens.

THE LATE BISHOP OF TREVES.

THE Pittsburgh 'Catholic Journal' gives the following interesting particulars of the life and death of the late Bishop of Treves, persecuted by the German Government even to the death: The diocese of Treves and the Church of Germany has suffered a great loss by the death on Thursday, May 30, of the Bishop Matthias Eberhard. The deceased prelate was born in Treves on November 1, 1815, and was educated altogether in that city, being ordained priest on February 23, 1830. He was for a short time chaplain at St. Castor's, in Coblenz, and then private secretary to Bishop Arnold. In 1842 he was made professor of dogmatic theology in the Seminary at Treves, and in 1849 president. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Episcopal Council, and in 1862 Auxiliary Bishop of the diocese. On the death, in 1867 of Bishop Peldram, he was elected by the chapter to the vacant see, and having been confirmed by the Holy See, he was solemnly enthroned on November 13 of that year. He assisted at the Vatican Council. He was one of the signers of the declaration and protest issued by the German Bishops in 1873 against the May Laws. Having been repeatedly fined for infractions of that code, he was at length committed to prison on March 6, 1874, and after two hundred and ninety-nine days of confinement was released on December 31 of that year. But this long imprisonment had plainly broken his health. His soul was grieved with all the afflictions that befall his diocese—priests banished, from whose zeal he had looked for the greatest good; parishes made forcibly vacant, his episcopal seminary closed; proceedings instituted for his own "deposition." About three weeks before his death, he complained of great oppression on his chest. However, he improved, under treatment, so much that he was able to go out; and, on the evening of Monday, May 29, he seemed to be in fair spirits. Very early next morning an attack of the pressure on the chest returned. Those who came to his assistance found the Bishop kneeling by his bedside, and very soon he fell into a state of complete prostration. His chaplain hastened to give him absolution and Extreme Unction, and at half-past five in the morning he expired before any medical assistance had arrived. The affliction of the Catholic people of Treves is, as may be supposed, intense. It was only on the previous Sunday that a solemn ceremony took place at the shrine of the holy apostle St. Matthias, viz., the blessing of the great votive candle of the city of Treves, weighing one hundred pounds. The church was filled with a devout congregation, although the usual procession was not allowed to take place. The bishop's illness is ascribed to his labors during his recent tour for confirmations in his diocese. While at the head of the seminary he used to inculcate on the young ecclesiastics the importance of receiving each communion as if it were for the last time; and he used to lay stress on the fact that priests are not very unfrequently called suddenly out of life. This has been recalled to memory by the circumstances of his own death. Easter Sunday he preached in his cathedral for the last time, his subject being the Redeemer's triumph over death and hell, and our duty to bear aloft Christ's banner and not to betray his cause. The body, clad in the usual episcopal garments, lay in state in the chapel of his residence, and was visited by thousands. R.I.P.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

The following late telegrams by the Mail are up to August 23 :—
The All-England cricket team is now finally announced, and is a strong professional team.

Turkey is issuing a loan of £3,000,000 by means of notes and a forced currency.

Queen Isabella has re-entered Spain, the King being now able to agree to her return. He himself went to meet her, and received her on Spanish soil.

Information from Colonel Gordon encourages the belief that by the discovery of another branch of the Nile, a water-way into the heart of Africa, navigable for 2000 miles, may be secured.

It is reported that Mr. Perder intends applying through the Foreign Office to the American Government for £30,000 compensation for the submarine cable being cut in two places by a Yankee whaler, which carried off the Fenian prisoners from Australia.

Public meetings have been held throughout the country to sustain the Government in their policy of non-intervention.

LONDON, September 18.

Preliminaries of contract have been arranged with Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, for a monthly line of steamers, via Cape to Australia, 4000 tons burthen, doing the outward passage in forty-two, and the homeward in forty-four days.

The Board of Admiralty have instructed Commodore Hoskins to report as to the suitability of New Zealand coal for naval use on the Pacific station.

At a special rifle practice, the Irish beat the Australian team by one point, leaving the American and Scotch teams far behind.

Wool, moderate, unchanged. Wheat, firm; New Zealand, 45s to 48s.

WESTPORT, September 22.

A human skeleton has been found buried on the bank of the Ohika River, twelve miles from Westport. The flood washed away the bank, revealing the bones partly shrouded in a sack. On the feet were watertight boots. The skull was smashed, evidently indicating murder.

AKAROA, September 23.

A man named George Bouncer committed suicide by hanging himself this morning at German Bay. He mounted a stool and suspended himself to the roof of a cowshed by a leg rope, and then kicked the stool from under him.

WELLINGTON, September 23.

The heaviest gale experienced for very many years passed over Wellington last night. One house and numerous chimneys were blown down, fences were destroyed, and great damage otherwise done. Perfect calm prevails to-day.

GRAHAMSTOWN, September 25.

The result of a fortnight's crushing of stone from the Queen of the May mine gave 440 ozs. A dividend of 2s per share is declared, which is the first paid by any Waikoraka Company. The Queen of Beauty crushing yielded 205 ozs. for a fortnight.

The Thames District Rifles' Belt was won by a Maori, and was presented to him on Saturday.

NEW PLYMOUTH, September 25.

The ironsand furnace was tapped for the first time at 2 o'clock on Saturday, and metal ran freely. It was tapped again at the same hour yesterday, with another successful running; also again last night and this morning, both occasions successfully. There were hundreds of people to witness the running.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 25.

Heavy rains on Saturday night flooded part of the town and suburbs. At Kaiapoi great damage was done to the railway embankment—a large portion was washed away. Much of the low-lying country was under water.

LONDON, September 19.

The Porte refused to grant an armistice; but will consider proposals for peace submitted by the powers.

Lord Hartington, addressing the assembly at the Cutlers' feast, advocated Parliament to be at once convoked to consider what should be the future policy of England in regard to Turkey.

At an indignation meeting in reference to alleged atrocities in Bulgaria and other places, Mr. Gladstone said there would be hearty co-operation between England and Russia to endeavor to settle the Eastern question.

An address to the Queen has been carried, urging the Government in concert with the other great powers, to exclude Turkish rule in insurgent and disaffected Provinces. Earl Derby defended the Government against the charges of supineness in not protesting against the alleged atrocities, and the charge that the British fleet in Besica Bay was abetting the Turks in cruelties.

The Sultan Abdul Hazi is being invested with the sword of Ottoman.

An attempt of the Turkish troops to penetrate into Montenegro was frustrated with great loss.

ST. LEGER.

Petrarch	...	...	1
Tournay	...	...	2
Cesar	...	...	3

At the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, the American team was first, the Irish second, and the Australian third.

Degrees conferred by the University of New Zealand will for the future have equal rank with those granted by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Wheat market steady, New Zealand, 48s to 50s.

It is proposed to celebrate the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee, which occurs in June, 1877, by a pilgrimage of American Catholics to Rome. The Xavier Union of New York has appointed a committee of organisation.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TRUSTWORTHY person is the authority for the truth of the following fact, which occurred in the beginning of the present year in a Protestant town in Germany. A Catholic met in an hotel a young Protestant who was just reading the best liberal newspapers. A conversation began between them, which soon turned on the early years of the Holy Father. The Protestant mocked at the sickness the Pope had before his Priesthood, boldly affirming, that he contracted it through his own fault; because all who suffer from that sickness, are always themselves the cause of it. And then, said he, your Holy Father does nothing but swear and blaspheme, condemning every one that does not hear him as often as he opens his lips. The Catholic defended the Holy Father bravely, and did his best to persuade his opponent not to believe the newspapers only, which say every thing except the truth. The Protestant would not heed and continued swearing at the Holy Father. What happened? Within 24 hours the young healthy man had the falling sickness!—'Bombay Catholic Examiner.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' advertising to the great celebration at Lourdes on the 2nd July, says 'that the incredulous are surprised "that this ceremony, ordered by the Pope, is not a dogmatic definition of apparitions of the Virgin, and people may still doubt the miracle" Catholics feel no such surprise, because they know that no dogmatic definition of a miracle, or of any other religious fact subsequent to the Divine Revelation contained in the Deposit of Faith, ever has or will be given. Belief in the apparition and miracles of Lourdes is simply a matter of evidence. The approbation of the Pope given to the devotion assures us that the statements on which it is based are credible. Such approbation is not given until the investigations of competent authority have disproved the possibility of fraud or delusion. But in this case we are not aware that the Holy See has given any formal judgment as to the truth of the apparition. It must be evident, however, that such statements, if believed at all, cannot fail to produce devotion in pious minds. This devotion may be permitted, or approved, nay even encouraged; but to impose a compulsory reception of the statements in question would be repugnant to the whole practice of the church. She does not even make the rigidly proved facts on which a saint's canonisation is based matter of dogmatic definition or of compulsory reception by the faithful.

On Tuesday, 27th July, the Pope gave an audience to the students of the foreign colleges in Rome. He called upon them to combat impiety and defend religion, and spoke of the attempts of the enemies of the Holy See to destroy its authority. His Holiness reminded his hearers that the present age rested for its foundation upon the Church of Christ, and he proceeded to remark upon the condition of Rome, deploring the disorder which prevailed, and especially the great number of suicides which had recently been committed. He also alluded to the project advocated by dissenters of choosing the next Pope by a popular vote, in order to dissolve the mystic tie which unites the faithful throughout the world. The Pope concluded by exhorting the students to become worthy ministers of God.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Castlereagh and its vicinity on the night of 4th July to celebrate the American Centenary of Independence and recent escape from Western Australia of the political prisoners. There was an immense bonfire lighted in the centre of the town, which kept blazing up to a late hour. Many of the houses had their windows fully illuminated.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory has raised a voice of warning against the society of the Ancient Order of Forresters, which he stigmatises as "a new form of Freemasonry," and as having entailed the greatest misery on its unhappy dupes. His Lordship issued a pamphlet on the subject to prevent a branch being established in Kilkenny, and authorised the clergy to announce the withholding of the sacraments from the members of the society.

The notorious assassin Luicani, by whose dagger Sonzogno the Italian Radical journalist fell, and who has been condemned for this crime to the galleys for life, was *Venerable* in the first Masonic Lodge established in Rome. This fact is recorded in the Italian 'Masonic Review,' May 1, 1874. It is also mentioned as a fact, that the man named Cavaletti, who recently assassinated his son, was a dignitary in Freemasonry.—'Bombay Catholic Examiner.'

The total number of Catholic Indians in the United States is 151,049, divided as follows:—In the State of Maine, 1,400; in New York, 990; in Michigan, 4,000; in Wisconsin, 1,430; in Minnesota, 10,800; in Dakota, 2,000; in Kansas, 2,800; in Montana, 7,829; in the Indian Territory, nearly 100,000; in Arizona, 1,500; in Idaho, 700; in Washington Territory, more than 10,000; in Oregon, 1,600; in California, more than 6,000.

Most people will be glad to know that the Suez Canal, as a property, yields something to the bold shareholders who originally subscribed its capital when the rest of the world looked coldly on, as well as to the investors who came in at a later period, and only acquired a preferential interest in the undertaking. At the general meeting held in Paris on the 27th June, the report by M. de Lesseps stated that, out of a total revenue last year of rather more than £1,200,000, a profit of £45,000 remained, after paying all charges and preferential interest. This is not much, and, of course, if the shares which England has acquired participated in a dividend at present, the rate of distribution would be even less than the modest sum per share which M. de Lesseps has been enabled to give to his not always placable fellow-proprietary.

Pic-nic parties in the environs of Metz must sometimes be subjected to rather unpleasant surprises. A woman who was recently gathering wood in the neighborhood came upon a nest containing six young wolves. She called to her husband, and he, with the assistance of two other men, secured the prize. About the same time last year a nest containing seven young wolves was discovered not far from the same spot.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

CLIFFORD'S

Celebrated

MIRROR OF THE WORLD.
The Greatest Pictorial Exhibition which has ever visited the Colonies.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876,
AND EVERY EVENING.

2000 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!!

Comprising the most celebrated Views in the United Kingdom, including London as it is, France (before and after the War), Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Spain, Holland, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, &c., &c.

STUPENDOUS AMERICAN SCENERY,

AND
THE MOST EXQUISITE STATUARY

From the principal Galleries of Europe, exhibited by the strongest form of **LIME LIGHT**, with the aid of the latest improvements in Optics.

The following Artists will also appear:—

MRS. BARTLETT,

Miss ADA SCHOTT,

Mr W. IBBOTSON,

Mr. WM. FRASER.

PIANIST, ...

Mr. CHAS. SYKES.

MILLION PRICES—Chairs (Reserved), 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained and Seats reserved at BEGG'S Music Saloon, Princes-street. Doors open at 7.30, commence punctually at 8 o'clock. No seats reserved after curtain rises.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEE ... A. T. DUNNING.

FAREWELL NIGHTS!!!

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GRAND OPERATIC SCENES EVERY EVENING

ALSO,

A GRAND CONCERT.

Assisted by

SIGNORS ROSNATI AND SUSINI,

MAESTRO STRAUSS ILLA, K.S., R.A.M.,

MR. J. F. HADLEY, ACCOMPANIST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 6s. (Family Tickets to admit Four, One Guinea); Stalls, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Commence at 8.

W. SECIL MEDCALFE,

Business Manager.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending September 28, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr P. O'Connor, Appleby ...	1	5	0
" S. Holt, Wakefield... ..	1	5	0
" J. O'Connor, Appleby ...	0	12	6
" J. Bolton, Appleby, to January 3rd, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" Connell, Richmond, to September 13th, 1876 ...	0	12	6
" P. Byrne, Takaka ...	1	5	0
" R. Stewart, Nelson, to July 17th, 1876 ...	1	5	0
" J. James, Nelson ...	1	5	0
" P. O'Brien, to June 2nd, 1877 ...	1	5	0
Miss Tomlinson, Waimea ...	0	12	6
Rev Father Garin, Nelson, to October 3rd, 1875 ...	1	5	0
Mr P. Barry, Forbury, to November 19th, 1876 ...	1	5	0
" W. Hayes, Tai Tapu, to February 22nd, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" J. O'Grady, Mosgiel, to April 3rd, 1876 ...	1	0	0
" R. J. Delany, Reefton, to September 6th, 1876 ...	0	12	6
Rev Father Mahony, Nelson, to June 2nd, 1877 ...	1	5	0

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Very Rev. Father J. Baptiste Petit-Jean, S.M., which occurred suddenly, of heart disease; on Thursday evening 21st inst., as he was about to proceed to St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, to take part in the performance of a function of the Church. Father Petit-Jean was one of the third company of Catholic missionaries who reached New Zealand, where he arrived on December 11th, 1839, together with the Rev. Fathers Viard, afterwards Bishop of Wellington, Comte and Chevron, and the Catechist, Brother Attalus. During the long course of his labors in this country he was ever zealous in the cause of the Gospel, to which he had devoted his life; and he has been called away full of years and merits, and followed by the love of many who were his spiritual children, and the admiration and esteem of all. —R.I.P.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

We can do little more to-day than publish the resolutions of the monster meeting held last night in the Princess Theatre, nor, indeed, is it necessary we should say much in reference to the object for which the meeting was held. Two thousand men were present, and, had there been room, probably as many more would have been present. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and strong resolutions approving of the conduct of Messrs. MACANDREW and STOUT, and calling on the Superintendent to summon the Provincial Council were passed almost without a dissentient voice. Mr. MACANDREW's statement that nothing but the erection of Otago into a separate Colony can save her from plunder, and secure her interests, was applauded to the echo. This is now the settled conviction of nine-tenths of the people of this Province, and there can be no doubt an effort will be made to carry the suggestion into effect. There are many who will regret this, ourselves amongst the rest; many who would prefer two Provinces—one for each Island, and a Federal Government—but as there appears to be no chance of effecting this, we are compelled to join the ranks of those who advocate the entire and complete separation of Otago.

The one and only object of Abolition is to get possession of the land fund, railway receipts, and Custom dues of Otago and Canterbury, for the purpose of meeting the deficiency of the smaller Provinces. Under Abolition, there is not the least doubt whatever that Otago will be annually bled to the amount of from £150,000 to £200,000, a shilling of which will never return in any shape to her inhabitants. And it is to effect this that the Central Government has really determined on the Abolition of Provincialism. This is a huge and barefaced injustice, and no one can be surprised at the wide-spread indignation, and determination of the people to resist such an injustice to the utmost.

We heartily wish the new agitation success, and hope no time will be lost in concerting measures to carry it to a successful issue. The members of the Provincial Council should meet at once and petition the Imperial Parliament for total separation and an independent government and legislature for Otago. There is not the slightest necessity for any violation of existing law. The Superintendent can send an unofficial and friendly invitation to the members of the Provincial Council to meet him on a certain day for friendly consultation on important matters. A petition, too, should be sent by the inhabitants generally, asking for separation from the rest of the Colony.

At the present moment the interests of Otago are not safe; her voice goes for nothing in Parliament; her representatives there have no more influence than if they never existed, and by remaining in the House of Representatives they are only losing their time, and compromising, against their will, the interests of their Province, by seeming, through their presence, to sanction what they oppose but cannot prevent. We publish elsewhere the resolutions, which speak for themselves.

A SECONDARY REASON.

STILL the changes are being rung upon the imaginary misdoings of the "Church of Rome," as they call it. Whether we open the Protestant newspapers of the northern hemisphere or those of the southern, one theme is prominent, and the evil intentions or malevolent actions of bishops, priests, and all the members of the Catholic Church, are favored with a degree of attention that is perfectly astounding, or rather would be so, were it not for certain reasons with which we are very well acquainted, and of which some are serious, being filled with "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," while others are of lighter dye, and chiefly tend to amuse us.

We are well aware that there is a great conspiracy prevalent throughout the world, which has for its object the destruction of the Catholic Church, and which, in the vain hope of accomplishing this impossibility, employs without scruple calumny and falsehood of every description; but we are also aware that frequently preachers, who are obliged continually to discourse, are hard up for a subject whereon to hold forth, and that editors many times have cause to dread that the oft-reiterated phrase—"There's nothing in this paper"—may, with truth, be uttered of their own particular publication, and hence it arises that in the "Church of Rome" and "the Ultramontane party" they possess a valuable mine; and we are persuaded that they would find themselves sorely at a loss, could any event deprive them of the lofty mark at which they are wont to aim their feeble though envenomed shafts.

We recollect an anecdote, which, sooth to say, rather savours of JOE MILLER, concerning a gentleman who was addicted to field sports, and who, in pursuit of his favorite amusement, passed day after day in discharging his fowling piece at a solitary snipe that, regardless of being fired at, frequented a marsh in the neighborhood of his dwelling, and which supplied him for years with an object of existence, until at length he invited a friend to share in his sport, and this latter, being a more skilful marksman, killed, at first shot, the inestimable bird, thereby inflicting desolation on the heart of its patient pursuer who, like OTHELLO, lamented that his occupation was gone.

We fancy that in a similar manner, were the Catholic Church to fail them, certain of our preachers and editors would feel themselves bereaved, and oftentimes would find their articles and discourses wanting in point and pungency, whilst those who attack the Catholic cause through spleen and hatred, as many do, would be obliged, in the absence of their common foe, to turn their weapons of offence on one another, and would, therefore, be in danger of suffering the fate of the far-famed cats of Kilkenney.

Meantime accusations and mis-statements come hot and fast; it would be easy to fill our columns with them, but the subject is somewhat tiresome and not remarkably edifying, so that we shall content ourselves with one example taken at random, from a source whose title we have forgotten, but which will suffice to show our readers the amount of probability which attaches to anti-Catholic rumors. A little time ago we, somewhere or another, read a statement to the effect, that the "Ultramontane party"—a favorite nick-name for practical Catholics—in Europe were desirous that the expected war should break out, in order that the temporal power of the Pope might be re-established. Now, in the event of this war taking place, the issue would, undoubtedly, be victory for a Protestant power at least, as in the case of England, if not for one violently anti-Catholic, as in the case of Russia or Germany, and how this could favorably affect the Papacy, it would be hard to say. The statement is perfectly nonsensical, and yet it is not one whit more false or foolish than the scores of others that are circulated with the same intention—namely, that of exciting hatred against the Catholic Church, or else of supplying pabulum to the prejudices of a bigotted community, and thus giving zest to a prosy discourse, or enlivening a heavy article or newspaper correspondence.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ON Sunday evening last at Vespers his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin alluded in feeling terms to the lamented death of the Rev. Father Petit-Jean, and invited the congregation to pray for the repose of his soul. Father Petit-Jean had a special claim upon them, because prior to Dunedin's having been erected into a separate diocese he had been Vicar-General of the district under the

Bishop who then had charge of it, and in this character had probably been known to many who were present, while all partook in the fruits of his labors. The deceased missionary had, about forty years ago, left his native country, that beautiful France to which Frenchmen were so much attached, and had given up friends and relatives to devote himself to the service of God in New Zealand; a choice which, the most reverend preacher believed he might say from his own personal knowledge, had never been repented of. Father Petit-Jean had come to this country at a time when as yet no British settlement had been made in it—he had found it in a savage state, and under these circumstances he had traversed the islands from one end to another, carrying his vestments packed upon his shoulders. His Lordship hoped that a sketch of his life would be written, for there were other good men left who would be capable of doing this. The venerable missionary might be said to have died in harness, for it was when he was about to proceed to the Cathedral for the purpose of performing some function that his death occurred. It took place with awful suddenness, and there was not a moment's warning given that he might have been prepared; but this, perhaps, was not necessary, for his life had been a continual preparation for death. Nevertheless, when the infinite sanctity of God was considered, who should say that he might not need our prayers. It was in our power to aid the souls of the faithful departed by prayers, by gaining indulgences for them, and above all by the holy sacrifice of the Mass. The Bishop concluded by again earnestly recommending to the prayers of his people the soul of the Rev. Father Petit-Jean.

We count ourselves highly favored in being enabled to insert in our columns, the last words written, in furtherance of the great work to which he had devoted his life, by the reverend missionary, Father Petit-Jean, so suddenly called to his reward. We are for this indebted to the kindness of two ladies belonging to the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, who arrived at Pt. Chalmers by the Alhambra from Wellington on the 21st inst., and there learned the death of their revered pastor. These ladies are bound on the long and tedious voyage to Europe; not, as indeed it is implied by the name they bear, for purposes of amusement or curiosity, but there to labor hard in promoting the work of the mission on which they have been engaged in New Zealand, and to which they propose to return without delay, when they have accomplished the object of their journey. They go, in their own touching words, "two poor women with scarce five hundred pence in their pockets, but with God on their side," to try and prevail on others to come and aid them in their devoted efforts, and also to solicit pecuniary help for the needs of their mission at Wellington. It is not necessary that we should dwell upon the merits of the Sisters of Mercy, nor upon the advantage it would be to have convents of their Order spread far and wide over every country. These things are too well known to need reiteration, and it only remains for us to say, that the inestimable Sisters are now making a valiant struggle to increase the sphere of their usefulness in New Zealand, and to add to their numbers. Should they succeed, the whole colony will eventually be benefitted, and they have evident claims to the assistance of all. None of those who wish to aid them need be deterred by the smallness of the donation that they are empowered to forward, for more depends upon the number of donors than on the amount given by each individual, and, therefore, any sum, however small, will be thankfully accepted. Subscriptions may be sent to the Lady Superior Hill-street, Wellington.

The supporters of secular education in Victoria have given evidence of what spirit they are of by substituting for the books of the Irish National Board, hitherto used in the State schools, those of Nelson's series, which contain remarks and explanations in many instances grossly insulting to the Catholic Church. It is, however, much better that these people should openly play their part instead of waging their war with religion under the cover of pretended moderation.

THE manner in which the appeal of Mr. O. Cummins on behalf of the Dunedin Conventual Buildings Fund was responded to in Lawrence is highly creditable to the inhabitants of that town. The results of their liberality in the shape of a considerable sum of money have been handed to the Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent.

In the course of our remarks on the Royal George Hotel in our last issue, the name of that establishment was inadvertently given as the Royal Hotel.

THE intention which we last week announced of opening the new organ gallery at St. Joseph's Church with a special performance of sacred music has now assumed a tangible shape. The services of a number of leading vocalists have been obtained, and rehearsals are being vigorously carried on. The principal item on the programme will be Haydn's First Mass—in B flat—and which by musical critics is pronounced to be the *chef d'œuvre* amongst the Masses of this great Master. The joyousness of this composition, the melodies in which it abounds, and the brilliancy of the accompaniments remarkable in it might perhaps, by persons who look for solemnity in music of its order, be found a cause of objection, but this very fault, if fault it be, arises from the perfection of the composer, who was not only a man of supreme genius, but likewise one deeply impressed by a fervent spirit of religion, under whose influence his greatest works were accomplished, and which being peculiarly happy disposed him to worship with gladness of heart, so that, as he himself tells us, "he could have written even a *Miserere in tempo allegro*." The orchestral accompaniments of Haydn's Masses are very florid, a fact which perhaps may be accounted for not only by the taste of the composer, but also by his composing them for special observances of the great festivals of the Church, when probably large bands of musicians were prepared to take part in their performance. The *Kyrie* of the Mass in question is particularly rich in brilliant orchestral effects, and in some passages movements are found which are said to be almost unrivalled, more especially in their continued and sparkling melody. Amongst the other more striking features of this magnificent com-

position are to be remarked the unisons of the *Gloria*, and the melodies of the *Credo*, the *Et Incarnatus* being of surpassing beauty, and the accompanied Amen fugue *Et Vitam* of wondrous brilliancy. The *Sanctus* is considered less meritorious than the parts which have preceded it, but with the *Agnus Dei* the original excellence is resumed and maintained to the end.

THOSE of our readers who are interested in nautical matters will be interested in learning that two fine, new steamers—the *Wakatipu* and *Wanaka*—belonging to the Union Ship Company will probably be found at Port Chalmers on Sunday next. They are both first-class boats and well worthy of a visit.

In Clifford's Mirror of the World an opportunity is at hand of becoming acquainted with the appearance of the most noted scenery of the various continents. Art may further be studied in that most charming of its branches—Statuary, and excellent music enjoyed in the performances of several well-known and talented local artistes.

MONSTER MEETING IN DUNEDIN.

HAD there been any reasonable doubts as to the feelings of Dunedin and Otago generally on the question of Abolition, they must have been set at rest by the meeting held on Wednesday evening last, at the Princess Theatre, [where the line of action pursued at Wellington by Messrs Macandrew and Stout met with the enthusiastic applause of some 2000 people. We much regret that our limited space prevents us from inserting in our columns the speeches made by the gentlemen in question, and on the conclusion of which, they were cheered to the echo; we are, however, enabled to lay before our readers the resolutions which were carried with the utmost unanimity. They were as follows: "1st. (Moved by Mr Lawson), that Messrs Macandrew and Stout are entitled to the hearty thanks of this meeting for affording their constituents this opportunity of mutually hearing and expressing opinions in reference to the past and future of New Zealand politics. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Otago representatives who have acted in opposition during the present session of the Assembly, have faithfully, honourably, and nobly fulfilled their trust, and deserve, and have, the entire sympathy of the great bulk of the inhabitants of Otago in their efforts to obtain justice for, and maintain the rights and privileges of, the people of this Province. 2nd. (Moved by Mr Maloney) that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is hopeless to expect anything like justice to Otago from the present House of Representatives, and that the Superintendent and the Executive be strongly urged forthwith to convene a meeting of the Provincial Council, with a view to the necessary legislative action being taken to obtain a plebiscite of the people, so as to ascertain their wishes and opinions as to the form of local self-government best calculated to secure to the Province the exclusive enjoyment of its own resources, and the control and administration of its own affairs. 3rd. (Moved by Mr Hutchinson) that His Worship the Mayor, as Chairman of this meeting, be hereby respectfully requested and authorised to forward the foregoing resolutions to His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, and to the Colonial Secretary." A slight interruption was caused by Messrs Grant and Lloyd, and some one of that pestilent crew that delights in causing annoyance and discomfort to respectable persons had shaken a quantity of pepper through the building, but that was the only unpleasantness that occurred.

MDLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA.

ON Tuesday evening last Mdle. Ilma de Murska, having returned from her triumphant tour in the North, re-appeared in Dunedin, and we regret to hear that it is for the last time she visits this town. Many years will probably elapse before an opportunity is again afforded to the inhabitants of New Zealand of witnessing, in any form, the perfection of art such as they have experienced it in the vocalisation of this lady. It is seldom, indeed, that artistes of eminence are so endowed with a spirit of adventure as to travel thus far from the centres of civilization, and we antipodeans may well congratulate ourselves that in the present instance a rare exception has been found to the general rule, and this in the person of one who ranks second to none living in the exercise of her charming profession. We have been singularly favoured. America was already a long-settled and populous country when Jenny Lind accepted an engagement there; but while New Zealand is still in its infancy, it has succeeded in attracting to its shores a songstress equally renowned. Who can say, however, what length of time may elapse before another such visitor may be welcomed amongst us? And even should another come here at no distant date, bearing also the reputation of having swayed the musical world of Europe, in all probability there would not again be found anything like the peculiar delicacy, refinement and purity that distinguish the voice and execution of Mdle. Ilma de Murska. The programme issued for the first grand opera concert at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday evening last, was one of unprecedented attraction, and it was carried out in a manner that we can hardly land too highly. We have a horror of "gush" of any kind, but that sometimes found in newspapers is, above all things, abominable, and, therefore, we find ourselves in a strait, for it is extremely difficult to refrain from this obnoxious expression of feeling in attempting to describe the singing and acting of Mdle. de Murska. We have already, in previous numbers of this journal, exhausted our powers of criticism in endeavoring to convey to our readers an idea of the surpassing vocalisation of the great prima donna, but we had hardly, before Tuesday evening last, had an opportunity of forming a just opinion of her qualifications as an actress. We expected that the rôle of Leonora would be ably filled by one qualified to render the music allotted to it faultlessly, and who would as well act the part in a graceful manner; but we were quite unprepared to find an originality introduced into her representation of the character by Mdle. de Murska, which at once proved her to be endowed, not only with talent, but with genius in the true sense of the word, and which we have no

hesitation in declaring, to entitle her to a rank upon the lyric stage equal to that of any who have ever appeared there—even to that which Madame Grisi acquired by her representations of Norma and Lucrezia Borgia, parts in which her acting was superb. In the scene from "Crispino e la Comare," as compared with that from "Il Trovatore," Mdle. de Murska displayed her talents to be of wonderful versatility; her acting throughout was most charming, and the music of the part she sustained gave her ample opportunity for the exercise of the brilliant execution she possesses, and prominently brought into play the marvellous flexibility of her voice. In this scene she was ably supported by Signor Susini, who, as a buffo singer, is incomparable; the drollery of his acting kept the house in a continual roar of laughter, and contributed in no small degree to the enthusiastic cheers that greeted him when, in company with the fair prima donna, he came before the curtain at the close of the concert. To Signor Rosnati, likewise, was allotted a leading portion of the proceedings of the evening. The *Barcarole* from Massanillo, Donizetti's *Una Vergine*, and the tenor part in a duet with Signor Susini and in the *Miserere* scene fell to his share, and received splendid treatment from him. In particular, his rendering of the much admired "*Ah Che la Morte*" was very fine, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. Of the instrumentalists, Maestro Strauss Illa has too long been an established favorite with the public of Dunedin to require any lengthened comments from us on his performances. These were a selection of airs from "Il Trovatore," arranged for the violin, and which the Maestro interpreted to his audience with his usual refinement and skill, and his own fantasia for the pianoforte, "*Mollie Darling*," a *morceau* of singular merit and beauty, for which, in responding to an encore, he substituted "*Une Danse de Nègre*," which is not his composition, and is more remarkable for quaintness than beauty. Mr. Hadley, who acts as accompanist, is distinguished by a rare delicacy of touch, which combines with considerable powers of execution to render him a very charming performer. On the whole, the De Murska company is certainly unique in the colonies, and affords an opportunity not often to be found of hearing music in perfection.

FAITHFUL UNTIL DEATH.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—We, the homeward-bound Sisters of Mercy from Wellington, have been informed on our arrival at Port Chalmers of the sudden death of our dear devoted pastor, the Rev. Father Petit Jean. Will you insert in your columns this copy of a letter, his last effort for the Catholics of New Zealand, the last words he penned. We received the original, together with our beloved Father's blessing, but a few hours before starting on our mission, September 21. Alhambra, off Bluff, Sept. 22, 1876.

"Presbytery,
"Feast of the Nativity of the
Blessed Virgin Mary.

"On the occasion of my presenting to the rev. Mother a copy of the statistics of New Zealand, for the use of the Sisters about to make a home voyage, the rev. Mother desired me to give some remarks in the form of a letter, which the travelling Sisters might show to the Superiors of the various convents where they would solicit fresh auxiliaries in the education of the Catholic youth in New Zealand. To this request I assented most cordially.

"Now, I ask from the excellent Superiors who may happen to read these lines, a favorable hearing and a true sympathy for New Zealand. I think I have a right to plead for this country. I consider myself its natural advocate. My sojourn in it of thirty-seven years, entitles me to call myself its father in an ordinary and religious point of view. Having arrived here before all government, I have spent my life in evangelising and administering the Sacraments to both natives and Europeans, in concert with my fellow-laborers, the Marist Fathers. It was my sweet lot to seek Irish exiles wandering on these shores, and to impart to them the religious assistance which their state required. I cannot remember without emotion those Catholic soldiers to whom I administered spiritual succour in the name of their dear Church and country, in the camp, in the field, in hospitals, aye, on their death-bed, when, being mortally wounded, they had to be prepared for their last passage. I mention these things in the spirit of thanksgiving to God, and to enlist the sympathies of hearts for my New Zealand mission. All that could be said in favor of new colonies, in the way to invite to their shores new holy laborers, applies to New Zealand a hundredfold. Here is a colony growing rapidly to almost an empire. The nine or ten provinces of which it is composed would form each of them a most important settlement. Apart from the native population, the inhabitants of New Zealand now reach the number of upwards of *four hundred thousand*. Immigration alone adds every year nearly *thirty thousand*. A good many people are attracted to this land by the known advantage of its soil and climate. It would not be surprising to see before many years, New Zealand get ahead of Victoria in population and prosperity. Such being the case, those who preside over the Catholic Church in these islands feel distressed, and are really alarmed, because they are not prepared to meet the urgent demand of clergy and teachers, of churches and schools. To put off indefinitely the accomplishment of their desire would be disastrous, because the forty thousand Catholics, of whom the greater number are scattered over New Zealand, mixed among infidels or sectarians, or men quite indifferent in matters of religion, would necessarily run the risk of losing their faith. In the very centres of population, the Church does not keep her ground without some difficulty. What is more particularly wanted is an increase of good teachers and devoted Sisters. The ground is clear before us. The bishops have repudiated the so-called national education, the baneful effects of which have been already keenly felt even in this country. Having

rejected the doubtful favors of Government, they have made appeal to their flocks for the construction of large schools; thus, in Wellington alone, a house for Christian Brothers with a great central school-room is on the eve of erection. The Sisters of Mercy also have begun a structure, which will prove a magnificent convent. They have received a fine gift of land in one of the principal towns in the vicinity of the Empire City—Wellington. The inhabitants of that district, and foremost amongst them *Protestants*, come to express their readiness to co-operate in the erection of convents and schools on those spots. So many voices call eloquently for help. I believe sincerely, that all the Sisters that can be spared and are not bound by too strong ties, should abandon themselves to the grace of God and hasten to New Zealand. The promptness of their charity will be twice meritorious, because of critical times and the urgent need of help. Delay would prove fatal to religion and to many children of St. Patrick. For want of Christian instruction, generations of people would be alienated from their ancestral Church. In the course of time, New Zealanders would be met with names of Catholic Ireland, but *without its faith, without its love*, to the horror and compassion of their brothers in blood. Let none be deterred from proceeding to New Zealand for fear of being deprived of facilities for observing rules, and prosecuting the work of perfection. I have the opportunity of observing that, in the very convent of Wellington in particular, the discipline of the Order is perfectly observed, and the means of sanctification are the same as at home. I might say many other things, or repeat the same in various ways, to induce the good Sisters of Mercy to come and join their fellow-sisters in New Zealand. I abstain, because a letter from a poor missionary must have limits, and be free from pretension. What I have said is cold, and far from conveying my warm feelings on the subject, but I commit my cause and its utterance to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. I ask Him fervently to awake in the hearts of His pious spouses, a spark of His Divine Charity, by which He would excite them to do quickly for Him and for souls dear to Him, what is done for material interests and worldly enjoyments; that is, to part with country, with persons dear to them, and in imitation of ancient monks and nuns, to emigrate in large numbers, and by founding colonies of their Order in a new country of so great importance, to co-operate in the extension of the sweet empire of Jesus and Mary.

"I wish that my hearers could understand the simple but agreeable language of the native New Zealander, I would end my letter by an appeal in the name of the Maoris and in their language. I would say—*Haere mai, haere mai* (come to us, come to us); *kio hohoro* (make haste). *Haere mai ki a matou e nga mahine tapu-haere mai ki te wha Kaako i o matou tomariki haere mai e nga matua poi.* (Come amongst us, come, ye holy virgins of Christ, come teach our children, come, good mothers, come). In reality, is not that simple language touching, and can we help hearing such moving accents?—I remain, in the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, your obedient servant,

"J. BAP. PETIT JEAN, Priest, S.M."

MERELY AN IDEA.

A GREAT reformer should he be, who would introduce a rational style of dress into the world of fashionable ladies, and further secure its continuance for even one generation. Whatever might be thought of the importance of his work, it certainly could not be denied that he was a man of eminent genius; for there are few of us that have attained to anything like mature age who cannot recall to mind many freaks of the female taste, and amongst them several that seemed to originate in a desire to distort the appearance of the frame, so far as it was capable of distortion.

It was the custom some years ago, and for aught we know to the contrary it may be so still, for the ladies of Paris yearly to repair to a well-known promenade named Longs-Champs, where the leaders of *ton* appeared in a style of attire that influenced the matter for the seasons ensuing; and the day chosen for this edifying exhibition was, strange to say, Good Friday. But the choice of a day had, we believe, been regulated by accident, for in old times a convent had stood upon the ground, and this was accustomed to be visited by numbers of people who went for the sake of being present at special devotions that were held there during Passion Week; but the convent was demolished, and the devotional visits made way for the parades of fashion.

Here then, we conclude, arose those various modes which we have seen carried to so great an excess; crinolines that conferred upon their wearers something of the appearance of inverted balloons, and to which some gloomy associations are attached since they were the cause of so many deaths from burning; bonnets reduced to the dimensions of two straws and a rosebud that have been the prolific source of neuralgia; piles of foreign matter loaded upon the head, under the specious pretence of being hair; boots and bands which confer upon the human form the similitude of an apteryx, with other enormities of the kind too numerous to chronicle.

One of the most striking features in an European Continental city is the absence of that look of shabbiness that mars the appearance of the towns of the United Kingdom, and it is chiefly owing to the fact that the class of garments known as "slops" are but little worn; for large numbers of people are dressed in uniforms, blouses, or the costumes of their provinces, and the effect is striking. But more especially is it remarkable that the garb of females is there destitute of the faded and thread-bare appearance so lamentably evident in the streets of towns in the British Islands, and the cause of this is that maid or matron, when poor, are not driven to the necessity of arraying themselves in tossed artificial flowers, ribbons that have lost their smoothness, rumpled feathers, and dresses of fashionable make, worn out and draggled; for the national custom of a habit peculiar to each class or province affords them a refuge,

and supplies them with the means of avoiding a squalid appearance. Although these remarks apply much less to our Colonial cities, still it would be a boon everywhere could a costume be invented that would look well in all materials, which the wealthy might have made of silk or velvet, and the less fortunate in worldly circumstances construct of more homely fabrics, as it was in the Highlands of Scotland, for instance, at the time when, as Sir Walter Scott tells us, a chieftain's daughter was distinguished by her plaid of silk and satin snood. Such an invention would be a boon, and it would have the effect of bereaving the lords of creation of their vantage ground and opportunity of sneering at the caprices of the weaker vessels—at least, so far as personal adornment is concerned.

SENEX.

NEW ZEALAND THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE Rev. Father Garin has kindly supplied us with the following report of an intensely interesting lecture delivered by him recently in Nelson:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and to our Maori friends I will say *E Koro ma*: Before addressing an audience composed of English, Irish, Germans, Italians, &c., I must first state that, being a Frenchman, I hesitated a good while, doubting whether I should give this lecture or not: I was afraid that my French accent or style would not please my hearers; for instance, you would not like to hear me set the cart before the horse, although you sometimes see the waggons in front of the locomotive; but considering on one hand the object that I had in view, and on the other your constant readiness to assist me in such laudable undertakings (being now forbidden by law to raise funds by means of innocent art-unions), I said to myself: Well! at all events I shall risk a lecture, twisting my tongue, straining my brains, and enlarging my heart. Trusting therefore in your indulgence and favorable attention, I will begin my subject.

As an introduction to my narrative, I will explain to you the nature of this and other Maori weapons.

The leading men of whom I have to speak are Captain Hobson (who was afterwards the first Governor of New Zealand), Hone Heke, Kawiti, and his allies, Tamati Waka (the white man's ally), Rewa, Tirarau, and others who preferred to remain peaceable.

The principal places are the Bay of Islands, Waitangi, Kororareka, Mangakahia, Kaipara, Wangarei, Waimate, Auckland, and Waikato.

Waimate, in regard to Kororareka, is situated as Motueka is in regard to Nelson; Waitangi on the Moutere Hills; Maihi, or Flagstaff Hill, on a hill in the Wood, near the Maitai; Mataui Bay, Waimea River behind Jenkins' Hill.

In order to be more correct in my statements, I will give them to you according to the notes I took on the spot.

About fifty years ago, before there was any white man in New Zealand, when great numbers emigrated to Canada or the United States, the attention of the public was called to New Zealand. A Company was formed so far back as 1825, with this object, when they made an attempt to establish a colony by sending two vessels with a number of immigrants to the Thames, Auckland; but the leaders of the expedition, being afraid of the natives, abandoned the scheme.

The attempt was renewed in 1833 by the New Zealand Company, and in the following year the first settlement was formed at Port Nicholson (now Wellington). It was, so far, only the speculation of a private company; but the English Government, perceiving that the colonization would proceed, felt it necessary to interfere. A large body of English colonists were going to a new country, and it became necessary that they, as British subjects, should be protected by the authority of the State.

Captain Hobson, afterwards the first Governor, was thereupon appointed to negotiate a treaty with the natives for the cession of the sovereignty of the country in order that colonization might be conducted in immediate connection with the State. He arrived in January, 1840, and the Treaty of Waitangi was signed on the 30th day of that month. Bishop Pompallier, Captain Rough, and some Protestant missionaries were present. The same treaty was brought to Waitemata (Auckland), where the chiefs of Waikato signed it also. Some natives afterwards said that all the chiefs north and south were not present.

The first clause of the treaty was, that New Zealand, represented by a great many chiefs, was depending on the Sovereign of England.

2nd clause—That the natives were retaining the possession of their lands.

3rd clause—That the British Government would protect the natives against their enemies.

At the same time there had been much hesitation. Hone Heke was at first opposed to the establishment of the Government, but afterwards he was the first to sign the treaty in 1840.

The following year one of the most ferocious crimes was committed by a native upon an English woman, only a few miles from Waitangi. This crime accidentally hurried on the war which followed. Mrs. Robertson, her two children, the son of a native chief Moka, and an old sailor, were massacred and butchered in a most barbarous manner, and the monster murderer was a native named Maketu, only 19 years old, and previously guilty, it is believed, of other murders. What induced that savage to commit such a deed was simply a spirit of covetousness and a love of plunder, as it is surmised. Mrs. Robertson's husband had gone to Europe. She was left on a small island near Kororareka, at the Bay of Islands, in company with those who shared her fate. It was on a Saturday afternoon that monster landed from his canoe in that lonely place, rushing as a tiger upon his victims, stabbing the woman through the throat, cutting off her arms and legs with an axe, killing two children, and burning them with their mother; murdering the old sailor;

precipitating upon the rocks of the sea, from a cliff 100 feet high, another child 10 or 12 years old, who was running away to escape. Two days after (November 22nd) the news reached Kororareka; a great alarm spreads; nearly all the natives have left the town; a mournful and sinister silence prevails. However the bay is crossed by numerous boats and canoes. The Maoris on the one hand, according to their wild customs, expect a sudden rise of all the white men to rush and slaughter them at once; on the other hand, the white men think that this massacre is only the signal for the massacre of all the white men. A message is sent to the commander of an English man-of-war anchored at Russell Town, a few miles from Kororareka. A regular watch is kept during the night.

To the great uneasiness of the white population, the three men-of-war which were in the Bay sail away the next morning, when their presence was most needed. A schooner loaded with Europeans had been tacking about in the Bay all the night for fear of a murderous attack. Meanwhile, the news came that the murderer had been found out; that he is the son of a Maori chief; the natives keep him in irons among them; they have found on him two watches and a gold chain that he took from his victims. Moka, an influential chief, shows the culprit to the Europeans. The town remains in a state of stupor and fear. Some suggest that an attack should be made on the Maoris to force them to surrender the murderer; the Magistrate, Mr. Beckham, opposes the suggestion. He even forbids arming for a defence. People are surprised that he does not take any steps in the matter.

However, two Europeans go to the natives, who were meeting to consider the affair; they ask that the murderer should be surrendered. The natives make a sort of promise, but they seem to fear to meddle too much; they wish for peace, but are afraid of the white men, who want to assist them in capturing the guilty. The day is over, and nothing has been done; the anxiety continues, and apprehensions are entertained for the night. Rewa, another influential chief, has sent the news of the event to headquarters, principally to Papahia and Hokianga. His intentions are not known. A general slaughter of all the whites is still apprehended; the Maories may come to surprise us either by a small bay at the back of the town, or by the beach in front—a position very similar to ours here in Nelson, where Maoris could come by the Waimea Road from the Rabbit Island or by the Port.

In such a threatening aspect, I consult with my companions—what, in case of a general slaughter, we should do? It was decided that everyone should try to make his escape, and if we were obliged to part, and survive, we should try to meet our Bishop again.

We notice some of the natives walking apparently without fear, some carrying arms. Before going to bed, I place my Prayer-book on my table, and my Bible in my pocket, to take them with me in case I have to run away; I think with myself that perhaps to-morrow I shall be amongst the dead. Every one is on the look-out. The white men provide themselves with guns, revolvers, stabbing knives, &c. An Englishman comes to offer us four guns; we decline taking them, at the same time thanking him with gratitude for his attention. As for me, my plan is to make my escape by the back of the house over the hills, if they attack us by the front; and if by the back, I shall rush into the sea to reach by swimming an English vessel anchored at about half a mile from the shore. I have my window a little open to hear if anything happens; I resign my life into the hands of God for His glory. I wind up my alarm to rise at 1 o'clock to see if everything is quiet. The alarm sounds; I get up, but find everything silent.

On the 24th (Wednesday) the chiefs Rewa, Moka, and others send for Father Epalle and Father Petit-Jean, Bishop Pompallier being absent. They declare that although they do not like to interfere too much in that affair, yet they have sent for the father of the murderer, who comes, bringing him with him.

Numerous canoes appear in the bay. The natives show themselves again. A large meeting takes place, and they decide that Maketu, the murderer, shall be handed over to justice.

The Magistrate comes from Russell Town at 2 o'clock p.m., with 25 soldiers. Towards evening, at 6 o'clock, the soldiers march to the centre of the town; at the other extremity opposite, the Magistrate, accompanied by his officers and a long file of Europeans and Maoris, advances. It is Maketu who is led to the boat of the Magistrate, to be conveyed to Russell Town to prison; the culprit steps into the boat his countenance much cast down. Three soldiers and the Magistrate go in the boat and pull away, leaving the natives struck with that imposing countenance of the pakeha, which they had never witnessed before. They know that their man has not long to live, and that he will be rewarded according to his deserts *Tahioa ki te mate*.

The natives admire the conduct of the white men; they tell me that it is "kapai." As for themselves they say that, according to their old habits, they would have, as madmen, made a rush upon the murderer's tribe, and made a general slaughter; whereas the white men proceed slowly; the eldest of them are consulted; every inquiry is made; proper information taken; this is "kapai." "He ritenga pai tenei."—A war-dance takes place, and peace is restored.—"Ka mau te rongō."

(To be continued.)

Several German newspapers have, it is said, received letters from a secret Italian committee which has been instituted in order to agitate in favor of a reunion of Nice and Savoy with Italy. In these letters it is stated that the inhabitants of these former Italian provinces long for their reunion with the kingdom. They allege the reunion of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany, and dispute the right of France to complain of the loss of these provinces as long as she retains Nice and Savoy. They request the Germans to assist them.—'Overland Mail.'

A WOMAN'S WALK OVER THE NIAGARA.

THE 'Buffalo Courier,' July 10, says:—Maria Spelterini is a genuine belle of the Campagna, the name being her own, as we are positively assured, and her nationality unquestionably Italian. She is not particularly sylph-like, but is what might be termed buxom, and physically able to hold her own in the battle of life. On Saturday afternoon this lady accomplished a feat which no woman had ever before essayed, namely, the crossing of the gorge of Niagara on a tight rope stretched immediately over the point where the rapids boil most furiously, a couple of hundred feet beyond the railroad suspension-bridge.

At the point selected for the exhibition, the same at which the famous Blondin stretched his second rope, the gorge is something more than eight hundred feet wide, and the banks are about two hundred feet above the seething water. It is one of the wildest, most troubled parts of the river. Enclosures had been formed by rough board fences, at either end of the rope on both the American and Canada sides, and an admission fee was charged, but on the Dominion side an unruly mob tumbled down the fence and defied the toll collector. On the American side quite a large number of spectators, both in carriages and on foot, who had gained admission by paying their honest fee of entrance, were assembled, but many preferred to view the novel and startling spectacle from the bridge. This might be considered hardly the fair thing, in consideration of the fact that the Signorina had been to an expense of 640 dols. for her ropes and guy-ropes alone.

The rope is two and a quarter inches in diameter, of the best manilla, and weighs nearly a ton. It is held taught by fourteen hundred pounds of guy ropes. She started upon her perilous journey promptly at four o'clock. When those who went down by the train arrived inside the enclosure they saw a glistening figure far out upon "the straight and narrow way," and with steady, measured step, proceeding. The lady was attired with green buskins, tights, a tunic of scarlet, and a shining green bodice. A few more seconds of intense interest and she stood upon the shining shore of her Majesty's dominions. The accomplishment of her passage was the signal for applause from both banks and the bridge. Then they waited probably ten minutes. At the expiration of that time she again appeared, balance pole in hand, and stepping firmly upon the rope, began the return journey. Steadily she came back across the long line, stopping at the centre to rest upon one knee, then again stepping forward with measured and steady tread. When within a few rods of the final destination she stood immovable for a moment in statuesque pose, while an enterprising photographer secured her presentment. Then she traversed the remaining distance, and thus the exhibition of the day was closed.

The Signorina Spelterini is twenty-three years of age, dark, with an essentially Italian cast of countenance, square built, and probably turning one hundred and fifty pounds. Her features are quite regular, her expression intelligent, her manner engaging.

THE PROGRESS OF RUIN.

TIME was in Ireland when the words of Goldsmith, that every rood of ground maintains its man, were not altogether untrue. That time, however, with its sights and scenes of happy human life, and fields smiling under the hands of the husbandman, is rapidly passing away. "Ireland," said Mr. Mitchell Henry some time ago in the House of Commons, "is speedily lapsing into the condition of a European New Zealand." Places which once abounded with population are now desolate—where villages and homesteads formerly flourished, now are deserted ruins or hovels, whose wretchedness is made still more apparent by the misery of their inhabitants, and generous fields which once furnished food to men and women, are now given over to the short-horns of the English cattle-dealer. Day after day the work of rural depopulation is going on, until the stranger who only knew the Ireland of twenty years ago, can no longer recognise in the wasted outlines of the land the country of his recollections.

Were any other country able to exhibit an historical and social picture like that of Ireland, we should have little difficulty in discovering the cause. The dullest eye can at once trace to its origin the deplorable condition of the countries wasting away under the dry rot of Turkish despotism. Not one, not even the English statesman who is so lavish of his philanthropy on behalf of the sour sick man of the East, but would at once attribute the desolation of Turkish territory to the crimes and inefficiency of the Turkish Government. In Ireland, however, the causes of the ruin spreading itself around like a cancer, if no less clearly seen, are less openly acknowledged. Theory is piled upon theory to account for the skeleton-like array of facts which every new revelation of statistics lays before the world.

With one it is the inevitable cause of a civilization in which the weaker party must go the wall; with another it is the application of political economy to the affairs of every-day life. How little the theories of political economy have to do with the condition of Ireland may be learned from a consideration of some of the doctrines taught by the masters of the science. On the question of population, the doctrine of Adam Smith differs nothing in spirit from that of Goldsmith. The increase in the numbers of a nation's population he regards as one of the best evidences of its prosperity. What, then, would he think of Ireland, whose population is diminishing from year to year, and diminishing without leaving any sensible improvement in the condition of those who remain behind? It is not to political economy that we are to trace the decline of our national prosperity, but to a practical perversion of its doctrines. The vampire of centralisation is drawing the life-blood of the once comparatively healthy country. The spirit which would sweep away our political indi-

viduality has seized upon those in whose hands the social prosperity of the country is placed by law. Ireland is no longer a land of pleasant farms in which the fruits of the earth grow up, as in "a garden of the Lord," for the sustenance of a brave and easily contented people. The curse upon him who removes his neighbor's landmarks has no terrors for the monopolising soul of the Irish landlord. He does not want the people, he wants the land, and the rent which will come to him whether it is occupied by beasts or men. Were we addressing a Government which did not concur with him in the political expediency of lessening, as far as possible, the number of Irishmen on Irish soil, we might, with some hope, speak in tones of warning against a policy which, though it pleases the landlord, will prove, unless arrested in its course, the ruin of the thousands in whom a just ruler would find his surest and best support.—'Dublin Irishman.'

WONDERFUL SALT MOUNTAINS OF NEVADA.

ONE mile from the ferry the Virgin river comes in from the north, and on and near it is, perhaps, the most wonderful and extensive salt formation on the continent. The formation is, in fact, one of mountains of salt—hard rock-salt, which is blasted and quarried out like quarries of granite and marble. Commencing six miles up the Virgin river, these mountains of salt extend for thirty or more miles up the Virgin or Muddy rivers. There are openings now made from six to twenty miles up the Virgin river at different places. From six to twelve miles up, these openings uncover a species of dark gray salt, ninety-two per cent. pure, presenting to the casual observer the appearance of common coarse gray granite. The openings are all on the eastern side of the Virgin river, from one-fourth to one-half mile from its banks. At a point twenty miles up the river and on the western side, is a mountain of pure white crystalized salt, white as the driven snow, and transparent almost as glass. It is at once a pleasing and interesting spectacle to see the great masses of crystal-like salt, as thrown out by a three or four-foot blast. These pure and beautiful blocks resemble somewhat blocks of the purest ice when prepared from the ice house. Upon placing a mass of six inches thick over a column of a newspaper, the fine print could be easily read.

The formation of the salt deposit is, no doubt very ancient dating back in years beyond computation. Long since the deposits were made, the great upheaval and earthquake eras have occurred, which have changed the whole appearance of the country for great distances around. These salt bluffs or mountains can be identified for a long distance by the peculiar color of the surface, which is of a reddish orange color. Underneath this formation, as well as in it is a kind of micaceous sedimentary granite. I found sufficient evidence to warrant assumption that veins of valuable mica will yet be discovered in or near the salt formation. The whole country is deserving of thorough investigation by the miner, prospector and the student.

Another very interesting natural curiosity visited and examined here is a natural salt well, a mile northwest of the ferry. It is on a mesa which extends up and down the river on its northern bank. This mesa is a drift formation of small pebbles and boulders mixed with earthy matter. The well is a large circular opening in the mesa some three hundred feet in circumference, with abrupt descent to the surface of the well, which is fifty feet below the surface. The water is exceedingly salty, far more so than any salt spring, and has been sounded to a depth of one hundred and thirty-nine feet. It is a splendid natural salt bath, in which the bather floats almost as buoyantly as a cork upon a pool of water. From a careful examination of all the surroundings, I feel confident that this interesting salt well is all that is left of a once great salt lake, which, in the lapse of time, has been filled in by the drift formation, only leaving the present opening as an evidence of its former existence.—'Exchange.'

The nuns are rapidly getting charge of the hospitals in the union workhouses in Ireland, thus causing great saving of rates, and improvement in the health and the moral condition of the afflicted.

A 'Tribune's' Washington correspondent says:—An interesting incident which has never been printed has just transpired. On the day when Lincoln was inaugurated the second time in 1865, and just at the east portico, a man, recognised by several to be John Wilkes Booth, pushed hurriedly through the passage leading from the Senate chamber to the rotunda, and in an excited and determined manner broke through the line of policemen which kept the crowd back from the procession, and made a desperate effort to reach the eastern door of the capitol. He was discovered by a member of the capitol police force who seized the excited stranger, and after a severe struggle succeeded in forcing him back into the crowd. Booth had already been noticed by at least two persons who knew him, and saw him pass hurriedly from the direction of the Senate chamber towards the rotunda, and some idea of his determination to reach the inaugural may be formed from the fact that he broke away from the man who first seized him, and but for the closing of the side door would probably have accomplished his purpose, whatever it was. Those who stopped Booth, and who, in all probability, preserved the President's life, were not aware who the excited stranger was, but the importance of their action can hardly be over-estimated. The man who stopped Booth is named Westfall, and was made commissioner of public buildings and grounds, and was recently discharged by the House.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their

colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair; and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

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

INLAND MAIL SERVICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Chief Post-Office, Dunedin, until SATURDAY, the 7th of October, proximo, for the conveyance of Mails between the undermentioned places, for a period of Two Years, from 1st January, 1877, to the 31st December, 1873, both days inclusive:—

1. Dunedin and Portobello (via North-East Harbor and Broad Bay) ...	Daily
2. Portobello and the Kaik ...	Twice weekly
*3. Milton and Lawrence ...	Daily
*4. Dunedin and Oamaru ...	Daily
5. Palmerston and Naseby ...	Twice weekly
6. Palmerston and Macraes and Hyde ...	Once weekly
7. Naseby and Clyde ...	Twice weekly
8. Lawrence and Cromwell ...	Thrice weekly
9. Lawrence and Cromwell ...	Daily
10. Cromwell and Queenstown ...	Thrice weekly
10. Cromwell and Queenstown ...	Daily
11. Lawrence and Queenstown ...	Daily
12. Lawrence and Queenstown ...	Thrice weekly
13. Mosgiel Railway Station and West Taieri (via North Taieri) ...	Daily
14. North Taieri and Hindon ...	Once weekly
15. West Taieri and Waipori ...	Twice weekly
16. West Taieri and Waipori Lake ...	Twice weekly
17. Waihola and Taieri Beach ...	Once weekly
18. Kaitangata and Wangaloa ...	Twice weekly
*19. Balclutha and Maitaia ...	Daily
20. Balclutha and Port Molyneux (via Warepa) ...	Twice weekly
21. Port Molyneux and Owahe ...	Twice weekly
22. Lawrence and Wetherstones (via Bluespur) ...	Daily
23. Lawrence and Tuapeka Mouth ...	Once weekly
24. Lawrence and Waipori ...	Once weekly
25. Switzers and Gore ...	Thrice weekly
26. Beaumont and Switzers ...	Thrice weekly
27. Clinton and Tapanui ...	Thrice weekly
28. Tapanui and Dunrobin ...	Once weekly
29. Switzers and Waikaka ...	Once weekly
30. Maheno and Kakanui ...	Daily
31. Dunrobin and Omarama ...	Once weekly
32. Dunrobin and Marewhenua ...	Once weekly
33. Waihero and Macraes ...	Once weekly
34. Kyeburn and Hyde (via Hamiltons) ...	Once weekly
35. Hamiltons and Linburn ...	Once weekly
*36. Linburn and Serpentine ...	Once weekly
37. Blackstone Hill and St. Bathans ...	Twice weekly
38. St. Bathans and Cambrian ...	Twice weekly
39. Naseby and Kyeburn Diggings ...	Once weekly
40. Ophir, Drybread, and Tinkers ...	Once weekly
41. Cromwell and Nevis (via Carrickton) ...	Once weekly
42. Cromwell and Bendigo ...	Twice weekly
43. Bendigo and Cardrona (via Albertain and Pembroke) ...	Once weekly
44. Arrow River and Macetown ...	Twice weekly
45. Queenstown and Skippers ...	Once weekly
46. Queenstown and Moke Creek ...	Once weekly
47. Port Chalmers and Purakanui ...	Twice weekly
48. Teviot and Upper Waikaka ...	Fortnightly
49. Dunedin and Sandymount ...	Twice weekly
50. Balclutha Railway Station and Post Office ...	Daily
51. Naseby and Blackstone Hill ...	Twice weekly
52. Manuhierika and Ophir ...	Twice weekly

Tenderers must state the rate per annum for the services tendered for.

Contractors whose tenders are accepted must be prepared to carry out the services for which they tender according to the time tables arranged by the Department, and which may be seen at the Post Offices from which the services start.

The Services marked thus * may be terminated by the Postmaster-General on giving one month's notice in writing.

Forms of tender, with the terms and conditions of contract may be procured at any Post Office.

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form. Tenders to be indorsed "Tenders for Mail Service No.," and addressed to the Postmaster-General, Wellington.

ARCH. BARR,

Chief Postmaster.

Chief Post Office,
Dunedin, 14th September, 1876.

CRAIGLEITH.
GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP,
Adjoining Vauxhall.

SALE on FRIDAY, 20th OCTOBER, 1876, at noon, by R. B. MARTIN, Esq., Government Auctioneer, at the Provincial Council Hall, Dunedin, at the upset price set opposite each section as under:—

Sections.	Acreage.	Upset price.
1	0 1 14	£45 0 0
2	0 1 21	50 0 0
3	0 1 38	65 0 0
4	0 1 29	59 0 0
5	0 1 22	52 0 0
6	0 2 20	84 0 0
7	0 1 36	65 0 0
8	0 2 05	106 0 0
9	0 1 36	95 0 0
10	0 1 37	96 0 0
11	0 2 24	130 0 0
12	0 2 15	119 0 0
13	0 1 04	55 0 0
14	0 1 04	55 0 0
15	0 1 04	55 0 0
16	0 0 36	45 0 0
17	0 0 35	45 0 0
18	0 0 34	45 0 0
19	0 1 09	62 0 0
20	0 1 11	65 0 0
21	0 0 22	30 0 0
22	0 0 22	30 0 0
23	0 0 22	30 0 0
24	0 0 22	30 0 0

This Township is situated at the north head of Anderson's Bay, and adjoins the Township of Vauxhall, through which access can be obtained by the present made road from Anderson's Bay. It is exactly opposite Dunedin, and a beautiful view of the City can be obtained from any part, while communication can readily be had by boat or the cars plying to Anderson's Bay every half-hour daily.

Plans can be obtained at any time before the sale at the Land Office.

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the manufacture of a DIAMOND CROSSING for the Waitara and New Plymouth Railway.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office, where Tenders will be received till NOON of TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1876.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 21st September, 1876.

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.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

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

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.

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

MEDICINAL HERBS.

JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,
George-street, near St. Andrew-street.

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

SAMUEL PORTER'S
FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

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

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

WILLIAM REID,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT,

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Removed Temporarily to this Address during the Erection of New Premises in High Street.

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

FOR SALE, TREES.

Apples from 1 to 8 years old
Pears from 1 to 7 years old
Plums from 1 to 6 years old
Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Mulberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants—Red, White, and Black. Filbert Nuts, Walnuts, from 1 to 10ft. high. Thorn-quicks. Privet Brier. Eucalyptus Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots Box for Edging Herbs and other Roots.

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

400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.

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

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

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

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

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Secy-more, Limes, Hornbeam.

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocksfoot, and Lawn Grasses.

Clovers of the Finest Samples.

Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,
Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

THOMAS ENNIS wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, Darley, and Cavereham, 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, Fern, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, Rufflings, 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. R. 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.

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING
AND ENGRAVING

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

D. HENDERSON,
Old 'Times' Office,
Next Cargill's and McLean's,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

H. THOMAS,
Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist,
Walker Street, begs to announce that his Branch Establishment on the St. Kilda road is now open for business.
Patent Medicines of all kinds in stock, also Brushware, Perfumery, and Toilet requisites.

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

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

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

Private rooms for Families.
Observe the Address:—
PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.
At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

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

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. M U R P H Y
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Next Glasgow Pie House),
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

D A V I D S C O T T & C O.
(Late of Scott and Smith),
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

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

THE OCTAGON
(Next Law, Somner and Co.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,
V.S.,
(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

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

**SLESINGER'S
RHEUMATIC BALSAM
NOTICE.**

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

Jobbing work done in all its branches.
Estimates given.

**MR JOHN MOWAT,
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, HORSESHOEER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,**
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

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

**AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,**
IMPORTERS OF
**PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESIGN,**
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

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand
that he has 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.

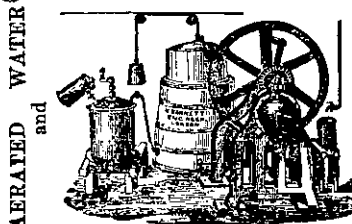
Orders addressed to the above establish-
ment from all parts of New Zealand, will
receive prompt attention.

BASKETS — BASKETS

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

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**CAREW AND COMPANY,**

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

**MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,**
and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.
The undermentioned goods, which will be
found of first-class quality, can be had either
in case or bulk:—



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

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

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

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

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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.

PIERCE 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

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	..	William Elder
Green Island	..	William Gray
Tokomairiro	..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balclutha	..	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
Taparui	..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	..	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BENGHER BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'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,

NURSEYMAN 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 GOLLAR,
BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

O P E N I N G

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

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

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following the example of some of the large manufacturers at Home, and more especially with a view of preventing the importation of English clothing, intend opening an extensive Retail Establishment for the sale of their manufactures. For this purpose, they have fitted up commodious premises at the corner of the Octagon and Princes street, which are to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This branch will be under the immediate management of Mr. Laurensen, and under the supervision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros., under the management of Mr. Anderson, a partner in the wholesale and factory branch, started the New Zealand Clothing Factory about two and a-half years ago. They commenced on a comparatively small scale; at present, they employ between 300 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.

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, Wagnonettes, &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 at 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 ALE STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL.

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY
PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

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.

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

V.



R.

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

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

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EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,
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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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